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Agenda item 98

## General and complete disarmament

### Report of the First Committee

*Rapporteur:* Mr. Pēteris **Filipsons** (Latvia)

#### I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 13 September 2024, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-ninth session the item entitled:

“General and complete disarmament:

“(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;

“(b) Nuclear disarmament;

“(c) Notification of nuclear tests;

“(d) Relationship between disarmament and development;

“(e) Regional disarmament;

“(f) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

“(g) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;

“(h) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;

“(i) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

“(j) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction;

“(k) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

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- “(l) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction;
- “(m) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;
- “(n) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;
- “(o) Reducing nuclear danger;
- “(p) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects;
- “(q) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments;
- “(r) Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status;
- “(s) Missiles;
- “(t) Disarmament and non-proliferation education;
- “(u) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
- “(v) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction;
- “(w) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;
- “(x) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation;
- “(y) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
- “(z) Through-life conventional ammunition management;
- “(aa) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities;
- “(bb) The Arms Trade Treaty;
- “(cc) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium;
- “(dd) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources;
- “(ee) Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments;
- “(ff) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;
- “(gg) Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons;
- “(hh) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament;
- “(ii) Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability;
- “(jj) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;
- “(kk) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons;
- “(ll) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world;
- “(mm) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions;

- “(nn) Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World;
- “(oo) Nuclear disarmament verification;
- “(pp) Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;
- “(qq) Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;
- “(rr) Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons;
- “(ss) Lethal autonomous weapons systems”

and to allocate it to the First Committee.

2. At its 1st meeting, on 3 October 2024, the First Committee decided to conduct its work in three phases. The first phase would be a general debate on all disarmament and international security items allocated to it, namely items 90 to 106, as well as a general debate on the working methods of the Committee and programme planning, namely items 121 and 140; the second phase would be dedicated to thematic discussions; and the third phase would be for action on all draft proposals.

3. At its 2nd to 10th meetings, from 7 to 10 and from 14 to 17 October, the Committee held its general debate on items 90 to 106. At its 11th meeting, on 17 October, the Committee also held its debate on items 121 and 140. On 18 October, at its 12th meeting, the Committee held exchanges with the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs and other high-level officials in the field of arms control and disarmament nominated by regional groups. The Committee also held 15 meetings (12th to 26th), on 18, from 21 to 25 and from 28 to 30 October, for thematic discussions and panel exchanges with independent experts. At those meetings, as well as during the action phase, draft resolutions and decisions were introduced and considered. At its 27th meeting, on 30 October, the Committee held a joint panel discussion with the Fourth Committee on possible challenges to space security and sustainability. The Committee took action on all draft resolutions and decisions at its 28th to 33rd meetings, on 1 and from 4 to 8 November.<sup>1</sup>

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (Suppl. No. 27) ([A/79/27](#));
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects ([A/79/77](#));
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on lethal autonomous weapons systems ([A/79/88](#));

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the Committee’s discussion of the item, see [A/C.1/79/PV.2](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.3](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.4](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.5](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.6](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.7](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.8](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.9](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.10](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.11](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.12](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.13](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.14](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.15](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.16](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.17](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.18](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.19](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.20](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.21](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.22](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.23](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.24](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.25](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.26](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.27](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.28](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.29](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.30](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.31](#), [A/C.1/79/PV.32](#) and [A/C.1/79/PV.33](#).

- (d) Report of the Secretary-General on addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons ([A/79/91](#));
- (e) Report of the Secretary-General on nuclear disarmament verification ([A/79/93](#));
- (f) Report of the Secretary-General on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium ([A/79/96](#));
- (g) Report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education ([A/79/114](#));
- (h) Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol ([A/79/119](#));
- (i) Report of the Secretary-General on the relationship between disarmament and development ([A/79/124](#));
- (j) Report of the Secretary-General on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context ([A/79/125](#));
- (k) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament ([A/79/133](#));
- (l) Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation ([A/79/135](#));
- (m) Report of the Secretary-General on conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels ([A/79/136](#));
- (n) Report of the Secretary-General on nuclear disarmament; follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons; reducing nuclear danger ([A/79/137](#));
- (o) Report of the Secretary-General on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction ([A/79/138](#));
- (p) Report of the Secretary-General on the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World ([A/79/147](#));
- (q) Report of the Secretary-General on Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status ([A/79/148](#));
- (r) Report of the Secretary-General on countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices ([A/79/211](#));
- (s) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms ([A/79/216](#));
- (t) Report of the Secretary-General on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control ([A/79/217](#));
- (u) Report of the Secretary-General on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ([A/79/219](#));
- (v) Report of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects ([A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3](#)).

## II. Consideration of proposals

### A. Draft resolutions

#### Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.5](#)

5. On 28 September, the delegation of Turkmenistan, on behalf of Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Türkiye and Uzbekistan, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia” ([A/C.1/79/L.5](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.5](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution I).

#### Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.8](#)

7. On 7 October, the delegation of Pakistan, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Iraq and Türkiye, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Regional disarmament” ([A/C.1/79/L.8](#)). Subsequently, Egypt, Nepal and Nicaragua joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.8](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution II).

#### Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.9](#)

9. On 7 October, the delegation of Pakistan, also on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels” ([A/C.1/79/L.9](#)). Subsequently, Bangladesh and Belarus joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.9](#), as follows:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 161 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

#### *In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya,

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Central African Republic, Israel, Mozambique, Poland.

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was retained by a recorded vote of 109 to 1, with 51 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine.

(c) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.9](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 179 to 1, with 1 abstention (see para. 114, draft resolution III). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Israel.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.11](#)**

11. On 7 October, the delegation of Pakistan, also on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context" ([A/C.1/79/L.11](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

12. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.11](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution IV).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.15](#)**

13. On 7 October, the delegation of Mexico, also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway,

the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled “United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education” ([A/C.1/79/L.15](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Lebanon, Mongolia, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia, State of Palestine and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

14. At the 31st meeting, on 6 November the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.15](#), as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 4 was retained by a recorded vote of 167 to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(b) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.15](#), as a whole, was adopted without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution V).

#### **Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.16](#)**

15. On 8 October, the delegation of Chile, also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands



(Kingdom of the), Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Türkiye and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, submitted a draft resolution entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation” (A/C.1/79/L.16). Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Georgia, Guyana, India, Kiribati, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.16](#) by a recorded vote of 167 to 1, with 11 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of).

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.17](#)**

17. On 11 October, the delegation of Mongolia, also on behalf of Australia, Austria, China, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status” (A/C.1/79/L.17). Subsequently, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Japan,

Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, the United States of America and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.17](#) without a vote (see para 114, draft resolution VII).

#### **Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.21](#)**

19. On 9 October, the delegation of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Economic Community of West African States, as well as on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them” ([A/C.1/79/L.21](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, France, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.21](#), as follows:

(a) The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to none, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

#### *In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

#### *Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libya, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen.

(b) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.21](#), as a whole, was adopted without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution VIII).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.25](#)**

21. On 10 October, the delegation of Malaysia, also on behalf of Algeria, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kiribati, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" ([A/C.1/79/L.25](#)). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Palau, Peru, Senegal, Sierra Leone, State of Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

22. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.25](#), as follows:

(a) The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 134 to 2, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Congo, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 109 to 40, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>2</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Congo, Georgia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Switzerland.

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was retained by a recorded vote of 109 to 40, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi,

<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Germany indicated that it had intended to vote against.

Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Congo, Georgia, India, Japan, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland.

(d) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.25](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 35, with 17 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution IX). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Pakistan, Serbia.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.27](#)**

23. On 11 October, the delegation of India, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cuba, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritius, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Reducing nuclear danger" ([A/C.1/79/L.27](#)). Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Palau and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.27](#) by a recorded vote of 120 to 50, with 12 abstentions (see para 114, draft resolution X). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Belarus, Central African Republic, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Japan, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Zimbabwe.

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.30**

25. On 11 October, the delegations of Cambodia, Germany and Japan submitted a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction” (A/C.1/79/L.30).

26. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.30 by a recorded vote of 166 to 1, with 15 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.34**

27. On 14 October, the delegation of South Africa, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Egypt, Eswatini, Ireland, Kiribati, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines and San Marino, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments” (A/C.1/79/L.34). Subsequently, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Namibia, State of Palestine and Thailand, joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.



28. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.34](#), as follows:

(a) The second preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 136 to 3, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Russian Federation, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Israel, Montenegro, Pakistan, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines,



Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, France, Israel, Portugal, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(c) The twenty-third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 139 to 1, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>3</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, China, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritius, Monaco, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

(d) The twenty-fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 107 to 37, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad,

<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Bahrain indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland.

(e) Operative paragraph 1 was retained by a recorded vote of 105 to 33, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Georgia, Greece, Japan, Pakistan, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(f) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to none, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Croatia, Czechia, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Pakistan, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(g) Operative paragraph 10 was retained by a recorded vote of 112 to 24, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>4</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

<sup>4</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Italy that it had intended to vote in favour.

San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Georgia, Hungary, India, Israel, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(h) Operative paragraph 25 was retained by a recorded vote of 138 to 4, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Czechia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Monaco, Portugal, Serbia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(i) Operative paragraph 26 was retained by a recorded vote of 132 to 2, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>5</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam,

<sup>5</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Albania indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, China, Cuba, Fiji, France, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(j) Operative paragraph 29 was retained by a recorded vote of 103 to 38, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Congo, Croatia, Georgia, Japan, Montenegro, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland.

(k) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.34](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 34, with 17 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XII).

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, China, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Pakistan, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.35](#)**

29. On 10 October, the delegation of South Africa, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kiribati, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, San Marino, Thailand, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world" ([A/C.1/79/L.35](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Liechtenstein, Namibia, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Senegal, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

30. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.35](#), as follows:

(a) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 111 to 37, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia.

(b) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.35](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 130 to 39, with 11 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XIII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda,

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Japan, Pakistan, Serbia, Switzerland.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.36](#)**

31. On 14 October, the delegation of Austria, also on behalf of Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons" ([A/C.1/79/L.36](#)). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.36](#) by a recorded vote of 136 to 11, with 35 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XIV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon,



Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.37](#)**

33. On 14 October, the delegation of Austria, also on behalf of Belize, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons" ([A/C.1/79/L.37](#)). Subsequently, Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Palau, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

34. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.37](#) with a recorded vote of 122 to 44, with 14 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central African Republic, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Tajikistan.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.38/Rev.1](#)**

35. On 14 October, the delegation of Kazakhstan, also on behalf of Djibouti, Egypt, Guatemala, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Morocco, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World" ([A/C.1/79/L.38](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal and Singapore joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

36. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee had before it revised draft resolution ([A/C.1/79/L.38/Rev.1](#)).

37. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.38/Rev.1](#), as follows:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 112 to 34, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and

the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Spain, Zambia.

(b) The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 126 to 3, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Czechia, Russian Federation, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia.

(c) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.38/Rev.1](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 131 to 26, with 23 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XVI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia

(Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, Zambia.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.39](#)**

38. On 14 October, the delegations of Ireland and New Zealand, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Palau, the Philippines, Samoa, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear war effects and scientific research" ([A/C.1/79/L.39](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

39. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Secretary informed the Committee that a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution has been issued as document [A/C.1/79/L.84](#).

40. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.39](#), as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 136 to 4, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize,

Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belarus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Zambia.

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 127 to 4, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, Zambia.

(c) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 128 to 4, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, Zambia.

(d) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.39](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 144 to 3, with 30 abstentions. (see para. 114, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America, Zambia.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.40](#)**

41. On 14 October, the delegations of Colombia, Japan and South Africa, also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects" ([A/C.1/79/L.40](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

42. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Secretary-General concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution.

43. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.40](#), as follows:

(a) The twenty-first preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 139 to none, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia,



Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Yemen.

(b) The twenty-third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to none, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.



*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

(c) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.40](#), as a whole, was adopted without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XVIII).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.41](#)**

44. On 14 October, the delegation of Japan, also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tuvalu, Ukraine and the United States of America, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons” ([A/C.1/79/L.41](#)). Subsequently, Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Eswatini, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Türkiye, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

45. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.41](#), as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 148 to 2, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India, Pakistan.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Israel, Libya, Namibia, Nicaragua, Tunisia, Uruguay.

(b) The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 130 to 7, with 25 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kiribati, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan, San Marino, South Africa, Sudan.

(c) The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 93 to 4, with 58 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,

Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(d) The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 98 to 5, with 52 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia.

*Against:*

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

(e) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 140 to 2, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Pakistan.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda.

(f) The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 125 to 3, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye,

Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia.

(g) The thirteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 113 to none, with 45 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

(h) The fifteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 153 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica,

Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Paraguay, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda.

(i) The nineteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 155 to 3, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, France, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Nicaragua, Pakistan.

(j) The twentieth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 3, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Belarus, China, Estonia, India, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(k) The twenty-first preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 1, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco,

Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

South Africa.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

(1) The twenty-third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to 2, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>6</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic.

<sup>6</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Belgium informed that it had intended to vote in favour.



(m) Operative paragraph 3 was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 2, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Austria, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, San Marino, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda.

(n) Operative paragraph 5 was retained by a recorded vote of 140 to 3, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino,

Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Pakistan, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda.

(o) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>7</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

China, Iran (Islamic Republic of).

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, India, Ireland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(p) Operative paragraph 7 was retained by a recorded vote of 152 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana,

<sup>7</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of San Marino indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(q) Operative paragraph 10 was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 1, with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay.

(r) Operative paragraph 11 was retained by a recorded vote of 132 to 5, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Libya, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda.

(s) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.41](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 145 to 6, with 29 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XIX). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic

Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, Zimbabwe.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.43](#)**

46. On 15 October, the delegations of Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and the Republic of Korea submitted a draft resolution entitled "Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security" ([A/C.1/79/L.43](#)).

47. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Secretary informed the Committee that a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution has been issued as document [A/C.1/79/L.80](#).

48. At the same meeting Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.43](#), as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 141 to none, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritius, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(b) The second preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 2, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Fiji, Mexico, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to none, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile,

China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic

(d) The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(e) The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 2, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(f) The fourteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to none, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New



Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(g) The fifteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 149 to none, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(h) Operative paragraph 1 was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad,

Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritius, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(i) Operative paragraph 2 was retained by a recorded vote of 148 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(j) Operative paragraph 5 was retained by a recorded vote of 143 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(k) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 143 to 2, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of),

Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Belarus, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(l) Operative paragraph 7 was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 2, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(m) Operative paragraph 8 was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 1, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil,

Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bhutan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(n) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.43](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 165 to 2, with 6 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XX). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.44/Rev.1](#)**

49. On 16 October, the delegation of India, also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" ([A/C.1/79/L.44](#)). Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Kiribati, Madagascar, Maldives, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Thailand, Tuvalu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

50. At its 29th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee had before it revised draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.44/Rev.1](#).

51. At the same meeting the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.44/Rev.1](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXI).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.45](#)**

52. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" ([A/C.1/79/L.45](#)).

53. At the 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.45](#), as follows:

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 119 to 5, with 43 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>8</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala,

<sup>8</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Norway indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, France, Israel, Republic of Korea, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

54. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.45](#), as a whole, without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXII).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.46/Rev.1](#)**

55. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" ([A/C.1/79/L.46](#)).

56. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 November, the Committee had before it revised draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.46/Rev.1](#), submitted on 31 October.

57. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.46/Rev.1](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXIII).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.47](#)**

58. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control" ([A/C.1/79/L.47](#)).

59. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.47](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXIV).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.48](#)**

60. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" ([A/C.1/79/L.48](#)).

61. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.48](#) by a recorded vote of 129 to 5, with 50 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXV). The voting was as follows:<sup>9</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.49](#)**

62. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament" ([A/C.1/79/L.49](#)).

63. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.49](#), as follows:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 133 to 2, with 30 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso,

<sup>9</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of the Niger indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.



Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Israel, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 116 to 22, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Israel, Lithuania, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America.

(c) The fourteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 113 to 37, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Switzerland.

(d) Operative paragraph 10 was retained by a recorded vote of 118 to 22, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>10</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's

<sup>10</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of the Republic of Moldova indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Türkiye, United States of America.

(e) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.49](#) as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 138 to 35, with 9 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXVI):

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Serbia, Switzerland.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.51](#)**

64. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol” ([A/C.1/79/L.51](#)).

65. At the 29th meeting, on 4 November, draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.51](#) was adopted by a recorded vote of 177 to none with 2 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXVII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Israel, United States of America.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.52](#)**

66. On 16 October, the delegation of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium” ([A/C.1/79/L.52](#)).

67. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.52](#) by a recorded vote of 143 to 4, with 33 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXVIII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.56](#)**

68. On 16 October, the delegation of Myanmar, on behalf of Cuba, Nepal, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Nuclear disarmament" ([A/C.1/79/L.56](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Panama and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

69. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.56](#), as follows:

(a) The twenty-sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 156 to 3, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium,

Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, France, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(b) The thirty-third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 107 to 41, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian

Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Congo, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Switzerland.

(c) Operative paragraph 16 was retained by a recorded vote of 157 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Pakistan.

*Abstaining:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Israel, Monaco, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

(d) Operative paragraph 19 was retained by a recorded vote of 157 to 1, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan,

Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

70. Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.56](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 116 to 43, with 20 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXIX). The voting was as follows:<sup>11</sup>

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain,

<sup>11</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Palau indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.



Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Uzbekistan.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.58](#)**

71. On 16 October, the delegations of the Russian Federation and China, also on behalf of Belarus, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Mali, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities" ([A/C.1/79/L.58](#)). Subsequently, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

72. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.58](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXX).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.60](#)**

73. On 16 October, the delegation of Argentina, also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "The Arms Trade Treaty" ([A/C.1/79/L.60](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Barbados, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Suriname and Thailand joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

74. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.60](#), as follows:

(a) The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 139 to 1, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania,

Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Libya, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Yemen.

(b) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 141 to 1, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United States of America, Yemen.

(c) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.60](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 154 to none, with 24 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Uganda, Yemen.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.62](#)**

75. On 17 October, the delegation of France, Australia and Nigeria, also on behalf of Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices" ([A/C.1/79/L.62](#)). Subsequently Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Cyprus, Georgia, India, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Spain, Türkiye and Ukraine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

76. At its 33rd meeting, on 8 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out an oral revision to the draft resolution introduced by the sponsors as follows: "The 25th preambular paragraph should read as follows: "*Taking note* of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace that Member

States stop the use by terrorist and other illegal armed groups of improvised explosive devices".<sup>12</sup>

77. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.62](#) as follows:

(a) The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 163 to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(b) The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 163 to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy,

<sup>12</sup> See [A/C.1/79/PV.33](#).

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 156 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(d) The twentieth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 162 to none, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Morocco, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(e) The twenty-fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(f) Operative paragraph 3 was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to none, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>13</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Morocco, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(g) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.62](#), was adopted without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXII).

<sup>13</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Kuwait indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.63**

78. On 10 October, the delegations of Germany and France, also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Through-life conventional ammunition management” (A/C.1/79/L.63). Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Belize, Congo, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Singapore, Spain and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

79. At the 30th meeting, on 5 November the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.63, as follows:

(a) The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 128 to none, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

(b) The nineteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 154 to 1, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:



*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.63](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 172 to none, with 3 abstentions. (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXIII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania,

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.64](#)**

80. On 13 October, the delegations of France and Germany, also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland and Slovakia, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources” ([A/C.1/79/L.64](#)). Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

81. At the 29th meeting, on 4 November, draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.64](#) was adopted by a recorded vote of 178 to none with 1 abstention (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXIV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of).

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.65**

82. On 17 October, the delegation of Poland submitted a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction” (A/C.1/79/L.65).

83. At its 29th meeting, on 4 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.65 as follows:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 113 to 8, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>14</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia.

*Against:*

Belarus, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen.

<sup>14</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of the Philippines indicated that it intended to abstain.

(b) Operative paragraph 2 was retained by a recorded vote of 85 to 9, with 58 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(c) Operative paragraph 3 was retained by a recorded vote of 80 to 12, with 61 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was retained by a recorded vote of 99 to 10, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(e) Operative paragraph 5 was retained by a recorded vote of 97 to 9, with 46 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>15</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia,

<sup>15</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Spain informed that it had intended to vote in favour.

Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(f) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 103 to 9, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(g) Operative paragraph 7 was retained by a recorded vote of 106 to 9, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(h) Operative paragraph 8 was retained by a recorded vote of 105 to 9, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(i) Operative paragraph 9 was retained by a recorded vote of 95 to 9, with 47 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>16</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(j) Operative paragraph 10 was retained by a recorded vote of 115 to 9, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia,

<sup>16</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Bahrain indicated that it had intended to abstain.



Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(k) Operative paragraph 24 was retained by a recorded vote of 97 to 9, with 44 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen.

(l) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.65](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 155 to 9, with 16 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXV). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cuba, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Rwanda, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.67](#)**

84. On 17 October, the delegations of Norway and Brazil submitted a draft resolution entitled "Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification" ([A/C.1/79/L.67](#)).

85. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Secretary informed the Committee that a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution has been issued as document [A/C.1/79/L.82](#).

86. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.67](#), as follows:

(a) The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 153 to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus,

Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

China, India, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sudan.

(b) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.67](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 173 to 1, with 2 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXVI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine,

United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.68/Rev.1](#)**

87. On 17 October, the delegations of Brazil and Mexico, also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects" ([A/C.1/79/L.68](#)). Subsequently, Belarus, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Thailand, Tuvalu and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

88. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee had before it revised draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.68/Rev.1](#).

89. At the same meeting the Secretary of the Committee informed the Committee that a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution has been issued as document [A/C.1/79/L.83](#).

90. Also at the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.68/Rev.1](#), as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to 2, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia,

Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Central African Republic, Fiji, Paraguay, United States of America.

(b) The seventh paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Central African Republic, Fiji, India, Israel, Pakistan.

(c) The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 155 to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Central African Republic, Fiji, Israel, Syrian Arab Republic.

(d) Operative paragraph 1 was retained by a recorded vote of 155 to 2, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Central African Republic, Fiji, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Paraguay, United States of America.

(e) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.68/Rev.1](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 172 to 2, with 3 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXVII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Central African Republic, Fiji.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.69](#)**

91. On 17 October, the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, also on behalf of Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay, submitted a draft resolution entitled "Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control" ([A/C.1/79/L.69](#)). Subsequently, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kiribati, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru,

Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

92. At the 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.69](#), as follows:

(a) The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 154 to none, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(b) The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 159 to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia,



Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(c) The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 161 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(d) The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 160 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(e) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to none, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta,

Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Belarus, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(f) The thirteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 164 to none, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(g) The fifteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 133 to none, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:<sup>17</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen.

(h) The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 150 to none, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal,

<sup>17</sup> Subsequently, the delegation of Cuba indicated that it had intended to abstain.

Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic.

(i) The seventeenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 158 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic.

(j) Operative paragraph 4 was retained by a recorded vote of 150 to none with 16 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Bahrain, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic.

(k) Operative paragraph 5 was retained by a recorded vote of 163 to none with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

(l) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 152 to none with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Bahrain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda.

(m) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.69](#), as a whole, was adopted without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXVIII).

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.71**

93. On 17 October, the delegation of Mexico, on behalf of the States members of the Coordination Committee of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” (A/C.1/79/L.71).

94. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.71 by a recorded vote of 139 to 1, with 38 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XXXIX). The voting was as follows:<sup>18</sup>

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

**Draft resolution A/C.1/79/L.72**

95. On 17 October, the delegation of Argentina, also on behalf of Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, the Philippines and the United States of America, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms” (A/C.1/79/L.72). Subsequently: Armenia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Georgia, Greece, Monaco, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea,

<sup>18</sup> Subsequently, the delegations of Cyprus and Jordan indicated that they had intended to abstain.



the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

96. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.72](#) without a vote (see para. 114, draft resolution XL).

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.74](#)**

97. On 17 October, the delegations of Kazakhstan and Kiribati, also on behalf of Austria, Chile, Guatemala, Ireland, Kyrgyzstan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons” ([A/C.1/79/L.74](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Palau, Paraguay, Samoa, San Marino, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

98. At the 33rd meeting, on 8 November, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement by the Secretary-General concerning the financial implications of the draft resolution.

99. At the same meeting the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.74](#), as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 130 to 3, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Israel,

Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(b) The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 155 to 3, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

China, Greece, India, Israel, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Pakistan.

(c) The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 154 to 3, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

China, Greece, India, Israel, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe.

(d) The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to 3, with 15 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Belgium, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Ukraine.

(e) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 116 to 6, with 36 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Israel, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(f) Operative paragraph 1 was retained by a recorded vote of 154 to 3, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland,

Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

China, Greece, India, Israel, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland.

(g) Operative paragraph 3 was retained by a recorded vote of 122 to 2, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:*

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America.

(h) Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.74](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 169 to 4, with 6 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XLI). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea,

Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

*Abstaining:*

China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United States of America.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.76/Rev.1](#)**

100. On 17 October, the delegation of the Russian Federation, also on behalf of Belarus, China, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nicaragua, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), submitted a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements" ([A/C.1/79/L.76](#)). Subsequently, Cambodia and Congo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

101. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee had before it revised draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.76/Rev.1](#).

102. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.76/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 109 to 53, with 14 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XLII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,

Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Chad, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Haiti, Lesotho, Liberia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye.

**Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.77](#)**

103. On 17 October, the delegation of Austria, also on behalf of Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ireland, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Trinidad and Tobago, submitted a draft resolution entitled “Lethal autonomous weapons systems” ([A/C.1/79/L.77](#)). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Malawi, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino and State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

104. At its 30th meeting, on 5 November, the Committee voted on draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.77](#), as follows:

(a) The first preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 1, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo,

Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(b) The second preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 142 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(c) The third preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to none, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica,



Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(d) The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 1, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

India.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Ethiopia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(e) The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 146 to 2, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(f) The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to 5, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal,

Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

China, Fiji, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye.

(g) The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 145 to 0, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Cuba, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(h) The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 145 to none, with 11 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti,

Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(i) The thirteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 135 to 2, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Australia, Belarus, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine, United States of America.

(j) The fifteenth preambular paragraph was retained by a recorded vote of 147 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(k) Operative paragraph 1 was retained by a recorded vote of 143 to 1, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia,

Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Israel.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Estonia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(l) Operative paragraph 2 was retained by a recorded vote of 145 to none, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(m) Operative paragraph 6 was retained by a recorded vote of 148 to none, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia,

Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

None.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, China, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

(n) Operative paragraph 7 was retained by a recorded vote of 133 to 3, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(o) Operative paragraph 8 was retained by a recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(p) Operative paragraph 9 was retained by a recorded vote of 131 to 4, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago,



Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Israel, Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(q) Operative paragraph 10 was retained by a recorded vote of 135 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(r) Operative paragraph 11 was retained by a recorded vote of 134 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea,

Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Poland, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

Canada, China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

(s) Operative paragraph 12 was retained by a recorded vote of 144 to 2, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

China, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye.

105. Draft resolution [A/C.1/79/L.77](#), as a whole, was adopted by a recorded vote of 161 to 3, with 13 abstentions (see para. 114, draft resolution XLIII). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation.

*Abstaining:*

China, Estonia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Ukraine.

**B. Draft decisions****Draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.31](#)**

106. On 13 October, the delegations of Canada, Germany and Netherlands (Kingdom of the), submitted a draft decision entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" ([A/C.1/79/L.31](#)).

107. At the 28th meeting, on 1 November, draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.31](#) was adopted by a recorded vote of 173 to 2 with 8 abstentions (see para. 115, draft decision I). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi,

Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan.

*Abstaining:*

China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic.

**Draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.32](#)**

108. On 10 October, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted a draft decision entitled "Missiles" ([A/C.1/79/L.32](#)).

109. At its 28th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee adopted draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.32](#) by a recorded vote of 155 to 6, with 11 abstentions (see para. 115, draft decision II). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Against:*

Argentina, Australia, Canada, Israel, Ukraine, United States of America.

*Abstaining:*

Bahrain, Central African Republic, Japan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

**Draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.70](#)**

110. On 10 October, the delegation of the United States of America submitted a draft decision entitled “Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments” ([A/C.1/79/L.70](#)).

111. At its 31st meeting, on 6 November, the Committee adopted draft decision [A/C.1/79/L.70](#) by a recorded vote of 166 to 3, with 8 abstentions (see para. 115, draft decision III). The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen.

*Against:*

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic.

*Abstaining:*

Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Zimbabwe.

**C. Notification of nuclear tests**

112. No proposals were submitted and no action was taken by the Committee under sub-item 98 (c).

**D. Joint panel discussion of the First and Fourth Committees on possible challenges to space security and sustainability**

113. No proposals were submitted and no action was taken by the Committee under sub-item 98 (ii).

### III. Recommendations of the First Committee

114. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **Draft resolution I**

#### **Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [65/49](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/31](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/36](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/65](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/58](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/67](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/70](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Recalling also* the declaration of the territory of the Central Asian countries by its resolution [76/299](#) of 28 July 2022 as the zone of peace, trust and cooperation of Central Asia,

*Convinced* that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones contributes to the achievement of general and complete disarmament, and emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of such zones in different regions of the world in the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

*Considering* that the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,<sup>1</sup> on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region,<sup>2</sup> constitutes an important step towards strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and ensuring regional and international peace and security,

*Considering also* that the Treaty is an effective contribution to combating international terrorism and preventing nuclear materials and technologies from falling into the hands of non-State actors, primarily terrorists,

*Reaffirming* the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

*Emphasizing* the role of the Treaty in promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination, and the importance of stepping up efforts to ensure the safe and reliable storage of radioactive waste in the Central Asian States,

*Recognizing* the importance of the Treaty, and emphasizing its significance in the attainment of peace and security,

*Noting with appreciation* the initiatives of the countries of Central Asia in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular the proclamations of the International Day against Nuclear Tests on 29 August and the International Day for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Awareness on 5 March,

1. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 21 March 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia;

2. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia<sup>3</sup> on 6 May 2014 by nuclear-weapon States and the ratification of this instrument by four of them, and calls for early completion of the ratification process;

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>2</sup> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

3. *Further welcomes* the submission at the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of two working papers, on the Treaty and on the environmental consequences of uranium mining;

4. *Welcomes* the convening of consultative meetings of States parties to the Treaty, on 15 October 2009 in Ashgabat, 15 March 2011 in Tashkent, 12 June 2012 in Astana, 27 June 2013 in Astana, 25 July 2014 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 27 February 2015 in Bishkek and 11 April 2019 in Nur-Sultan, which identified joint activities by the Central Asian States to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations set out in the Treaty and to develop cooperation on disarmament issues with international bodies, as well as the adoption of an action plan of the States parties to the Treaty to strengthen nuclear security, prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials and counter nuclear terrorism in Central Asia;

5. *Also welcomes* the convening of the fifteenth anniversary meeting of States parties to the Treaty in Ashgabat in the last quarter of 2024, with the focus on enhancing cooperation between existing nuclear-weapon-free zones to promote global and regional peace and security by strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia”.



## Draft resolution II Regional disarmament

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990, 46/36 I of 6 December 1991, 47/52 J of 9 December 1992, 48/75 I of 16 December 1993, 49/75 N of 15 December 1994, 50/70 K of 12 December 1995, 51/45 K of 10 December 1996, 52/38 P of 9 December 1997, 53/77 O of 4 December 1998, 54/54 N of 1 December 1999, 55/33 O of 20 November 2000, 56/24 H of 29 November 2001, 57/76 of 22 November 2002, 58/38 of 8 December 2003, 59/89 of 3 December 2004, 60/63 of 8 December 2005, 61/80 of 6 December 2006, 62/38 of 5 December 2007, 63/43 of 2 December 2008, 64/41 of 2 December 2009, 65/45 of 8 December 2010, 66/36 of 2 December 2011, 67/57 of 3 December 2012, 68/54 of 5 December 2013, 69/45 of 2 December 2014, 70/43 of 7 December 2015, 71/40 of 5 December 2016, 72/34 of 4 December 2017, 73/33 of 5 December 2018, 74/37 of 12 December 2019, 75/49 of 7 December 2020, 76/41 of 6 December 2021, 77/59 of 7 December 2022 and 78/36 of 4 December 2023 on regional disarmament,

*Believing* that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

*Affirming* the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

*Noting* that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling* the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session,<sup>2</sup>

*Welcoming* the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

*Taking note* of the recent proposals for disarmament at the regional and subregional levels,

*Recognizing* the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

*Convinced* that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. *Stresses* that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

<sup>1</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.*

2. *Affirms* that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. *Calls upon* States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Supports and encourages* efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Regional disarmament".

### **Draft resolution III**

#### **Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [48/75](#) J of 16 December 1993, [49/75](#) O of 15 December 1994, [50/70](#) L of 12 December 1995, [51/45](#) Q of 10 December 1996, [52/38](#) Q of 9 December 1997, [53/77](#) P of 4 December 1998, [54/54](#) M of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) P of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) I of 29 November 2001, [57/77](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/39](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/88](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/75](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/82](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/44](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/44](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/42](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/46](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/37](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/62](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/56](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/47](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/44](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/41](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/35](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/34](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/38](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/50](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/42](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/61](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/37](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Recognizing* the crucial role of conventional arms control in promoting regional and international peace and security,

*Recognizing also* the importance of equitable representation of women in arms control discussions and negotiations,

*Convinced* that conventional arms control needs to be pursued primarily in the regional and subregional contexts since most threats to peace and security in the post-cold-war era arise mainly among States located in the same region or subregion,

*Aware* that the preservation of a balance in the defence capabilities of States at the lowest level of armaments would contribute to peace and stability and should be a prime objective of conventional arms control,

*Desirous* of promoting agreements to strengthen regional peace and security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces,

*Noting with particular interest* the initiatives taken in this regard in different regions of the world, in particular the consultations among a number of Latin American countries and the proposals for conventional arms control made in the context of South Asia, and recognizing, in the context of this subject, the relevance and value of conventional arms control in regional security,

*Believing* that militarily significant States and States with larger military capabilities have a special responsibility in promoting such agreements for regional security,

*Believing also* that an important objective of conventional arms control in regions of tension should be to prevent the possibility of military attack launched by surprise and to avoid aggression,

1. *Decides* to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that can serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looks forward to a report of the Conference on this subject;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels”.

## **Draft resolution IV**

### **Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolutions [58/43](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/87](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/64](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/81](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/45](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/45](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/43](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/47](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/38](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/61](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/55](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/46](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/42](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/39](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/33](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/35](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/39](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/51](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/43](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/60](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/38](#) of 4 December 2023 on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context,

*Recalling also* its resolution [57/337](#) of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict, in which the General Assembly calls upon Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, as set out in Chapter VI of the Charter, inter alia, by any procedures adopted by the parties,

*Recalling further* the resolutions and guidelines adopted by consensus by the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission relating to confidence-building measures and their implementation at the global, regional and subregional levels,

*Considering* the importance and effectiveness of confidence-building measures taken at the initiative and with the agreement of all States concerned, and taking into account the specific characteristics of each region, since such measures can contribute to regional stability,

*Convinced* that resources released by disarmament, including regional disarmament, can be devoted to economic and social development and to the protection of the environment for the benefit of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries,

*Recognizing* the need for meaningful dialogue among States concerned to avert conflict,

*Welcoming* the peace processes already initiated by States concerned to resolve their disputes through peaceful means bilaterally or through mediation, inter alia, by third parties, regional organizations or the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that States in some regions have already taken steps towards confidence-building measures at the bilateral, subregional and regional levels in the political and military fields, including arms control and disarmament, and noting that such confidence-building measures have improved peace and security in those regions and contributed to progress in the socioeconomic conditions of their people,

*Concerned* that the continuation of disputes among States, particularly in the absence of an effective mechanism to resolve them through peaceful means, may contribute to the arms race and endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and the efforts of the international community to promote arms control and disarmament,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter, in particular Article 33, which provides for a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means chosen by the parties;
3. *Reaffirms* the ways and means regarding confidence- and security-building measures set out in the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1993 session;<sup>1</sup>
4. *Calls upon* Member States to pursue these ways and means through sustained consultations and dialogue, while at the same time avoiding actions that may hinder or impair such a dialogue;
5. *Urges* States to comply strictly with all bilateral, regional and international agreements, including arms control and disarmament agreements, to which they are party;
6. *Emphasizes* that the objective of confidence-building measures should be to help to strengthen international peace and security and to be consistent with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments;
7. *Encourages* the promotion of bilateral and regional confidence-building measures, with the consent and participation of the parties concerned, to avoid conflict and prevent the unintended and accidental outbreak of hostilities;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context;
9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context”.

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<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II, sect. III.A.*

## Draft resolution V

### United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [55/33 E](#) of 20 November 2000, [57/60](#) of 22 November 2002, [59/93](#) of 3 December 2004, [61/73](#) of 6 December 2006, [63/70](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/77](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/47](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/65](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/57](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/59](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/61](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/52](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Recalling also* that 2024 marks the twenty-fourth anniversary of resolution [55/33 E](#) for the development of the study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,

*Recalling further* its resolution [78/31](#) of 4 December 2023 on youth, disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education,<sup>1</sup> in which the Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,<sup>2</sup> and further recalling with appreciation that 2024 marks the twenty-second anniversary of that report,

*Noting* the highest number of submissions by Member States since the first such report in 2004,

*Recognizing* the usefulness of the disarmament and non-proliferation education website and online resources, which are updated on a regular basis by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, including to provide online courses and dynamic information on diverse disarmament issues, and encouraging the use of the advances in new information and communications technologies and social media for the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education,

*Emphasizing* that efforts need to be continued to implement the recommendations of the study, leveraging the opportunities offered by new digital technologies, and follow the good examples of how they are being implemented to stimulate even further long-term results, including the assistance of Member States to academia and civil society in their important disarmament and non-proliferation pedagogical activities,

*Desirous* of stressing the urgency of promoting concerted international efforts at disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, with a view to strengthening international security, confidence-building, and enhancing sustainable development,

*Conscious* of the need to combat the negative effects of cultures of violence and complacency in the face of current dangers in this field through long-term programmes of education and training,

*Remaining convinced* that the need for disarmament and non-proliferation education and critical thinking skills, particularly among youth, has never been greater, not only on the subject of weapons of mass destruction but also in the field of small arms and light weapons, terrorism and other challenges, including those posed by emerging technologies, to international security and the process of

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<sup>1</sup> [A/79/114](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/57/124](#).

disarmament, as well as on the relevance of implementing the recommendations contained in the United Nations study,

*Recognizing* the importance of the participation of civil society, including academic and non-governmental organizations, which plays an active role in the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation education, as well as in promoting the engagement of young people in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, civil society and academic and non-governmental organizations, which, within their purview, implemented the recommendations made in the United Nations study, as discussed in the report of the Secretary-General reviewing the implementation of the recommendations, and encourages them once again to continue to apply and advance those recommendations and report to the Secretary-General on steps taken to implement them;

2. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations, relevant specialized agencies and regional and subregional organizations to continue considering developing and implementing policies and educational programmes for young people to increase and facilitate their constructive engagement in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

4. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, and notes the proposed actions therein to further advance disarmament and non-proliferation education, as well as those actions championed and supported by Member States, and further notes the disarmament education strategy published by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in December 2022;

5. *Reiterates* the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination, in as many official languages as feasible, of information related to his report and any other information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study;

6. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General to maintain and update the disarmament education online resources, including e-learning tools and related resources as efficient and effective tools to promote disarmament and non-proliferation education;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, supported by voluntary contributions, to further strengthen access to and impact of disarmament and non-proliferation education at the global, regional and subregional levels, including through promoting networks of disarmament education experts, tailored training initiatives and educate-the-educator tools, among others, and further encourages Member States to support such efforts;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Disarmament and non-proliferation education”.



## Draft resolution VI The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

*The General Assembly,*

*Concerned* about the increasing regional and global security challenges caused, inter alia, by the ongoing proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction,

*Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the United Nations and its role and responsibility in the field of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Emphasizing* the significance of regional and international efforts to prevent and curb comprehensively the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as a contribution to international peace and security,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation on 25 November 2002 at The Hague,<sup>1</sup> and convinced that the Code of Conduct will contribute to enhancing transparency and confidence among States,

*Recalling* its resolutions [59/91](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/62](#) of 8 December 2005, [63/64](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/73](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/42](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/44](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/33](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/49](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/60](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/58](#) of 7 December 2022, entitled “The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”,

*Recalling also* that the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as recognized by the Security Council in its resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004 and subsequent resolutions, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

*Confirming its commitment* to the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries, as contained in the annex to its resolution [51/122](#) of 13 December 1996,

*Recognizing* that States should not be excluded from utilizing the benefits of space for peaceful purposes, but that in reaping such benefits and in conducting related cooperation they must not contribute to the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of carrying weapons of mass destruction,

*Noting* the continuous efforts of subscribing States to raise awareness of the Code of Conduct,

*Mindful* of the need to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that 145 States have so far subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation as a practical step against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

2. *Also welcomes* the advancement of the universalization process of the Code of Conduct, and underscores the importance of further advancing, at both the regional and the international levels, the universalization of the Code;

3. *Invites* all States that have not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct, in particular those possessing space launch vehicle and ballistic missile capabilities and

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<sup>1</sup> [A/57/724](#), enclosure.

those developing corresponding national programmes, to do so, bearing in mind the right to use space for peaceful purposes;

4. *Encourages* States that have already subscribed to the Code of Conduct to make efforts to increase participation in the Code and to further improve its implementation;

5. *Notes* progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, which contributes to enhancing transparency and building confidence among States through the submission of pre-launch notifications and annual declarations on space launch vehicle and ballistic missile policies, and underlines the importance of further steps in this direction;

6. *Encourages* the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, to take the measures necessary to avoid contributing to such delivery systems, and to continue to deepen the relationship between the Code of Conduct and the United Nations;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation".

## Draft resolution VII Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [53/77](#) D of 4 December 1998, [55/33](#) S of 20 November 2000, [57/67](#) of 22 November 2002, [59/73](#) of 3 December 2004, [61/87](#) of 6 December 2006, [63/56](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/70](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/52](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/63](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/43](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/44](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/41](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/56](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Recalling also* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,<sup>1</sup>

*Bearing in mind* its resolution [49/31](#) of 9 December 1994 on the protection and security of small States,

*Proceeding* from the fact that nuclear-weapon-free status is one of the means of ensuring the national security of States,

*Convinced* that the internationally recognized status of Mongolia contributes to enhancing stability and confidence-building in the region and promotes Mongolia's security by strengthening its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders and the preservation of its ecological balance,

*Welcoming* the declaration by Mongolia regarding its nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,<sup>2</sup>

*Welcoming also* the joint declaration of the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status of 17 September 2012,<sup>3</sup>

*Noting* that the declarations referred to above have been transmitted to the Security Council,

*Welcoming* the adoption by the Mongolian parliament of legislation defining and regulating Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status<sup>4</sup> as a concrete step towards promoting the aims of nuclear non-proliferation,

*Bearing in mind* the joint statement of the five nuclear-weapon States on security assurances to Mongolia in connection with its nuclear-weapon-free status<sup>5</sup> as a contribution to the implementation of resolution [53/77](#) D, as well as their commitment to Mongolia to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution, in accordance with the principles of the Charter,

*Mindful* of the support expressed for Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status by the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Thirteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kuala Lumpur on 24 and 25 February 2003,<sup>6</sup> the Fourteenth Conference, held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2006,<sup>7</sup> the Fifteenth Summit Conference, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 11 to 16 July 2009,<sup>8</sup> the Sixteenth Conference, held in

<sup>1</sup> Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.

<sup>2</sup> [A/67/517-S/2012/760](#), annex.

<sup>3</sup> [A/67/393-S/2012/721](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> See [A/55/56-S/2000/160](#).

<sup>5</sup> [A/55/530-S/2000/1052](#), annex.

<sup>6</sup> See [A/57/759-S/2003/332](#), annex I.

<sup>7</sup> See [A/61/472-S/2006/780](#), annex I.

<sup>8</sup> See [A/63/965-S/2009/514](#), annex.

Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012,<sup>9</sup> the Seventeenth Conference, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, the Eighteenth Summit, held in Baku on 25 and 26 October 2019,<sup>10</sup> and the Nineteenth Summit, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, and by Ministers at the Fifteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran on 29 and 30 July 2008,<sup>11</sup> the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting, held in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011,<sup>12</sup> the Seventeenth Ministerial Conference, held in Algiers from 26 to 29 May 2014, and the Eighteenth Ministerial Conference, held in Baku on 5 and 6 April 2018,

*Noting* that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco,<sup>13</sup> Rarotonga,<sup>14</sup> Bangkok<sup>15</sup> and Pelindaba<sup>16</sup> expressed their recognition and full support for Mongolia's international nuclear-weapon-free status at the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, held in Tlatelolco, Mexico, from 26 to 28 April 2005,<sup>17</sup>

*Noting also* that the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia<sup>18</sup> expressed support for Mongolia's policy at the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 30 April 2010, and at the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in New York on 24 April 2015,

*Noting further* other measures taken to implement resolution 77/56 at the national and international levels,

*Welcoming* Mongolia's active and positive role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the States of the region and other States,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>19</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the efforts to implement resolution 77/56;<sup>20</sup>
3. *Welcomes* the declarations of 17 September 2012 by Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States on Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status as a concrete contribution to nuclear disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the enhancement of confidence and predictability in the region;
4. *Welcomes and supports* the measures taken by Mongolia to consolidate and strengthen this status;

<sup>9</sup> See A/67/506-S/2012/752, annex I.

<sup>10</sup> See A/74/548, annex.

<sup>11</sup> See A/62/929, annex I.

<sup>12</sup> A/65/896-S/2011/407, annex V.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

<sup>14</sup> *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

<sup>15</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

<sup>16</sup> A/50/426, annex.

<sup>17</sup> See A/60/121, annex III.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>19</sup> A/79/148.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, sect. III.

5. *Endorses and supports* Mongolia's good-neighbourly and balanced relationship with its neighbours as an important element of strengthening regional peace, security and stability;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States to cooperate with Mongolia in implementing resolution [77/56](#), as well as the progress made in consolidating Mongolia's international security;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status;

8. *Appeals* to the Member States of the Asia-Pacific region to support Mongolia's efforts to join the relevant regional security and economic arrangements;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures mentioned in paragraph 7 above;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status".

## **Draft resolution VIII**

### **Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [78/54](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Deeply concerned* by the magnitude of human casualty and suffering, especially among children, caused by the illicit proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons,

*Concerned* by the negative impact that the illicit proliferation and use of those weapons continue to have on the efforts of States in the Sahelo-Saharan subregion in the areas of poverty eradication, sustainable development and the maintenance of peace, security and stability,

*Bearing in mind* the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted in Bamako on 1 December 2000,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General entitled “In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all”,<sup>2</sup> in which he emphasized that States must strive just as hard to eliminate the threat of small arms and light weapons as they do to eliminate the threat of weapons of mass destruction,

*Recalling also* the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, adopted on 8 December 2005,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling further* the expression of support in the 2005 World Summit Outcome for the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* the adoption, on 14 June 2006 in Abuja at the thirtieth ordinary summit of the Economic Community of West African States, of the Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials, in replacement of the moratorium on the importation, exportation and manufacture of small arms and light weapons in West Africa,

*Recalling also* the entry into force of the Convention on 29 September 2009,

*Recalling further* the decision taken by the Economic Community to establish the Small Arms Unit, responsible for advocating appropriate policies and developing and implementing programmes, as well as the establishment of the Economic Community’s Small Arms Control Programme, launched on 6 June 2006 in Bamako, in replacement of the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development,

*Taking note* of the latest report of the Secretary-General on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [A/CONF.192/PC/23](#), annex.

<sup>2</sup> [A/59/2005](#).

<sup>3</sup> See decision [60/519](#) and [A/60/88](#) and [A/60/88/Corr.2](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution [60/1](#), para. 94.

<sup>5</sup> [A/79/77](#).

*Recalling*, in that regard, the decision of the European Union to significantly support the Economic Community in its efforts to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing* the important role that civil society organizations play, by raising public awareness, in efforts to curb the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons,

*Recalling* the report of the Eighth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 27 June to 1 July 2022,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling also* the report of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 18 to 28 June 2024,<sup>7</sup>

*Welcoming* the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty,<sup>8</sup> as well as the inclusion of international assistance in its provisions,

1. *Commends* the United Nations and international, regional and other organizations for their assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/75 G of 15 December 1994 and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the African Union;

3. *Encourages* the international community to support the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and Other Related Materials;

4. *Encourages* the countries of the Sahelo-Saharan subregion to facilitate the effective functioning of national commissions to combat the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, and in that regard invites the international community to lend its support wherever possible;

5. *Encourages* the collaboration of civil society organizations and associations in the efforts of the national commissions to combat the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;<sup>9</sup>

6. *Encourages* cooperation among State organs, international organizations and civil society in support of programmes and projects aimed at combating the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to take action to help to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

<sup>6</sup> A/CONF.192/BMS/2022/1.

<sup>7</sup> A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

<sup>9</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General and those States and organizations that are in a position to do so to continue to provide assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them".



## Draft resolution IX

### Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [49/75](#) K of 15 December 1994, [51/45](#) M of 10 December 1996, [52/38](#) O of 9 December 1997, [53/77](#) W of 4 December 1998, [54/54](#) Q of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) X of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) S of 29 November 2001, [57/85](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/46](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/83](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/76](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/83](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/39](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/49](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/55](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/76](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/46](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/33](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/42](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/43](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/56](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/58](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/58](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/64](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/59](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/66](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/53](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/57](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/33](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Convinced* that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to humanity and all life on Earth, and recognizing that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the certainty that they will never be produced again,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to the realization of the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world through the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Mindful* of the solemn obligations of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>1</sup> in particular the obligations undertaken in article VI of the Treaty, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

*Recalling* the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>2</sup> the unequivocal commitment of nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, agreed at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>3</sup> and the action points agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as part of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions on nuclear disarmament,<sup>4</sup>

*Expressing concern* at the consecutive failure of the 2015 and 2020 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to reach consensus on a substantive outcome document,

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>2</sup> *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex, decision 2.

<sup>3</sup> See *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled “Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs”, para. 15.

<sup>4</sup> See *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I.

*Sharing deep concern* at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

*Calling upon* all nuclear-weapon States to undertake concrete disarmament efforts, and stressing that all States need to make special efforts to achieve and maintain a world without nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* the 2008 five-point proposal for nuclear disarmament of the Secretary-General, in which he proposed, inter alia, the consideration of negotiations on a nuclear weapons convention or agreement on a framework of separate mutually reinforcing instruments, backed by a strong system of verification,

*Noting* continued efforts towards realizing nuclear disarmament, including through the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*,

*Recalling* the adoption of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in its resolution [50/245](#) of 10 September 1996, and expressing its satisfaction at the increasing number of States that have signed and ratified the Treaty,

*Recognizing with satisfaction* that the Antarctic Treaty,<sup>5</sup> the Treaties of Tlatelolco,<sup>6</sup> Rarotonga,<sup>7</sup> Bangkok<sup>8</sup> and Pelindaba<sup>9</sup> and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,<sup>10</sup> as well as Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status, are gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those Treaties from nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* the need for a multilaterally negotiated and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Reaffirming* the central role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum,

*Emphasizing* the need for the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time,

*Stressing* the urgent need for the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate concrete progress on the 13 practical steps to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons leading to nuclear disarmament, contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference,

*Recalling* the Model Nuclear Weapons Convention submitted to the Secretary-General by Costa Rica and Malaysia in 2007 and circulated by the Secretary-General,<sup>11</sup>

*Recalling also* the adoption on 7 July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>12</sup> and welcoming the entry into force of the Treaty on 22 January 2021 and the successful convening of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty, in 2022 and 2023, respectively, which have contributed to achieving the

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

<sup>7</sup> *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

<sup>9</sup> [A/50/426](#), annex.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>11</sup> [A/62/650](#), annex.

<sup>12</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

objective of a legally binding prohibition of the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, threat or use of nuclear weapons and their destruction under effective international control,

*Recalling further* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,<sup>13</sup>

1. *Underlines once again* the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

2. *Calls once again upon* all States to immediately engage in multilateral negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control, including under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;

3. *Requests* all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures which they have taken with respect to the implementation of the present resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requests the Secretary-General to apprise the General Assembly of that information at its eightieth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”.

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<sup>13</sup> A/51/218, annex.

## Draft resolution X Reducing nuclear danger

*The General Assembly,*

*Bearing in mind* that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to humankind and to the survival of civilization,

*Reaffirming* that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Convinced* that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

*Convinced also* that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

*Considering* that, until nuclear weapons cease to exist, it is imperative on the part of the nuclear-weapon States to adopt measures that assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Considering also* that the hair-trigger alert of nuclear weapons carries unacceptable risks of unintentional or accidental use of nuclear weapons, which would have catastrophic consequences for all humankind,

*Emphasizing* the need to adopt measures to avoid accidental, unauthorized or unexplained incidents arising from computer anomalies or other technical malfunctions,

*Conscious* that limited steps relating to de-alerting and de-targeting have been taken by the nuclear-weapon States and that further practical, realistic and mutually reinforcing steps are necessary to contribute to the improvement in the international climate for negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Mindful* that a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in the security policies of nuclear-weapon States would have a positive impact on international peace and security and improve the conditions for the further reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Reiterating* the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly<sup>1</sup> and by the international community,

*Recalling* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons<sup>2</sup> that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

*Recalling also* the call, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>3</sup> to seek to eliminate the dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction and the resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

1. *Calls for* a review of nuclear doctrines and, in this context, immediate and urgent steps to reduce the risks of unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons, including through de-alerting and de-targeting nuclear weapons;

<sup>1</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>2</sup> A/51/218, annex.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 55/2.

2. *Requests* the five nuclear-weapon States to take measures towards the implementation of paragraph 1 above;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to take the measures necessary to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and to promote nuclear disarmament, with the objective of eliminating nuclear weapons;
4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of its resolution [78/44](#) of 4 December 2023;<sup>4</sup>
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war,<sup>5</sup> and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

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<sup>4</sup> [A/79/137](#).

<sup>5</sup> [A/56/400](#), para. 3.

## **Draft resolution XI Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction**

The General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolutions [54/54](#) B of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) V of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) M of 29 November 2001, [57/74](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/53](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/84](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/80](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/84](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/41](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/42](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/56](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/48](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/29](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/32](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/30](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/34](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/55](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/34](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/53](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/61](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/61](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/52](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/26](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/63](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/45](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Reaffirming its determination* to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, which kill or injure thousands of people – women, girls, boys and men – every year, and which place people living in affected areas at risk and hinder the development of their communities,

*Believing it necessary* to do the utmost to contribute in an efficient and coordinated manner to facing the challenge of removing anti-personnel mines placed throughout the world and to assure their destruction,

*Wishing* to do the utmost to ensure assistance for the care and rehabilitation, including the social and economic reintegration, of mine victims,

*Noting with satisfaction* the work undertaken to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction<sup>1</sup> and the substantial progress made towards addressing the global anti-personnel landmine problem,

*Recalling* the First to Twenty-first Meetings of the States Parties to the Convention, held in Maputo (1999), Geneva (2000), Managua (2001), Geneva (2002), Bangkok (2003), Zagreb (2005), Geneva (2006), the Dead Sea (2007), Geneva (2008 and 2010), Phnom Penh (2011), Geneva (2012, 2013 and 2015), Santiago (2016), Vienna (2017), Geneva (2018 and 2020), The Hague (2021) and Geneva (2022 and 2023), and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Review Conferences of the States Parties to the Convention, held in Nairobi (2004), Cartagena, Colombia (2009), Maputo (2014) and Oslo (2019),

*Recalling also* that, at the Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, the international community reviewed the implementation of the Convention, and the States parties adopted a declaration and an action plan for the period 2020–2024 to support the enhanced implementation and promotion of the Convention,

*Underlining* the importance of cooperation and assistance in the implementation of the Convention, including through the so-called individualized approach, which offers mine-affected countries a platform for presenting their challenges,

*Stressing* the need to take into account gender aspects in mine action,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2056, No. 35597.

*Noting with satisfaction* that 164 States have ratified or acceded to the Convention and have formally accepted the obligations of the Convention,

*Emphasizing* the desirability of attracting the adherence of all States to the Convention, and determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization and norms,

*Noting with deep regret* that anti-personnel mines continue to be used in some conflicts around the world, causing human suffering and impeding post-conflict development,

1. *Invites* all States that have not signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction to accede to it without delay;

2. *Urges* the one remaining State that has signed but has not ratified the Convention to ratify it without delay;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plans under the Convention;

4. *Expresses strong concern* regarding the use of anti-personnel mines in various parts of the world, including use highlighted in recent allegations, reports and documented evidence;

5. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;

6. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to make global mine action efforts more effective;

7. *Renews its call upon* all States and other relevant parties to work together to promote, support and advance the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims, mine risk education and reduction programmes and the removal and destruction of anti-personnel mines placed or stockpiled throughout the world;

8. *Urges* all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Convention through bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach, seminars and other means, in particular in the light of the upcoming Fifth Review Conference;

9. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the Fifth Review Conference of the Convention, to be held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, from 25 to 29 November 2024, and to participate in the future programme of meetings of the States parties to the Convention;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Twenty-second Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental

organizations, to attend the Twenty-second Meeting of the States Parties as observers;

11. *Calls upon* States parties and States participating in meetings to address issues arising from outstanding dues and to proceed promptly with the payment of their share of the estimated costs;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction".



## Draft resolution XII

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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946 and resolution 78/42 of 4 December 2023,

*Recalling also* the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Our Common Agenda”,<sup>1</sup> in particular the reiteration by the Secretary-General of the commitment to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and the disarmament recommendations of policy brief 9, entitled “A New Agenda for Peace”,<sup>2</sup> presented by the Secretary-General on 20 July 2023, in particular the recognition that the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity must motivate us to work towards their total elimination and the recommendation to States to recommit urgently to the pursuit of a world free of nuclear weapons and reverse the erosion of international norms against the spread and use of nuclear weapons, and recalling further the importance of the Secretary-General’s disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament,*

*Welcoming* the Pact for the Future,<sup>3</sup> namely actions 25 and 26, in which Member States recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and seek to accelerate the full and effective implementation of respective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,

*Deeply concerned* about the continued global peace and security challenges currently taking hold and the increased prominence being given by some States to nuclear weapons in their security doctrines, the expansion of nuclear stockpiles, national plans by the nuclear-weapon States to expand, modernize and qualitatively improve nuclear arsenals, the disregard of negative security assurances, as well as plans by the nuclear-weapon States and States under extended nuclear security guarantees to maintain or increase the role of nuclear weapons in security doctrines, including with regard to the placement of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear-weapon States, all of which contribute to the erosion of the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and undermine the achievement of a nuclear-weapon free world,

*Alarmed* further that recent international tensions have taken an increasing nuclear dimension, particularly with regard to threats to use nuclear weapons and increasingly strident nuclear rhetoric,

*Deeply concerned* about continuous actions that weaken the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture and undermine key norms, such as the dismantling of core agreements among the nuclear-weapon States, including the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the Treaty on Open Skies, and the suspension of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty), and encouraging both parties to ensure its full and effective implementation and to negotiate a successor agreement,

*Recalling* the joint statement on preventing nuclear war and avoiding arms races issued by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 3 January 2022, affirming that “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought”, and the statement by

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<sup>1</sup> A/75/982.

<sup>2</sup> A/77/CRP.1/Add.8.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 79/1.

the New Agenda Coalition issued on 25 January 2022,<sup>4</sup> calling for the five nuclear-weapon States to pursue tangible steps towards the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their obligations under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling also* the decisions and the resolution adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>6</sup> the basis upon which the Treaty was indefinitely extended, and the Final Documents of the 2000<sup>7</sup> and the 2010<sup>8</sup> Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty,

*Ever mindful* that, to preserve the credibility and strength of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nuclear-weapon States must implement their respective obligations and commitments under the Treaty and therefore redress the imbalance in implementation with regard to non-nuclear-weapon States,

*Deeply concerned* by the successive failures of the two previous Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty, and dismayed that States parties to the Treaty were again unable to agree on actions that would strengthen the Treaty regime, enhance progress towards its full implementation and universality, or monitor implementation of the commitments made at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences,

*Noting with concern* that the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons could not agree on substantive outcomes and recommendations,

*Noting* the widespread support in the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the view that enhanced accountability and transparency, including improving the process of reporting by nuclear-weapon States on their implementation of the nuclear disarmament commitments and obligations under the Treaty, would contribute to strengthening the review process, and that this fact was recognized by a majority of States parties during the two first meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference,

*Recalling* that the total elimination of nuclear weapons, backed by legally binding assurances to ensure its verifiability and irreversibility, is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and reiterating the legitimate interest of non-nuclear-weapon States in receiving unequivocal and legally binding negative security assurances from nuclear-weapon States pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, according to clear benchmarks and within an agreed time frame,

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<sup>4</sup> CD/2226, annex.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>6</sup> See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

<sup>7</sup> *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II), NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part III) and NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part IV)).

<sup>8</sup> *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

*Reiterating* the expression of deep concern by the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and its resolve to seek a safer world for all and to achieve the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons,<sup>9</sup>

*Reiterating its grave concern* at the danger to humanity posed by nuclear weapons, highlighting that these concerns should underpin the need for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world,

*Welcoming* the attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and inherent risks of nuclear weapons in multilateral disarmament forums since 2010, including in the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, the most recent of which was held in Vienna on 20 June 2022,

*Recognizing* the highly disproportionate and gendered impact of exposure to ionizing radiation for women and girls, and the need to further integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation decision-making processes, inter alia by including the commitment to ensure the equal, full and effective participation and leadership of both women and men, including in the implementation and review of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Underscoring* the important contribution made by nuclear-weapon-free zones to enhancing international peace and security, to a strengthened nuclear non-proliferation regime and as a practical contribution towards nuclear disarmament,

*Urging* States to strengthen all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, inter alia, through the ratification of existing treaties and relevant protocols and the withdrawal or revision of any reservations or interpretative declarations contrary to the object and purpose of the treaties establishing such zones,

*Recalling* the encouragement expressed at the 2010 Review Conference for the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, reaffirming the expectation that this will be followed by concerted international efforts to create such zones in areas where they do not currently exist, especially in the Middle East, and in this context noting with deep disappointment the non-fulfilment of the agreement at the 2010 Review Conference on practical steps to fully implement the 1995 resolution on the Middle East,

*Encouraged* by the successful organization in 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2023 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with its decision 73/546 of 22 December 2018, of the sessions of a conference aimed at elaborating a treaty on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region,

*Underlining* the importance of multilateralism in relation to nuclear disarmament, while recognizing the value of unilateral, bilateral and regional initiatives and the importance of compliance with the terms of these initiatives,

*Recalling* the twenty-eighth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty<sup>10</sup> and the continued vital importance of its

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*.

<sup>10</sup> See resolution 50/245 and A/50/1027.

entry into force to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, while noting the long-standing inertia towards ratification of the Treaty by nuclear-weapon States and recent moves to withdraw ratification, which continue to make the entry into force of the Treaty impossible, with the associated risk that nuclear testing could be resumed,

*Underlining* that pending the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, it is necessary to uphold and maintain the moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosions,

*Welcoming* the outcomes of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held in 2022 in Vienna,<sup>11</sup> and 2023 in New York,<sup>12</sup> and the convening of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, to be held in New York in March 2025, and encouraging all States to participate in these proceedings,

*Welcoming also* the commemoration and promotion of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, as established by resolution [68/32](#) of 5 December 2013,

*Deeply disappointed* at the continued absence of progress towards multilateral nuclear disarmament and the persistent failure to undertake new negotiations, including at the Conference on Disarmament, which has been unable to agree upon and implement a programme of work since 1996, and that the Disarmament Commission has not produced a substantive outcome on nuclear disarmament since 1999,

*Underscoring* the need to develop legally binding verification arrangements to support nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the principles of irreversibility, verification and transparency, that would provide the necessary confidence in the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all nuclear threats, whether explicit or implicit, and irrespective of the circumstances, and calls upon all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to reject any normalization of nuclear rhetoric and, in particular, the threat of use of nuclear weapons, which only serves to undermine the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and is against the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* the fundamental role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and looks forward to achieving substantive progress during the eleventh review cycle, in order to strengthen the Treaty and its review process, overcoming the obstacles that prevented a substantive outcome in the two previous Review Conferences held in 2015 and 2022;

3. *Reiterates* that each article of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is binding on the respective States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that all States parties should be held fully accountable with respect to strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty;

4. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the decisions, resolutions and commitments as agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

5. *Strongly urges* nuclear-weapon States to implement the unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to

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<sup>11</sup> See [TPNW/MSP/2022/6](#).

<sup>12</sup> See [TPNW/MSP/2023/14](#).

nuclear disarmament, as agreed at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and as a means to ensure full implementation of article VI of the Treaty;

6. *Urges* all State parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement their article VI obligations and to pursue multilateral negotiations without delay on effective measures for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world, recalling in particular the commitment of the nuclear-weapon States to accelerating concrete progress on the steps leading to nuclear disarmament;

7. *Recognizes* the need for an institutional mechanism to monitor the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations;

8. *Calls upon* all States to give due prominence to the humanitarian imperatives that underpin nuclear disarmament and to the urgency of achieving it, including new evidence presented at the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, and those imperatives should inform all deliberations, decisions and actions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, including within the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

9. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to make concrete reductions in the role and significance of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies, pending their total elimination as agreed by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the outcome documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, and calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to include such information in their regular reporting details regarding progress towards this end;

10. *Calls upon* other States parties to the Treaty that maintain a role for nuclear weapons in their military and security concepts, doctrines and policies to also provide standardized information at regular intervals on, inter alia, measures taken to reduce the role and significance of nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies, the number, type (strategic or non-strategic) and status (deployed or non-deployed, and alert status) of nuclear warheads within their territories, where applicable, and the number and type of delivery vehicles within their territories, where applicable;

11. *Calls upon* nuclear-weapon States to halt the quantitative increases and qualitative improvement of their nuclear arsenals and the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, and their means of delivery, including those that increase the risk of escalation;

12. *Urges* all nuclear-weapon States to immediately lower the operational readiness of nuclear-weapon systems in a verifiable and transparent manner with a view to ensuring that all nuclear weapons are removed from high alert status;

13. *Encourages* all States that are part of regional alliances that include nuclear-weapon States to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their collective security doctrines, pending their total elimination;

14. *Encourages* nuclear-weapon States to apply the agreed interrelated principles of transparency, verifiability and irreversibility in the implementation of their obligations and undertakings, including those agreed by the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at its 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, taking into account that they are strongly interrelated and are not an end in themselves and are not a prerequisite to commence nuclear disarmament;

15. *Stresses* the necessity for enhanced transparency by the nuclear-weapon States with regard to their nuclear weapons capabilities and the implementation of

their article VI obligations and nuclear disarmament-related commitments, and urges nuclear-weapon States to implement their nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, both qualitative and quantitative, in a manner that strengthens accountability and enables all States parties to regularly monitor progress, including through a standard detailed reporting format, thereby enhancing transparency and increasing mutual confidence, and facilitating the evidence-based evaluation of progress towards the full implementation of article VI and nuclear disarmament commitments;

16. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to voluntarily present, jointly or individually, implementation plans for the commitments and undertakings agreed to under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including time frames and benchmarks for progress;

17. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals to which they have unequivocally committed, to remove all operational nuclear weapons from high alert status and to put in place, as a matter of urgency, appropriate legal and procedural safeguards aimed at reducing the risk of a nuclear detonation by accident, miscalculation or design;

18. *Further urges* the nuclear-weapon States to report at least twice during a Review Conference cycle at appropriate intervals, and to include in their reports to be submitted during the eleventh review cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons concrete and detailed information concerning the implementation of their obligations and commitments on nuclear disarmament;

19. *Encourages* States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to improve the measurability of the implementation of nuclear disarmament obligations and commitments, including agreement on but not limited to measures on improved and more structured reporting by the nuclear-weapon States, tools such as a set of benchmarks and timelines and/or similar criteria, in order to ensure and facilitate the objective evaluation of progress, as well as the establishment of a structured dialogue on this issue at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and at the Review Conference on these improved and more structured reports, facilitated by the Chairs of the Preparatory Committee meetings, who will provide a joint report to each Review Conference that includes specific recommendations, targets and indicators, to improve the monitoring of and reporting on article VI and disarmament-related commitments;

20. *Encourages* the nuclear-weapon States, as part of their national reporting, to include details on their plans related to the modernization of nuclear weapons; their nuclear capabilities, including quantity, type and status of nuclear warheads, as well as delivery vehicles; doctrinal issues; risk reduction measures; de-alerting measures; quantity of fissile material; and the number and type of weapons and delivery systems they have disarmed;

21. *Encourages* further steps by all nuclear-weapon States to ensure the irreversible removal of all fissile material designated by each nuclear-weapon State as no longer required for military purposes, and calls upon all States to support, within the context of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the development of appropriate nuclear disarmament verification capabilities and legally binding verification arrangements, thereby ensuring that such material remains permanently outside military programmes in a verifiable and irreversible manner;

22. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to work towards the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to

the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>13</sup> which is inextricably linked to the indefinite extension of the Treaty, and which remains valid until fully implemented;

23. *Urges* the co-sponsors of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction as contained in the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, including through support for the convening of the conference on the establishment of such a zone;

24. *Calls upon* all concerned parties referred to in decision 73/546 of 22 December 2018 to actively engage in the sessions of the conference to elaborate a treaty to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by all States of the region;

25. *Calls upon* all States parties to spare no effort to achieve the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in this regard urges India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States promptly and without conditions, and to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and further calls upon South Sudan to join the Treaty at the earliest opportunity;

26. *Urges* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fulfil its commitments, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, to return, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to adhere to its International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards agreement,<sup>14</sup> with a view to achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful, complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and calls for diplomatic efforts to this end;

27. *Calls upon* both parties to the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitations of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty) to re-engage on and ensure its full and effective implementation and to resume negotiations on a successor agreement;

28. *Calls upon* all Member States to reflect on the vast amount of resources dedicated to the maintenance, development and modernization of nuclear arsenals and to consider whether these resources could be better utilized in pursuit of a better future as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals;

29. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support efforts to identify, elaborate, negotiate and implement further effective legally binding measures for nuclear disarmament, inter alia, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>15</sup> and welcomes the outcomes of the first and second Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty, including the action plan of 2022, and its political declaration and decisions, and the decisions of 2023;<sup>16</sup>

30. *Urges* all States to exert all efforts to advance diplomatic dialogue and work together towards overcoming obstacles that are inhibiting substantive work within the international disarmament machinery to advance the agenda of nuclear disarmament, particularly through multilateral negotiations;

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<sup>13</sup> See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2), annex.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1677, No. 28986.

<sup>15</sup> A/CONF.229/2017/8.

<sup>16</sup> See TPNW/MSP/2022/6 and TPNW/MSP/2023/14.

31. *Recommends* that additional measures be taken to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, in particular to increase awareness of the risks and catastrophic impacts and humanitarian consequences of any nuclear detonation, recognizing the important contributions made by academia, civil society and victims of nuclear weapons to this end;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments” and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.



## Draft resolution XIII

### Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 75/73 of 7 December 2020, adopted on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, which was established to save succeeding generations from the untold suffering of the scourge of war, and its resolutions 77/67 of 7 December 2022 and 78/41 of 4 December 2023,

*Recalling also* that the United Nations emerged at the time of the immense trail of death and destruction resulting from the Second World War, over 75 years ago,

*Recalling further* the noble principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which enjoin the international community, individually and collectively, to spare no effort in promoting the ethical imperative of “in larger freedom”, so that all peoples may enjoy freedom from want, freedom from fear and the freedom to live in dignity,

*Convinced* that, given the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks associated with a nuclear weapon detonation, Member States have long envisaged nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation as urgent and interlinked ethical imperatives in achieving the objectives of the Charter, which is reflected in the first resolution, resolution 1 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 24 January 1946, aimed at the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction,

*Acknowledging*, in this connection, the ethical imperatives outlined in the provisions of its resolutions and reports and those of other related international initiatives on the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks posed by a nuclear weapon detonation, including the declaration that the use of nuclear weapons would cause indiscriminate suffering and as such is a violation of the Charter and the laws of humanity and international law,<sup>1</sup> the condemnation of nuclear war as contrary to human conscience and a violation of the fundamental right to life,<sup>2</sup> the threat to the very survival of humankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,<sup>3</sup> the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,<sup>4</sup> and the disquiet that was expressed at the continued spending on the development and maintenance of nuclear arsenals,<sup>5</sup>

*Acknowledging also* the preamble to and article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>6</sup> and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons,<sup>7</sup> in which the Court unanimously concluded that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

*Acknowledging further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>8</sup> in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 1653 (XVI).

<sup>2</sup> See resolution 38/75.

<sup>3</sup> See resolution S-10/2.

<sup>4</sup> See resolution 50/70 M.

<sup>5</sup> See A/59/119.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>7</sup> A/51/218, annex.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 55/2.

achieving that aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

*Concerned* that, despite the long-standing recognition that it has accorded to these ethical imperatives and while much effort has been directed to addressing nuclear non-proliferation, limited progress has been made in meeting the nuclear disarmament obligations required to achieve and maintain the nuclear-weapon-free world that the international community demands,

*Disappointed* at the continued absence of progress towards multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament, despite unrelenting efforts of Member States towards this end,

*Noting with satisfaction* the increasing awareness, renewed attention and growing momentum that has been generated by Member States and the international community since 2010 regarding the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks associated with nuclear weapons, which underpin the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, together with all related international initiatives,

*Recalling* that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>9</sup> acknowledges the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament,

*Conscious* of the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in relation to nuclear disarmament, and determined to promote multilateralism as essential to nuclear disarmament negotiations,

1. *Calls upon* all States to acknowledge the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks posed by a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design;

2. *Acknowledges* the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, which is a “global public good of the highest order”, serving both national and collective security interests;

3. *Declares* that:

(a) The global threat posed by nuclear weapons must urgently be eliminated;

(b) Discussions, decisions and actions on nuclear weapons must focus on the effects of these weapons on human beings and the environment and must be guided by the unspeakable suffering and unacceptable harm that they cause;

(c) Greater attention must be given to the impact of a nuclear weapon detonation on women and the importance of their participation in discussions, decisions and actions on nuclear weapons;

(d) Nuclear weapons serve to undermine collective security, heighten the risk of nuclear catastrophe, aggravate international tension and make conflict more dangerous;

(e) Arguments in favour of the retention of nuclear weapons have a negative impact on the credibility of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime;

(f) The long-term plans for the modernization of nuclear weapons arsenals run contrary to commitments and obligations to nuclear disarmament and engender perceptions of the indefinite possession of these weapons;

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<sup>9</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

(g) In a world where basic human needs have not yet been met, the vast resources allocated to the modernization of nuclear weapons arsenals could instead be redirected to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals;<sup>10</sup>

(h) Given the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, it is inconceivable that any use of nuclear weapons, irrespective of the cause, would be compatible with the requirements of international humanitarian law or international law, or the laws of morality, or the dictates of public conscience;

(i) Given their indiscriminate nature and potential to annihilate humanity, nuclear weapons are inherently immoral;

4. *Notes* that all responsible States have a solemn duty to take decisions that serve to protect their people and each other from the ravages of a nuclear weapon detonation, and that the only way for States to do so is through the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

5. *Stresses* that all States share an ethical responsibility to act with urgency and determination, with the support of all relevant stakeholders, to take the effective measures, including legally binding measures, necessary to eliminate and prohibit all nuclear weapons, given their catastrophic humanitarian consequences and associated risks;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”.

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<sup>10</sup> See resolution 70/1.

## Draft resolution XIV Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [70/47](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/46](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/30](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/47](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/42](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/39](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/30](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/53](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/34](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Reiterating* the deep concern about the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons,

*Stressing* that the immense and uncontrollable destructive capability and indiscriminate nature of nuclear weapons cause unacceptable humanitarian consequences, as has been demonstrated through their past use and testing,

*Recalling* that concern about the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons has been reflected in numerous United Nations resolutions, including the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly, on 24 January 1946,

*Recalling also* that at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in 1978, the Assembly stressed that nuclear weapons posed the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization,<sup>1</sup>

*Welcoming* the renewed interest and resolve of the international community, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross and international humanitarian organizations, to address the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,<sup>2</sup>

*Noting* the resolutions of 26 November 2011 and 22 June 2022 of the Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement entitled “Working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons”,

*Recalling* the joint statements on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons delivered to the General Assembly and during the ninth and tenth cycles of the review of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>3</sup> including most recently at the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Welcoming* the facts-based discussions on the effects of a nuclear weapon detonation that were held at the conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, convened by Norway, on 4 and 5 March 2013, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and Austria, on 8 and 9 December 2014, and, most recently, on 20 June 2022,

*Cognizant* that a key message from experts and international organizations at those conferences was that no State or international body could address the immediate humanitarian emergency caused by a nuclear weapon detonation or provide adequate assistance to victims,

<sup>1</sup> See resolution [S-10/2](#).

<sup>2</sup> See *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I ([NPT/CONF.2010/50 \(Vol. I\)](#)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

*Firmly believing* that it is in the interest of all States to engage in discussions on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons with the aim of further broadening and deepening the understanding of this matter, and welcoming civil society's ongoing engagement,

*Reaffirming* the role of civil society, in partnership with Governments, in raising awareness about the unacceptable humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons,

*Noting with appreciation* the renewed engagement of the scientific community and academia in deepening our fact-based understanding of the humanitarian and environmental consequences of nuclear weapons, as well as their associated risks, and encouraging further interdisciplinary work in this regard,

*Emphasizing* that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons affect not only Governments but also each and every citizen of our interconnected world and have deep implications for human survival, for the environment, for socioeconomic development, for our economies and for the health of future generations,

1. *Stresses* that it is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons never be used again, under any circumstances;
2. *Emphasizes* that the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons will never be used again is their total elimination;
3. *Stresses* that the catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed;
4. *Expresses its firm belief* that awareness of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament;
5. *Calls upon* all States, in their shared responsibility, to prevent the use of nuclear weapons, to prevent their vertical and horizontal proliferation and to achieve nuclear disarmament;
6. *Urges* States to exert all efforts to totally eliminate the threat of these weapons of mass destruction;
7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons".

## Draft resolution XV Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [72/31](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/48](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/41](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/40](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/34](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/54](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/35](#) of 4 December 2023,

1. *Recalls* the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>1</sup> on 7 July 2017;
2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Treaty on 22 January 2021;
3. *Notes* that the Treaty has been open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York since 20 September 2017;
4. *Welcomes* that already 94 States had signed the Treaty and 73 States had become parties to it as at 14 October 2024, and also welcomes ongoing universalization efforts;
5. *Recalls* the adoption of the Vienna Action Plan at the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna, Austria, from 21 to 23 June 2022;<sup>2</sup>
6. *Welcomes* the convening of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023, which examined the status and implementation of the Treaty and considered the progress towards achieving its objectives, purpose, and the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons, as well as the implementation of the Vienna Action Plan;
7. *Also welcomes* the decisions taken at the second Meeting of States Parties,<sup>3</sup> including the adoption of the declaration entitled “Our commitment to upholding the prohibition of nuclear weapons and averting their catastrophic consequences”, as well as the ongoing informal intersessional work to implement the Treaty and the Vienna Action Plan;
8. *Further welcomes* the participation of States signatories, as well as of other States not party to the Treaty, the relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organizations at the second Meeting of States Parties as observers;
9. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Treaty’s Scientific Advisory Group and its report on the status and developments regarding nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon risks, the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and related issues;<sup>4</sup>
10. *Confirms* that the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 March 2025;
11. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his support provided to date, and requests him to render the necessary assistance and to provide such

<sup>1</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

<sup>2</sup> [TPNW/MSP/2022/6](#), annex II.

<sup>3</sup> See [TPNW/MSP/2023/14](#).

<sup>4</sup> [TPNW/MSP/2023/8](#).

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services, as may be required, for the third Meeting of States Parties and its informal intersessional process;

12. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty at the earliest possible date;

13. *Calls upon* those States in a position to do so to promote adherence to the Treaty and its norms and underlying rationale through bilateral, subregional, regional and multilateral contacts, outreach and other means;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the status of signature and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Treaty;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”.

## Draft resolution XVI Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its long-standing support for the total elimination of all nuclear weapons, its resolution [70/57](#) of 7 December 2015, by which it adopted the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, and its resolutions [73/57](#) of 5 December 2018 and [76/48](#) of 6 December 2021,

*Recognizing* the need to achieve a world without nuclear weapons,

*Emphasizing*, in this regard, the fundamental role of the agreement on the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly of 30 June 1978,<sup>1</sup> in which it is stated, inter alia, that “effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority”,

*Emphasizing also* the crucial role of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>2</sup> in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and recalling in particular the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, leading to nuclear disarmament, in accordance with commitments made under article VI of the Treaty, agreed to at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and reaffirmed by the 2010 Review Conference,

*Bearing in mind* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,<sup>3</sup> in which the Court concluded unanimously that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

*Acknowledging* the significant contribution made towards realizing the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, through the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, although they are not an end in themselves, and reaffirming the political decision of 115 States parties to the treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia to reject nuclear weapons,

*Noting* the entry into force, on 22 January 2021, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>4</sup> which has become a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination,

*Recalling* the relevant principles and agreements of international humanitarian law and the laws of war, and recalling also the expression of deep concern by the 2010 Review Conference at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,<sup>5</sup>

*Taking into account*, in this context, the Secretary-General’s disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, announced in May 2018,

<sup>1</sup> Resolution [S-10/2](#).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>3</sup> [A/51/218](#), annex.

<sup>4</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

<sup>5</sup> See *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I ([NPT/CONF.2010/50 \(Vol. I\)](#)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*.



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*Noting* that Member States decided in resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024 to, inter alia, recommit and advance the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons,

1. *Recalls* the adoption of the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, annexed to resolution 70/57;

2. *Invites* States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Declaration and to promote its implementation;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the efforts that they have made and the measures that they have taken with respect to the implementation of the Declaration, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the Declaration;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”.

## Draft resolution XVII Nuclear war effects and scientific research

*The General Assembly,*

*Gravely concerned* by the devastation that would be visited upon humankind by a nuclear war, and recognizing the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war,

*Alarmed* at the renewed prospect of a nuclear war, and gravely concerned by the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences that would result from it,

*Acknowledging* the accumulated scientific evidence that exists for nuclear war to result in long-term, large-scale, environmental, physical and socioeconomic effects, due to radiation, blast, fire and other phenomena,

*Recalling* its resolutions [40/152 G](#) of 16 December 1985 and [41/86 H](#) of 4 December 1986 and the subsequent publication in 1989 of the *Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War*,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the ongoing major advances in climatic and scientific modelling, and the consequent need for updated information on the potential effects of a nuclear war, including to provide policymakers with an updated, comprehensive scientific assessment of nuclear war effects and its consequences, and to determine where there is agreement among the scientific community, and where more research is needed,

*Recognizing* today's level of interconnectedness and the likelihood of global events having complex, cascading impacts on global systems and societies, and mindful of the fragility of those systems and our planetary boundaries,

*Noting* the affirmation that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

*Reaffirming* the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, in the sphere of disarmament,

*Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education,<sup>2</sup> which acknowledged the need to raise awareness of new challenges to international peace and security and the process of nuclear disarmament, in particular among future generations, and called for new thinking to address those urgent challenges,

*Recognizing* the importance of the nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control instruments in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons,

*Reaffirming* that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and recalling that removing the threat of a nuclear war is the most acute and urgent task of the present day,

1. *Calls upon* all States to renew their commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, given the devastation that would be visited upon humankind by a nuclear war;

2. *Decides* to establish an independent Scientific Panel on the Effects of Nuclear War, consisting of 21 members, participating in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General on the basis of a public call for candidates, with a Chair selected from among this group, and encourages nominations from Member

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IX.1.

<sup>2</sup> [A/57/124](#).

States, scientific and academic institutions, and from qualified individuals with specific expertise related to the work of the Panel;

3. *Also decides* that the Panel shall be tasked with examining the physical effects and societal consequences of a nuclear war on a local, regional and planetary scale, including, inter alia, the climatic, environmental and radiological effects, and their impacts on public health, global socioeconomic systems, agriculture and ecosystems, in the days, weeks and decades following a nuclear war, and that it shall review and commission relevant studies, including modelling where appropriate, and publish a comprehensive report, make key conclusions and identify areas requiring future research;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the Panel and provide full support to it in the fulfilment of its mandate, with the Panel members, participating on a voluntary basis, to be selected by the Secretary-General drawing on the expertise of relevant United Nations agencies, on the basis of their leading scientific expertise across relevant disciplines, while ensuring impartiality, and equitable geographical and gender balance;

5. *Decides* that the members of the Panel shall meet virtually at least quarterly to advance their work, with participation arrangements facilitated by the Secretary-General, keeping Member States periodically updated on progress, while maintaining their objectivity and impartiality, and operating free from political influence, on the basis of scientific peer review, drawing on lessons learned from other international expert mechanisms;

6. *Calls upon* the Panel to consult with the widest range of scientists and experts, and for the Secretary-General to facilitate those consultations, including through the provision, as required, of virtual meeting spaces, webcast and meeting room facilities at United Nations premises, for up to 10 days in 2025, and a further 10 days in 2026, and encourages these experts to contribute presentations, written reports and published material to assist the Panel in its work;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and relevant agencies, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and others, to support the work of the Panel, including by contributing expertise, commissioned studies, data and papers;

8. *Encourages* Member States, relevant international and regional organizations and others to support the work of the Panel, including by providing relevant information, scientific data and analyses; facilitating and hosting Panel meetings, including regional meetings; and making voluntary budgetary contributions, or in-kind contributions;

9. *Decides* that the Panel shall engage and receive inputs from the widest possible range of stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, affected communities, and peoples from around the world, in order to understand local, regional and global perspectives on the effects of a nuclear war;

10. *Also decides* that the present resolution shall serve as the terms of reference of the Panel;

11. *Further decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Nuclear war effects and scientific research”;

12. *Requests* the Chair of the Panel to brief the General Assembly at its eightieth and eighty-first sessions on progress in the work of the Panel;

13. *Decides* to consider the final report of the Panel on nuclear war effects at its eighty-second session, in 2027.

## Draft resolution XVIII

### The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 78/46 of 4 December 2023, as well as all previous resolutions on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, including resolution 56/24 V of 24 December 2001,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the continued and full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>1</sup> and recognizing its important contribution to international efforts on this matter,

*Emphasizing also* the importance of the continued and full implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument),<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling* the commitment of States to the Programme of Action as the main framework for measures within the activities of the international community to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

*Underlining* the need for States to enhance their efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

*Mindful* of the implementation of the outcomes adopted by the follow-up meetings on the Programme of Action,

*Welcoming* the successful convening of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 17 to 28 June 2024, and its outcome,<sup>3</sup>

*Recognizing* the need for the strengthened participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes relating to the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and reaffirming the need for States to mainstream a gender perspective into their implementation efforts,

*Noting* that web-based tools developed by the Secretariat, including its searchable database and the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium, and the tools developed by Member States could be used to assess progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

*Reaffirming* its decision, in its resolution 77/71 of 7 December 2022, to establish a dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, in particular in developing countries,

*Noting* that voluntary national reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action can serve, inter alia, to provide a baseline for measuring progress in its

<sup>1</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

<sup>2</sup> See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

<sup>3</sup> A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3, annex.

implementation, build confidence and promote transparency, provide a basis for information exchange and action and serve to identify needs and opportunities for international assistance and cooperation, including the matching of needs with available resources and expertise,

*Noting with satisfaction* regional and subregional efforts being undertaken in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and commending the progress that has already been made in this regard, including the tackling of both supply and demand factors that are relevant to addressing the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

*Recognizing* that sharing and applying best practices, on a voluntary basis, at the regional, subregional and national levels support the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and should therefore be an ongoing effort, in order to address ongoing challenges associated with the diversion of and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

*Reaffirming* that international cooperation and assistance are an essential aspect of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument,

*Recognizing* the efforts undertaken by civil society in the provision of assistance to States for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

*Recalling* that Governments bear the primary responsibility for preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, in accordance with the sovereignty of States and their relevant international obligations,

*Reiterating* that illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons is a serious problem that the international community should address urgently,

*Reiterating also* the new challenges and potential opportunities with regard to effective marking, record-keeping and tracing resulting from developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons, and bearing in mind the different situations, capacities and priorities of States and regions,

*Recognizing* that the opportunities and challenges associated with these developments in the manufacturing, technology and design of small arms and light weapons, including polymer and modular weapons and firearms produced using three-dimensional printing, must be addressed in a timely manner,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>4</sup> which contains an overview of recent developments in the illicit trade in and circulation of small arms and light weapons, as well as the activities carried out by the United Nations,

*Welcoming* the inclusion of small arms and light weapons in the scope of the Arms Trade Treaty,<sup>5</sup>

*Acknowledging* that effective national control systems for the transfer of conventional arms contribute to the prevention and eradication of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

*Recalling* the adoption of resolution [78/47](#) of 4 December 2023 and, without a vote, of the final report<sup>6</sup> of the open-ended working group established pursuant to resolution [76/233](#) of 24 December 2021, and the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, which is a cooperative framework that is

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<sup>4</sup> [A/79/77](#).

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

<sup>6</sup> [A/78/111](#).

voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, as contained in the annex to the report,

1. *Underlines* the fact that the issue of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects requires concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacture, brokering, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons, and that their uncontrolled proliferation in many regions of the world has a wide range of humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences and poses a serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local, national, regional and international levels;

2. *Recognizes* the urgent need to maintain and enhance national controls, in accordance with the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including their diversion to illicit trade, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, taking into account, inter alia, their adverse humanitarian and socioeconomic consequences for the affected States;

3. *Emphasizes* the need for States to redouble national efforts to provide for the safe, secure, comprehensive and effective management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons held by Governments to prevent, combat and eradicate the diversion of those weapons;

4. *Calls upon* all States to implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (the International Tracing Instrument) by, inter alia, including in their national reports the name and contact information of the national points of contact and information on national marking practices used to indicate country of manufacture and/or country of import, as applicable;

5. *Encourages* all relevant initiatives, including those of the United Nations, other international organizations, regional and subregional organizations and civil society, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action, and calls upon all Member States to contribute towards the continued implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels;

6. *Encourages* States to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution [60/81](#) of 8 December 2005 to consider further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons;<sup>7</sup>

7. *Endorses* the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 17 to 28 June 2024;

8. *Decides*, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2024 to 2030 agreed upon at the Fourth Review Conference, to convene, in New York, a one-week biennial meeting of States in 2026 (10 meetings) and a one-week biennial meeting of States in 2028 (10 meetings), to consider key challenges and opportunities relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument at the national, regional and global levels;

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<sup>7</sup> See [A/62/163](#) and [A/62/163/Corr.1](#).

9. *Also decides* to convene the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (and the International Tracing Instrument) in 2030 as a two-week event, to be preceded by a preparatory committee meeting of not more than five days, in early 2030;

10. *Underlines* the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument for attaining Goal 16 and target 16.4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>8</sup>

11. *Emphasizes* the need for the equal, full, meaningful and effective participation of women in all decision-making and implementation processes relating to the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

12. *Encourages* States to take into account recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, in particular polymer and modular weapons, in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument and to strengthen normative frameworks, where needed, and cooperation between law enforcement agencies so as to prevent unauthorized recipients, including criminals and terrorists, from acquiring small arms and light weapons;

13. *Emphasizes* that international cooperation and assistance remain essential to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, while being mindful of the need to ensure the adequacy, accessibility, effectiveness and sustainability of international cooperation and assistance measures, including, as appropriate, improved funding arrangements, technology transfer and adequate training and support programmes, as well as strong national ownership;

14. *Also emphasizes* the fact that initiatives by the international community with respect to international cooperation and assistance remain essential and complementary to national implementation efforts, as well as to those at the regional and global levels;

15. *Recognizes* the necessity for interested States to develop effective coordination mechanisms, where they do not exist, to enhance the implementation of the Programme of Action and strengthen the exchange of information on international cooperation and assistance, including experiences on completed assistance projects;

16. *Encourages* States to consider, among other mechanisms, the coherent identification of needs, priorities, national plans and programmes that may require international cooperation and assistance from States and regional and international organizations in a position to do so;

17. *Decides* to establish and maintain a structured procedure within the Secretariat, starting in 2026, to process offers of and requests for assistance submitted under the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument to facilitate the matching of needs and resources, as outlined in paragraph 212 of the outcome document of the Fourth Review Conference;

18. *Requests* the Secretariat to establish a dedicated funding mechanism under the trust fund for global and regional disarmament activities to receive voluntary contributions from Member States to advance international cooperation and assistance activities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, complementary to the United Nations Trust

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<sup>8</sup> Resolution 70/1.



Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation, the Saving Lives Entity fund and other existing funding mechanisms;

19. *Encourages* States to make, on a voluntary basis, increasing use of their national reports as a tool for communicating assistance needs and information on the resources and mechanisms available to address such needs, and encourages States in a position to render such assistance to make use of those national reports;

20. *Encourages* States, relevant international and regional organizations and civil society with the capacity to do so to cooperate with and provide assistance to other States, upon request, in the preparation of comprehensive national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

21. *Encourages* States to reinforce, as necessary, cross-border cooperation at the national, subregional and regional levels in addressing the common problem of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, with full respect for each State's sovereignty over its own borders;

22. *Also encourages* States to take full advantage of the benefits of cooperation with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with their mandates and consistent with national priorities;

23. *Encourages* all efforts to build national capacity for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action, including those highlighted in the outcome document of the Third Review Conference;

24. *Recalls* its decision, in its resolution [77/71](#), to establish a dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, in particular in developing countries, for a duration of four weeks in-person in four regions, respectively, preceded by a preparatory self-paced online course, with the participation of 15 fellows per region, and in order to expedite the implementation of the programme, to provide the yearly financial resources necessary to ensure a sustained operationalization of this programme and urges its implementation in 2025, and requests the Secretary-General to operationalize the decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session and periodically thereafter for follow-up;

25. *Encourages* States to submit, on a voluntary basis, national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action, notes that States will submit national reports on their implementation of the International Tracing Instrument, encourages those States in a position to do so to use the reporting template made available by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, and reaffirms the utility of synchronizing such reports with biennial meetings of States and review conferences as a means of increasing the submission rate and improving the utility of reports, as well as contributing substantively to meeting discussions;

26. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to provide financial assistance, through a voluntary sponsorship fund, that could be distributed, upon request, to States otherwise unable to participate in meetings on the Programme of Action;

27. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Saving Lives Entity fund to ensure sustained financing for coordinated, integrated small arms control measures in countries most affected by the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and

encourages States in a position to do so to make voluntary financial contributions to the fund;

28. *Encourages* interested States and relevant international and regional organizations in a position to do so to convene regional meetings to consider and advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, as well as the International Tracing Instrument, including in preparation for the meetings on the Programme of Action;

29. *Encourages* civil society, industry and relevant organizations to strengthen their cooperation and work with States at the respective national and regional levels to achieve the implementation of the Programme of Action;

30. *Reaffirms* the importance of States' undertaking to identify, where applicable, groups and individuals engaged in the illegal manufacture, trade, stockpiling, transfer, possession, as well as financing for acquisition, of illicit small arms and light weapons, and take action under appropriate national law against such groups and individuals;

31. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a comprehensive analysis, within existing resources, of progress in the trends, challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, including with regard to national frameworks, based on available credible information, including information submitted and/or provided by Member States, for presentation at the Biennial Meeting of States in 2026 for consideration and appropriate follow-up;

32. *Also requests* the Secretariat to report on support provided by the United Nations system for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, including experiences, best practices and lessons learned regarding the efficient use of available resources, for presentation at upcoming meetings on the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument;

33. *Decides* to establish an open-ended technical expert group, convening for at least two days, and no more than three days, in 2026 and 2028, within the schedule of meetings of the Biennial Meetings of States, to develop agreed recommendations, by consensus, to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in the light of developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design, in particular polymer and modular weapons and firearms produced using three-dimensional printing, focusing on the provision of international cooperation and assistance, as outlined in paragraphs 174 to 178 of the outcome document of the Fourth Review Conference;

34. *Requests* the Secretariat, within existing resources, to conduct a study on obliterated markings and methods for marking recovery in the context of the International Tracing Instrument and to report to the Biennial Meeting of States in 2026;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects".

## Draft resolution XIX

### Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* that achieving a world without nuclear weapons is a common goal for the international community,

*Recalling* that it has been 79 years since the use of nuclear weapons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki,

*Reaffirming* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>1</sup> as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament architecture, and an important element in facilitating the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, science and technology, and also reaffirming its determination to fully and steadily implement the Treaty across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars, including article VI of the Treaty, and to further enhance the universality of the Treaty,

*Noting* that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirm the validity of all existing commitments undertaken, including those contained in the decisions and resolution of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>2</sup> the outcome document of the 2000 Review Conference,<sup>3</sup> especially the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, and the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted by the 2010 Review Conference,<sup>4</sup> and also reaffirm that the full and effective implementation by all States parties of the commitments outlined above is essential to the integrity and credibility of the Treaty,

*Noting also* the deliberations at the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 24 to 28 July 2023, and the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the eleventh Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 31 July to 11 August 2023 and from 22 July to 2 August 2024, the working paper from the Chair of the working group, the Chair's summary of the 2024 session of the Preparatory Committee, and the reflections by the Chair of the 2023 and 2024 sessions of the Preparatory Committee on potential areas for focused discussions at the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, welcoming the practice of the Chair of drafting such papers, and stressing that such deliberations and papers are a useful contribution for the third session of the Preparatory Committee,

*Expressing deep concern* at the deteriorated international security environment, including the ongoing actions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as irresponsible nuclear rhetoric affecting regional and international

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>2</sup> *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2).

<sup>3</sup> *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II), NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part III) and NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Part IV)).

<sup>4</sup> *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

security, that make the threat of nuclear weapons use today higher than at any time since the heights of the cold war,

*Sharing* the concern at the rapid and non-transparent quantitative expansion and opaque qualitative improvement of nuclear forces by some nuclear-weapon States that includes the development of advanced nuclear weapons and new types of means of their delivery, and the continued role of nuclear weapons in security policies, as well as uneven levels of transparency surrounding these activities,

*Expressing profound regret* over the unilateral purported suspension of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START Treaty), stressing the urgency and importance of the Russian Federation returning to full implementation of the New START Treaty, and calling for good-faith negotiations on a successor framework to New START before its expiration in 2026,

*Reaffirming* the special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States to initiate and actively engage in arms control dialogues in good faith on effective measures to prevent nuclear arms racing and help to prepare the way for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, and calling upon nuclear-weapon States to pursue dialogue and concrete actions to reduce nuclear risks, both bilaterally and multilaterally,

*Bearing in mind*, in accordance with the Joint Statement of the Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States on Preventing Nuclear War and Avoiding Arms Races of 3 January 2022, that, inter alia, “a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought” and that we must make every effort to avert the danger of such a war, affirming the need for the nuclear-weapon States to pursue concrete actions for the implementation of the commitments contained therein, including through bilateral and multilateral diplomatic approaches to avoid military confrontations, strengthen stability and predictability, increase mutual understanding and confidence and prevent an arms race that would benefit none and endanger all, and reminding all nuclear-weapon States of the importance of meeting their commitments to engage through structured efforts to exchange views on nuclear concepts, doctrines, policies and risk reduction,

*Noting with grave concern* the lack of substantial progress towards a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, welcoming the further discussion at the Conference on Disarmament, also welcoming the declared voluntary moratoriums by some nuclear-weapon States on the production of such material, stressing the importance of political will to make progress on such a treaty, and welcoming efforts in this regard,

*Reaffirming* the importance of full adherence by all nuclear-weapon States to all existing obligations and commitments related to negative security assurances given to non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, either unilaterally or multilaterally, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the commitments under the Memorandum on Security Assurances in Connection with Ukraine’s Accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1994,

*Encouraging* the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, and where they do not exist, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 guidelines of the Disarmament Commission,<sup>5</sup> adopted by consensus,

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<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42)*, annex I, sect. C.

*Recognizing* the continuing contributions that the Antarctic Treaty,<sup>6</sup> the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco),<sup>7</sup> the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga),<sup>8</sup> the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (Treaty of Bangkok),<sup>9</sup> the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba)<sup>10</sup> and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (Treaty of Semipalatinsk),<sup>11</sup> as well as the nuclear-weapon-free status of Mongolia, are making towards attaining the objectives of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation,

*Recognizing* also the importance of the decisions and the resolution on the Middle East of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>12</sup> and the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, reaffirming its support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region and in accordance with the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, and noting the efforts in this regard,

*Emphasizing* the importance for all States, especially for the nuclear-weapon States, of taking further practical steps and effective measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in a way that promotes international stability, peace and security, and based on the principle of undiminished and increased security for all,

*Recognizing* that nuclear risk will persist as long as nuclear weapons exist, reaffirming that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only way to eliminate all risks associated with these weapons,

*Reaffirming* that risk reduction is neither a substitute nor a prerequisite for nuclear disarmament and that efforts in this area should contribute to forward movement in and complement the implementation of article VI obligations and related nuclear disarmament commitments,

*Reiterating deep concern* at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming that this awareness ought to continue to underpin our approaches and efforts towards nuclear disarmament, and welcoming the visits of leaders, youth and others to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in this regard,

*Acknowledging* that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted on 7 July 2017, and noting that it was opened to signature by the Secretary General of the United Nations on 20 September 2017, entered into force on 22 January 2021 and held its first Meeting of States Parties from 21 to 23 June 2022 and its second Meeting of States Parties from 27 November to 1 December 2023,

*Reaffirming* that further strengthening of the global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament architecture is essential for international peace and security, and also reaffirming the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

<sup>8</sup> *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

<sup>10</sup> [A/50/426](#), annex.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>12</sup> See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I* ([NPT/CONF.1995/32 \(Part I\)](#)) and [NPT/CONF.1995/32 \(Part I\)/Corr.2](#), annex.

the Treaty, as well as the importance of nuclear safeguards, safety and security for the fullest possible use and exchange of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and stressing that the further development of such peaceful nuclear applications can make a significant contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

*Reaffirming also* the importance of ensuring the equal, full and effective participation and leadership of both women and men and of further integrating a gender perspective in all aspects of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation decision-making processes,

*Noting* that further work is required to ensure the transparency, verifiability and irreversibility of nuclear disarmament while enhancing accountability, and welcoming the deliberations of the working group on further strengthening the review process of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly regarding transparency, reporting and accountability measures, as well as steps taken by some nuclear-weapon States to demonstrate transparency with respect to their nuclear weapons, including numerical and qualitative information on their nuclear arsenals, nuclear policy, doctrine, budgeting and public sharing of information on modernization plans,

1. *Urges* all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to make every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons are never used again, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and to refrain from any inflammatory rhetoric concerning the use of nuclear weapons, based on the recognition that all States have a shared interest in averting a nuclear war;

2. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to honour and respect all existing negative security assurances undertaken by them, including in connection with the treaties and relevant protocols of nuclear-weapon-free zones, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons consistent with their respective obligations and commitments;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to apply the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; to immediately pursue enhanced transparency measures by providing information in line with Action 21 of the 2010 Action Plan, related to concrete data on their nuclear arsenals and capabilities, without prejudice to their national security, as well as national measures related to nuclear disarmament including their nuclear policies, doctrines and nuclear risk reduction measures, including status of production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and to provide frequent and detailed reporting on the implementation of the Treaty and opportunities for discussion of these reports, taking into account Actions 20 and 21 of the 2010 Action Plan and paragraph 187 (35) of [NPT/CONF.2020/WP.77](#) as a useful reference, and calls upon nuclear-weapon States, especially those that have yet to do so, to engage with non-nuclear-weapon States in a meaningful dialogue on transparency regarding their nuclear arsenals and avoiding an arms race, including through a regular process for an open explanation of national reports coupled with an interactive discussion with non-nuclear-weapon States and civil society participants at future meetings in the review process for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and continue such practices;

4. *Emphasizes* that maintaining the overall decreasing trend of the global stockpile of nuclear weapons, which is currently at risk due to the actions of some States, is vital in getting closer to a world free of nuclear weapons, and urges all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to maintain this trend and undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons,

deployed and non-deployed, regardless of their location, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures;

5. *Calls upon* the Conference on Disarmament to immediately commence and bring to an early conclusion, negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in accordance with [CD/1299](#) and the mandate contained therein, and upon Conference members to engage in relevant activities of the Conference towards that goal, further calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to declare or maintain voluntary moratoriums on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, as well as encourages all States that have not yet done so to initiate a process towards the dismantling or conversion for peaceful uses of facilities for the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in line with Action 18 of the 2010 Action Plan, and, consistent with Action 16 of the 2010 Action Plan, encourages nuclear-weapon States to commit to declaring, as appropriate, to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) all fissile material designated by each of them as no longer required for military purposes and to place such material as soon as practicable under IAEA or other relevant international verification and arrangements for the disposition of such material for peaceful purposes, to ensure that such material remains permanently outside military programmes;

6. *Emphasizes* that the transparency of the management of civil plutonium must be maintained and any attempt to produce or support the production of plutonium for military programmes under the guise of civilian programmes undermines the objectives of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, underscores the importance of the implementation of the Guidelines for the Management of Plutonium (INFCIRC 549), and, in this regard, calls upon all States that committed to reporting annually their holdings of all plutonium in peaceful nuclear activities to IAEA to fulfil those commitments;

7. *Urges* all States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty<sup>13</sup> to do so in all expediency, particularly the now nine States listed in its Annex 2, whose ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force, and, pending the entry into force of the Treaty, to refrain from conducting nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, and any other action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty, and to declare or maintain existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions, as well as to assist the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in its work in preparing for the entry into force of the Treaty;

8. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to commit to further identifying, exploring and implementing effective risk reduction measures necessary to mitigate risks relating to nuclear weapons use that arise from miscalculation, misperception, miscommunication or accident, inter alia, to intensify dialogue among and between the nuclear-weapon States and with the non-nuclear-weapon States, to develop and make every effort to implement effective crisis prevention and management arrangements, mechanisms and tools, to maintain the practice of not targeting each other or any other State with nuclear weapons and keep them at the lowest possible alert levels;

9. *Also calls upon* all States to strengthen support for initiatives to develop multilateral disarmament verification and capacity-building in support of nuclear disarmament and as an effective step towards achieving the objectives of article VI

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<sup>13</sup> See resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).



of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to further conceptual and practical work on nuclear disarmament verification, taking into account the importance of partnerships between nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States on this matter and encouraging broad participation by all States in such initiatives, and welcomes that the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues adopted its final report by consensus in May 2023;

10. *Underscores* the importance of complying with the obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and addressing all non-compliance matters in order to uphold the integrity of the Treaty and the authority of the safeguards system;

11. *Reaffirms* the commitment to achieving the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantlement of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, as well as all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programmes, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, and the obligation of all Member States to fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, notes with serious concern the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 9 September 2022 of an updated law on nuclear policy lowering the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons, and supplementation in September 2023 of nuclear force-building policy in its Constitution as well as recent revelation of images of a uranium enrichment facility for the first time, urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return at an early date to full compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, and confirms that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cannot and will never have the status of a nuclear-weapon State under the Treaty;

12. *Calls upon* all States to facilitate efforts on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, which is a useful and effective means to advance the goals of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in support of achieving a world without nuclear weapons, inter alia, efforts in which the young generation can actively engage, including through dialogue platforms, mentoring, internships, fellowships, scholarships, model events and youth group activities, as well as to raise awareness of the realities of the use of nuclear weapons, including through, among others, visits by leaders, youth and others to and interactions with communities and people, including the hibakusha, those who have suffered the use of nuclear weapons irrespective of their nationalities and origins, and who pass on their experiences to the future generations through long-standing grass-roots efforts around the world, including those of Nihon Hidankyo, recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize 2024, and welcomes concrete measures in this regard, inter alia, the Young Professionals Network of P5 academics, the Youth4Disarmament Initiative, "Disarmament education: resources for learning" and the "Youth Leader Fund for a world without nuclear weapons";

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Steps to building a common roadmap towards a world without nuclear weapons".



## **Draft resolution XX**

### **Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Affirming* that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, applies to matters governed by it that occur throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence capabilities as well as the systems they enable in the military domain,

*Stressing* the importance of ensuring responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, which, for the purpose of this resolution, includes human-centric, accountable, safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence used in compliance with international law,

*Bearing in mind* that this resolution focuses on the whole life cycle of artificial intelligence capabilities applied in the military domain, including the stages of pre-design, design, development, evaluation, testing, deployment, use, sale, procurement, operation and decommissioning, and that this resolution does not cover artificial intelligence in the civilian domain,

*Mindful* that States have started to increasingly integrate artificial intelligence into a broad array of applications in the military domain, including into weapons, weapon systems, and other means and methods of warfare, as well as systems that support military operations,

*Cognizant* of potential implications for international peace and security, in particular in the fields of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, resulting from developments related to the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain,

*Recognizing* the need to enhance a shared understanding of potential effects of artificial intelligence in the military domain to harness the benefits while minimizing the risks of its use, and the need to further assess them,

*Mindful* of the potential opportunities and benefits of artificial intelligence in the military domain, such as in the areas of compliance with international humanitarian law, including protection of civilians and civilian objects in armed conflict,

*Mindful also* of the challenges and concerns that the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain raises from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives, as well as the possible impact of such applications on international security and stability, including the risk of an arms race, miscalculation, lowering the threshold for conflict and escalation of conflict, proliferation to non-State actors, and also noting the possible consequences with regard to, inter alia, gender, racial, age or social aspects that could potentially be caused by bias in datasets or other algorithmic biases of artificial intelligence,

*Mindful further* of the need for States to implement appropriate safeguards, including measures that relate to human judgment and control over the use of force, in order to ensure responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain consistent with their respective obligations under applicable international law,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts,<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing* the need to narrow the existing digital and artificial intelligence divides in societies and economies between and within developed and developing countries, with specific consideration given to the needs, priorities and conditions of developing countries, and therefore cognizant of the importance to enhance international cooperation and strengthening capacity-building,

*Recognizing also* the criticality of enhanced understanding and awareness of the implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including through knowledge exchange and the sharing of good practices and lessons learned among all States,

*Acknowledging* the contribution of United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross, academia, civil society, the technical community and the private sector in supporting States in understanding and addressing the peace and security implications of the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, and underlining the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach,

*Acknowledging also* national, regional, subregional and global efforts undertaken to address the potential risks to international peace and security that could be raised by the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including through the development of relevant national strategies, legislation, principles, norms, policies and measures, and recognizing the importance of promoting dialogue at all levels,

*Taking note* of the Pact for the Future,<sup>2</sup> including the decision by Heads of State and Government to continue to assess the existing and potential risks associated with the military applications of artificial intelligence and the possible opportunities throughout their life cycle, in consultation with relevant stakeholders,

*Taking note* also of the discussions currently taking place in the United Nations Disarmament Commission on recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security and in the Conference on Disarmament, and noting also the meeting of the United Nations Security Council on artificial intelligence: opportunities and risks for international peace and security, held on 18 July 2023,

*Acknowledging* the urgent need for the international community to address the challenges and concerns raised by emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapons systems, in particular through the ongoing and valuable work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons<sup>3</sup> and welcoming the progress made in these discussions, as well as taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 78/241 of 22 December 2023 on lethal autonomous weapons systems,<sup>4</sup> as well as the need to ensure complementarity between discussions in this regard and discussions on the broader security implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain,

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<sup>1</sup> [A/79/224](#).

<sup>2</sup> Resolution 79/1.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

<sup>4</sup> [A/79/88](#).

*Recognizing* the value of an inclusive multilateral exchange of views on artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security,

1. *Affirms* that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law and international human rights law, applies to matters governed by it that occur throughout all stages of the life cycle of artificial intelligence, including systems enabled by artificial intelligence, in the military domain;

2. *Encourages* States to pursue national, regional, subregional and global efforts to address the opportunities and challenges, including from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives, related to the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain;

3. *Also encourages* States to continue assessing implications of the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain for international peace and security, including through a multilateral dialogue in relevant international forums;

4. *Encourages* the Secretariat and other entities of the United Nations system, through voluntary contributions, to facilitate knowledge-sharing and raise awareness of the implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain for international peace and security, such as by convening a series of exchanges on this topic;

5. *Encourages* States to convene exchanges on responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, including within the United Nations, in cooperation with States, academia, civil society, international and regional organizations and the private sector, while promoting the complementarity between these exchanges and the relevant efforts and processes;

6. *Resolves* to bridge the divides between countries with regard to responsible artificial intelligence in the military domain, and calls upon States to take action to cooperate on a voluntary basis in providing assistance to and sharing knowledge with developing countries by exchanging good practices and lessons learned on ensuring responsible application of artificial intelligence in the military domain;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and observer States on the opportunities and challenges posed to international peace and security by the application of artificial intelligence in the military domain, with specific focus on areas other than lethal autonomous weapons systems, and to submit a substantive report summarizing those views and cataloguing existing and emerging normative proposals, with an annex containing these views, to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, for further discussion by States;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite the views of international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, the scientific community and industry and to include these views in the original language received in the annex to the aforementioned report;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, a sub-item entitled “Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security”.

## Draft resolution XXI

### Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [78/43](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Recognizing* the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evidenced in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

*Deeply concerned* by the growing risk of linkages between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction, and in particular by the fact that terrorists may seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction,

*Cognizant* of the steps taken by States to implement Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions [2325 \(2016\)](#) of 15 December 2016 and [2663 \(2022\)](#) of 30 November 2022 on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

*Recalling also* the entry into force on 7 July 2007 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling further* the adoption, by consensus of the States parties, of the Amendment<sup>2</sup> to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material<sup>3</sup> by the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 July 2005, and its entry into force on 8 May 2016,

*Recalling* the support expressed in the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, for measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction,

*Recalling also* that the Group of Eight, the European Union, the Regional Forum of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and others have taken into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the likely acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and the need for international cooperation in combating it, and that the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism was launched jointly by the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

*Recalling further* the holding of the Nuclear Security Summit on 12 and 13 April 2010 in Washington, D.C., on 26 and 27 March 2012 in Seoul, on 24 and 25 March 2014 in The Hague and on 31 March and 1 April 2016 in Washington, D.C.,

*Recalling* the holding of the high-level meeting on countering nuclear terrorism, with a focus on strengthening the legal framework, in New York on 28 September 2012,

*Acknowledging* the consideration of issues relating to terrorism and weapons of mass destruction by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,<sup>4</sup>

*Taking note* of the holding by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the fourth International Conference on Nuclear Security: Shaping the Future, in Vienna in May 2024, the third International Conference on Nuclear Security: Sustaining and Strengthening Efforts, in Vienna in February 2020, the second International

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 3132, No. 24631.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

<sup>4</sup> See [A/59/361](#).

Conference on Nuclear Security: Commitments and Actions, in Vienna in December 2016, and the first International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts, in Vienna in July 2013, and the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Conference of the Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session,

*Recalling* the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 8 September 2003, and the supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, approved by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 11 September 2017,

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 16 September 2005<sup>5</sup> and the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006,<sup>6</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution 78/43,<sup>7</sup>

*Mindful* of the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this threat to humanity,

*Emphasizing* that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;
2. *Appeals* to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and encourages States parties to the Convention to review its implementation;
3. *Urges* all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture;
4. *Encourages* cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;
6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”.

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution 60/1.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 60/288.

<sup>7</sup> A/79/138.

## Draft resolution XXII Relationship between disarmament and development

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that the Charter of the United Nations envisages the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

*Recalling also* the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly concerning the relationship between disarmament and development,<sup>1</sup> as well as the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolutions [49/75](#) J of 15 December 1994, [50/70](#) G of 12 December 1995, [51/45](#) D of 10 December 1996, [52/38](#) D of 9 December 1997, [53/77](#) K of 4 December 1998, [54/54](#) T of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) L of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) E of 29 November 2001, [57/65](#) of 22 November 2002, [59/78](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/61](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/64](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/48](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/52](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/32](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/52](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/30](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/40](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/37](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/56](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/32](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/62](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/46](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/37](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/57](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/43](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/37](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/45](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/23](#) of 4 December 2023, and its decision 58/520 of 8 December 2003,

*Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024,

*Mindful* of the changes in international relations that have taken place since the adoption in 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, including the development agenda that has emerged over the past decade,

*Bearing in mind* the new challenges for the international community in the fields of development, poverty eradication and the elimination of the diseases that afflict humanity,

*Stressing* the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection, and concerned at increasing global military expenditure, which could otherwise be spent on development needs,

*Recalling* the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development<sup>3</sup> and its reappraisal of this significant issue in the current international context,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of following up on the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

<sup>1</sup> See resolution [S-10/2](#).

<sup>2</sup> See *Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August–11 September 1987* ([A/CONF.130/39](#)).

<sup>3</sup> See [A/59/119](#).

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 78/23,<sup>4</sup>

1. *Stresses* the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen further the role of the Organization in this field, in particular the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development, in order to ensure continued and effective coordination and close cooperation between the relevant United Nations departments, agencies and subagencies;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted on 11 September 1987 at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

3. *Urges* the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

4. *Encourages* the international community to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>5</sup> and to make reference to the contribution that disarmament could provide in meeting them when it reviews its progress towards this purpose, as well as to make greater efforts to integrate disarmament, humanitarian and development activities;

5. *Encourages* the relevant regional and subregional organizations and institutions, non-governmental organizations and research institutes to incorporate issues related to the relationship between disarmament and development into their agendas and, in this regard, to take into account the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development;

6. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including the information provided by Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

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<sup>4</sup> A/79/124.

<sup>5</sup> See resolution 70/1.

## Draft resolution XXIII

### Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 49/75 I of 15 December 1994, 50/70 F of 12 December 1995, 51/45 C of 10 December 1996, 52/38 F of 9 December 1997, 53/77 AA of 4 December 1998, 54/54 U of 1 December 1999, 55/33 M of 20 November 2000, 56/24 D of 29 November 2001, 57/61 of 22 November 2002, 59/71 of 3 December 2004, 61/60 of 6 December 2006, 62/29 of 5 December 2007, 65/66 of 8 December 2010, 72/49 of 4 December 2017, 73/42 of 5 December 2018, 74/56 of 12 December 2019, 75/44 of 7 December 2020, 76/38 of 6 December 2021, 77/46 of 7 December 2022 and 78/24 of 4 December 2023, as well as its decisions 58/521 of 8 December 2003, 60/518 of 8 December 2005, 60/559 of 6 June 2006, 63/519 of 2 December 2008, 64/515 of 2 December 2009 and 70/551 of 23 December 2015,

*Recalling also* that, there being a consensus to do so in each case, three special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament were held in 1978, 1982 and 1988, respectively,

*Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at the first special session devoted to disarmament,<sup>1</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Reiterating its conviction* that a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

*Emphasizing* the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters,

*Recalling* the conclusion of the work of the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to consider the objectives and agenda of the fourth special session, and to adopt its report and substantive recommendations by consensus,

*Recalling also* the report of the Open-ended Working Group and the recommendations contained therein,<sup>2</sup>

*Welcoming* the commitment of Member States to revitalize the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, including by recommending that the General Assembly pursue work that could support preparation of a fourth special session devoted to disarmament (SSOD-IV),<sup>3</sup>

1. *Recalls* the adoption by consensus of the recommendations on the objectives and agenda of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament by the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which was established by the Assembly by its resolution 65/66 and its decision 70/551 and which met in New York in 2016 and 2017;

<sup>1</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.268/2017/2.

<sup>3</sup> See resolution 79/1.



2. *Also recalls* the report of the Open-ended Working Group and the substantive recommendations contained therein;
3. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the participants of the Open-ended Working Group for their constructive contribution to its work;
4. *Encourages* Member States to continue consultations on the next steps for the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament”.

## Draft resolution XXIV

### Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [50/70](#) M of 12 December 1995, [51/45](#) E of 10 December 1996, [52/38](#) E of 9 December 1997, [53/77](#) J of 4 December 1998, [54/54](#) S of 1 December 1999, [55/33](#) K of 20 November 2000, [56/24](#) F of 29 November 2001, [57/64](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/45](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/68](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/60](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/63](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/28](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/51](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/33](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/53](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/31](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/37](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/36](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/55](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/30](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/60](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/47](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/39](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/52](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/53](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/39](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/44](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/25](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the preparation and implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements,

*Recognizing* that it is necessary to take duly into account the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as well as prior relevant agreements, in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [78/25](#),<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* that the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly, without a vote, of resolution [78/25](#) on the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control,

*Mindful* of the detrimental environmental effects of the use of nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* that international disarmament forums should take fully into account the relevant environmental norms in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and that all States, through their actions, should contribute fully to ensuring compliance with the aforementioned norms in the implementation of treaties and conventions to which they are parties;

2. *Calls upon* States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress within the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development;

3. *Welcomes* the information provided by Member States on the implementation of the measures that they have adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution;

4. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures that they have adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

<sup>1</sup> [A/79/118](#).

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control”.

## **Draft resolution XXV**

### **Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation**

*The General Assembly,*

*Determined* to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* its resolution [56/24](#) T of 29 November 2001 on multilateral cooperation in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and global efforts against terrorism and other relevant resolutions, as well as its resolutions [57/63](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/44](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/69](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/59](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/62](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/27](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/50](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/34](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/54](#) of 8 December 2010, [66/32](#) of 2 December 2011, [67/38](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/38](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/54](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/31](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/61](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/48](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/41](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/55](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/47](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/40](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/48](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/26](#) of 4 December 2023 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Recalling also* the purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and, to that end, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, as enshrined in the Charter,

*Recalling further* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>1</sup> in which it is stated, inter alia, that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, as the most universal and most delegation organization in the world, the United Nations must play the central role,

*Convinced* that, in the globalization era and with the information revolution, arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament problems are more than ever the concern of all countries in the world, which are affected in one way or another by these problems and therefore should have the possibility to participate in the negotiations that arise to tackle them,

*Bearing in mind* the existence of a broad structure of disarmament and arms regulation agreements resulting from non-discriminatory and transparent multilateral negotiations with the participation of a large number of countries, regardless of their size and power,

*Aware* of the need to advance further in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament on the basis of universal, multilateral, non-discriminatory and transparent negotiations with the goal of reaching general and complete disarmament under strict international control,

*Recognizing* the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament,

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution [55/2](#).

*Recognizing also* that the proliferation and development of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are among the most immediate threats to international peace and security which need to be dealt with, with the highest priority,

*Considering* that the multilateral disarmament agreements provide the mechanism for States parties to consult one another and to cooperate in solving any problems which may arise in relation to the objective of, or in the application of, the provisions of the agreements and that such consultations and cooperation may also be undertaken through appropriate international procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter,

*Stressing* that international cooperation, the peaceful settlement of disputes, dialogue and confidence-building measures would make an essential contribution to the creation of multilateral and bilateral friendly relations among peoples and nations,

*Being gravely concerned* at the continuous and progressive erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament, and recognizing that the abrogation of major instruments of the arms control and non-proliferation architecture as a result of unilateral actions by Member States in resolving their security concerns would jeopardize international peace and security and undermine confidence in the international security system as well as the foundations of the United Nations itself,

*Noting* that the Nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Kampala on 19 and 20 January 2024, welcomed the adoption of resolution 77/48 on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and underlined the fact that multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues,

*Reaffirming* the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and determined to promote multilateralism as an essential way to develop arms regulation and disarmament negotiations,

1. *Reaffirms* multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope;

2. *Also reaffirms* multilateralism as the core principle in resolving disarmament and non-proliferation concerns;

3. *Urges* the participation of all interested States in multilateral negotiations on arms regulation, non-proliferation and disarmament in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner;

4. *Underlines* the importance of preserving the existing agreements on arms regulation and disarmament and the multilateral disarmament forums, which constitute an expression of the results of international cooperation and multilateral negotiations in response to the challenges facing humankind;

5. *Calls once again upon* all Member States to renew and fulfil their individual and collective commitments to multilateral cooperation as an important means of pursuing and achieving their common objectives in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

6. *Requests* the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or

threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns;

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General containing the replies of Member States on the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation, submitted pursuant to resolution [78/26](#);<sup>2</sup>

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation”.

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<sup>2</sup> [A/79/135](#).

## **Draft resolution XXVI**

### **Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [67/39](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/32](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/58](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/34](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/71](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/251](#) of 24 December 2017, [73/40](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/54](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/45](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/36](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/47](#) of 7 December 2022 and [78/27](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Welcoming* the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, and recognizing its contribution to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Emphasizing* the importance of seeking a safer world for all and achieving peace and security in a world without nuclear weapons,

*Reaffirming* that effective measures of nuclear disarmament have the highest priority, as affirmed at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament,

*Convinced* that nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons are the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

*Acknowledging* the significant contribution made by a number of countries towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament by the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as by the voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapon programmes or withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from their territories, and strongly supporting the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

*Recalling* the resolve of the Heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>1</sup> to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

*Reaffirming* the central role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, and reaffirming also the continued importance and relevance of multilateral disarmament machinery as mandated by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament,

*Acknowledging* the important role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians and the mass media, in advancing the objective of nuclear disarmament,

*Sharing the deep concern* at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this context reaffirming the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [78/27](#),<sup>2</sup> and welcoming the fact that a large number of Member States contributed their views to this report,

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution [55/2](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/79/133](#).

*Noting* the adoption, with a vote, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>3</sup> on 7 July 2017 at the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, its entry into force on 22 January 2021 and the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty, held in Vienna from 21 to 23 June 2022,

*Mindful* of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>4</sup> particularly to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

*Expressing its concern* that improvements in existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons, as provided for in the military doctrines of some nuclear-weapon States, violate their legal obligations on nuclear disarmament, as well as the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies, and contravene the negative security assurances provided by the nuclear-weapon States,

*Expressing its deep concern* that the negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons have not yet commenced,

*Determined* to work collectively towards the realization of nuclear disarmament,

1. *Underlines* the strong support, expressed at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

2. *Calls for* urgent compliance with the legal obligations and the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament;

3. *Endorses* the wide support expressed at the high-level meeting for a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons;

4. *Calls for* the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons;

5. *Decides* to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;

6. *Takes note* of the views provided by Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, as reflected in the report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 78/27, and requests the Secretary-General to forward this report to the Conference on Disarmament and the Disarmament Commission for their early consideration;

7. *Welcomes* the commemoration and promotion of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to furthering this objective;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians,

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<sup>3</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.



the mass media and individuals that developed activities in promotion of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons;

9. *Reiterates its request* to the President of the General Assembly to organize, on 26 September every year, a one-day high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons;

10. *Decides* that the aforementioned high-level plenary meeting shall be held with the participation of Member and observer States, represented at the highest possible level, as well as with the participation of the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update the platform for the promotion of these activities and to undertake all the arrangements, providing all the necessary resources and services, including webcasts, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, including through the United Nations Offices at Geneva and Vienna, as well as the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, academia, parliamentarians, the mass media and individuals, to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons and the necessity for their total elimination in order to mobilize international efforts towards achieving the common goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and also to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its eightieth session;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament".

## Draft resolution XXVII Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions [71/59](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/43](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/46](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/50](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Determined* to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Recalling* the long-standing determination of the international community to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons, as well as the continuing support for measures to uphold the authority of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,<sup>1</sup> as expressed by consensus in many previous resolutions,

*Emphasizing* the necessity of easing international tension and strengthening trust and confidence between States,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Renews its previous call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;
3. *Calls upon* those States that continue to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw them;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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<sup>1</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138.

<sup>2</sup> [A/79/119](#).

## **Draft resolution XXVIII**

### **Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international humanitarian law,

*Recalling* its resolutions [62/30](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/54](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/55](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/36](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/57](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/70](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/38](#) of 5 December 2018 [75/42](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/49](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Determined* to promote multilateralism as an essential means to carry forward negotiations on arms regulation and disarmament,

*Taking note* of the opinions expressed by Member States and relevant international organizations on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, as reflected in the reports submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolutions [62/30](#), [63/54](#), [65/55](#), [67/36](#), [69/57](#), [71/70](#), [73/38](#), [75/42](#) and [77/49](#),<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing* the importance of implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization to mitigate potential hazards to human beings and the environment from the contamination of territories with depleted uranium residues,

*Considering* that studies conducted so far by relevant international organizations have not provided a detailed enough account of the magnitude of the potential long-term effects on human beings and the environment of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium,

*Recalling* that the United Nations Environment Programme, in its report to the Secretary-General on the subject,<sup>2</sup> affirms that major scientific uncertainties persist regarding the long-term environmental impacts of depleted uranium, particularly with respect to long-term groundwater contamination, and calls for a precautionary approach to the use of depleted uranium,

*Convinced* that, as humankind becomes more aware of the need to take immediate measures to protect the environment, any event that could jeopardize such efforts requires urgent attention to implement the required measures,

*Noting* that further research should be done to assess the health risks and environmental impact of the use of arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium in conflict situations,

*Noting also* the technical and financial barriers faced by affected States seeking to implement post-conflict remedial measures that meet international standards for radioactive waste management for locations, infrastructure and materiel contaminated by arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium,

*Taking into consideration* the potential harmful effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment,

<sup>1</sup> [A/63/170](#), [A/63/170/Add.1](#), [A/65/129](#), [A/65/129/Add.1](#), [A/67/177](#), [A/67/177/Add.1](#), [A/69/151](#), [A/71/139](#), [A/73/99](#), [A/75/92](#), [A/77/124](#) and [A/79/96](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/65/129/Add.1](#), sect. III.

and the ongoing concerns of affected States and communities, health experts and civil society about such effects,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Member States and international organizations that submitted their views to the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 77/49 and previous resolutions on the subject;

2. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations, particularly those that have not yet done so, to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to request relevant international organizations to update and complete, as appropriate, their studies and research on the effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium on human health and the environment;

4. *Encourages* Member States, particularly the affected States, as necessary, to facilitate the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to follow closely the development of the studies and research referred to in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Invites* Member States that have used armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium in armed conflicts to provide the relevant authorities of affected States, upon request, with information, as detailed as possible, about the location of the areas of use and the amounts used, with the objective of facilitating the assessment and clearance of such areas;

7. *Encourages* Member States in a position to do so to provide assistance to States affected by the use of arms and ammunitions containing depleted uranium, in particular in identifying and managing contaminated sites and material;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session, reflecting the information submitted by Member States and relevant international organizations, including the information submitted pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium".

## Draft resolution XXIX Nuclear disarmament

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 49/75 E of 15 December 1994 on a step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat, and its resolutions 50/70 P of 12 December 1995, 51/45 O of 10 December 1996, 52/38 L of 9 December 1997, 53/77 X of 4 December 1998, 54/54 P of 1 December 1999, 55/33 T of 20 November 2000, 56/24 R of 29 November 2001, 57/79 of 22 November 2002, 58/56 of 8 December 2003, 59/77 of 3 December 2004, 60/70 of 8 December 2005, 61/78 of 6 December 2006, 62/42 of 5 December 2007, 63/46 of 2 December 2008, 64/53 of 2 December 2009, 65/56 of 8 December 2010, 66/51 of 2 December 2011, 67/60 of 3 December 2012, 68/47 of 5 December 2013, 69/48 of 2 December 2014, 70/52 of 7 December 2015, 71/63 of 5 December 2016, 72/38 of 4 December 2017, 73/50 of 5 December 2018, 74/45 of 19 December 2019, 75/63 of 7 December 2020, 76/46 of 6 December 2021, 77/65 of 7 December 2022 and 78/53 of 4 December 2023 on nuclear disarmament,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free world,

*Bearing in mind* that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1972<sup>1</sup> and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction of 1993<sup>2</sup> have already established legal regimes on the complete prohibition of biological and chemical weapons, respectively, and determined to achieve a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, loan, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons,

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament,<sup>3</sup> calling for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

*Reaffirming* the conviction of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>4</sup> that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and the importance of the decision on strengthening the review process for the Treaty, the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the decision on the extension of the Treaty and the resolution on the Middle East, adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution S-10/2.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>5</sup> See 1995 *Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I)/Corr.2)*, annex.

*Stressing* the importance of the 13 steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to achieve the objective of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as agreed to by the States parties in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>6</sup>

*Recognizing* the important work done at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>7</sup> and affirming its 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament as an impetus to intensify work aimed at beginning negotiations for a nuclear weapons convention,

*Regretting* that the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held from 1 to 26 August 2022, and the ninth Review Conference, held from 27 April to 22 May 2015, did not reach agreement on the substantive final document,

*Reaffirming* the continued validity of agreements reached at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences until all their objectives are achieved, and calling for their full and immediate fulfilment, including the action plan on nuclear disarmament adopted at the 2010 Review Conference,

*Reiterating* the highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

*Reiterating its call for* an early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,<sup>8</sup>

*Noting* the new strategic arms reduction treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America, in order to achieve further cuts in their deployed and non-deployed strategic nuclear weapons, and stressing that such cuts should be irreversible, verifiable and transparent,

*Noting also* the statements by nuclear-weapon States of their intention to pursue actions in achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, as well as the steps taken to reduce the role and number of nuclear weapons, and urging nuclear-weapon States to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament within a specified framework of time,

*Recognizing* the complementarity of bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and that bilateral negotiations can never replace multilateral negotiations in this respect,

*Noting* the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States, without exception or discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and the multilateral efforts in the Conference to reach agreement on such an international convention at an early date,

*Recalling* the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,<sup>9</sup> and welcoming the

<sup>6</sup> 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled "Article VI and eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs", para. 15.

<sup>7</sup> 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I), NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. II) and NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. III)).

<sup>8</sup> See resolution 50/245 and A/50/1027.

<sup>9</sup> A/51/218, annex.

unanimous reaffirmation by all judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

*Recalling also* paragraph 176 of the Final Document of the Seventeenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held on Margarita Island, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, from 13 to 18 September 2016, in which the Conference on Disarmament was called upon to agree on a balanced and comprehensive programme of work by, inter alia, establishing an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament as soon as possible and as the highest priority, while the necessity was emphasized of starting negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, without further delay, on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention that sets, inter alia, a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time,

*Noting* the adoption of the programme of work for the 2009 session by the Conference on Disarmament on 29 May 2009,<sup>10</sup> after years of stalemate, and regretting that the Conference did not succeed in reaching consensus on a programme of work for its 2024 session,

*Reaffirming* the proposals submitted by the States members of the Conference on Disarmament that are members of the Group of 21 on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, pursuant to Assembly resolution 68/32 of 5 December 2013, as contained in documents of the Conference,<sup>11</sup>

*Reaffirming also* the importance and validity of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and expressing the need to adopt and implement a balanced and comprehensive programme of work on the basis of its agenda and dealing with, inter alia, four core issues, in accordance with the rules of procedure,<sup>12</sup> and by taking into consideration the security concerns of all States,

*Reaffirming further* the specific mandate conferred upon the Disarmament Commission by the General Assembly, in its decision 52/492 of 8 September 1998, to discuss the subject of nuclear disarmament as one of its main substantive agenda items,

*Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>13</sup> in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving that aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers,

*Underlining* the importance of convening, as a priority, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard,

*Recalling* the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament held on 26 September 2013, and the strong support for nuclear disarmament expressed therein,

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<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27)*, para. 18.

<sup>11</sup> See [CD/1999](#) and [CD/2067](#).

<sup>12</sup> [CD/8/Rev.9](#).

<sup>13</sup> Resolution [55/2](#).

*Recalling also* action 25 of the Pact for the Future,<sup>14</sup> in which Heads of State and Government decided, inter alia, to recommit to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons and seek to accelerate the full and effective implementation of respective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments,

*Welcoming* the commemoration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, devoted to furthering this objective, as declared by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/32 and subsequently welcomed in its resolutions 69/58 of 2 December 2014, 70/34 of 7 December 2015, 71/71 of 5 December 2016, 72/251 of 24 December 2017, 73/40 of 5 December 2018, 74/54 of 19 December 2019, 75/45 of 17 December 2020, 76/36 of 6 December 2021, 77/47 of 7 December 2022 and 78/27 of 4 December 2023,

*Recalling* the declaration of the States members of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, in Mexico City on 26 September 2024,

*Expressing deep concern* about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons,

*Recalling* the successful convening of the first, second, third and fourth Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, in Oslo on 4 and 5 March 2013, in Nayarit, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and in Vienna on 8 and 9 December 2014 and on 20 June 2022, and recalling also that 127 nations have formally endorsed the Humanitarian Pledge issued following the third Conference,<sup>15</sup>

*Recalling also* the signing by the nuclear-weapon States, namely, China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,<sup>16</sup> in New York on 6 May 2014,

*Recalling further* the proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace on 29 January 2014 during the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Havana on 28 and 29 January 2014,

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>17</sup> on 22 January 2021 and the successful convening of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023, and the ratifications by Indonesia, Sierra Leone and Solomon Islands on 24 September 2024,

*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States should refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in settling their disputes in international relations,

*Seized* of the danger of the use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in terrorist acts and the urgent need for concerted international efforts to control and overcome it,

1. *Urges* all nuclear-weapon States to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of all nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time;

2. *Reaffirms* that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the two processes must go

<sup>14</sup> Resolution 79/1.

<sup>15</sup> See CD/2039.

<sup>16</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>17</sup> A/CONF.229/2017/8.



hand in hand and that there is a genuine need for a systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament;

3. *Welcomes and encourages* the efforts to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, including the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, which is an effective measure for limiting the further spread of nuclear weapons geographically and contributes to the cause of nuclear disarmament;

4. *Encourages* States parties to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone<sup>18</sup> and the nuclear-weapon States to intensify ongoing efforts to resolve all outstanding issues, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty;

5. *Recognizes* that there is a genuine need to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination;

6. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems;

7. *Also urges* the nuclear-weapon States, as an interim measure, to de-alert and deactivate immediately their nuclear weapons and to take other concrete measures to reduce further the operational status of their nuclear-weapon systems, while stressing that reductions in deployments and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in and the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

8. *Reiterates its call upon* the nuclear-weapon States to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

9. *Calls upon* the nuclear-weapon States, pending the achievement of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, to agree on an internationally and legally binding instrument on a joint undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

10. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to commence plurilateral negotiations among themselves at an appropriate stage on further deep reductions of their nuclear weapons, in an irreversible, verifiable and transparent manner, as an effective measure of nuclear disarmament;

11. *Underlines* the importance of applying the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to the process of nuclear disarmament;

12. *Also underlines* the importance of the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States, in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties are committed under article VI of the Treaty, and the reaffirmation by the States parties that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

<sup>19</sup> *2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II)), part I, section entitled "Article VII and the security of non-nuclear-weapon States", para. 2.

13. *Calls for* the full and effective implementation of the 13 practical steps for nuclear disarmament contained in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference;

14. *Also calls for* the full implementation of the action plan as set out in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, particularly the 22-point action plan on nuclear disarmament;

15. *Urges* the nuclear-weapon States to carry out further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons, including on unilateral initiatives and as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process;

16. *Calls for* the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament, in the context of an agreed, comprehensive and balanced programme of work, on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator<sup>20</sup> and the mandate contained therein;

17. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to commence as early as possible its substantive work during its 2024 session, on the basis of a comprehensive and balanced programme of work that takes into consideration all the real and existing priorities in the field of disarmament and arms control, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention;

18. *Calls for* the conclusion of an international legal instrument on unconditional security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

19. *Also calls for* the early entry into force, universalization and strict observance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as a contribution to nuclear disarmament, while welcoming the ratification by Papua New Guinea on 13 March 2024;

20. *Reiterates its call upon* the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2024 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time;

21. *Calls for* the convening, as soon as possible, of a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Nuclear disarmament”.

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<sup>20</sup> CD/1299.

## Draft resolution XXX

### Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [60/66](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/75](#) of 6 December 2006, [62/43](#) of 5 December 2007, [63/68](#) of 2 December 2008, [64/49](#) of 2 December 2009, [65/68](#) of 8 December 2010, [68/50](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/38](#) of 2 December 2014, [70/53](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/42](#) of 5 December 2016, [71/90](#) of 6 December 2016, [72/56](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/72](#) of 5 December 2018, [74/67](#) of 12 December 2019, [75/69](#) of 7 December 2020, [76/55](#) of 6 December 2021, [77/251](#) of 30 December 2022 and [78/52](#) of 4 December 2023, as well as its decision 66/517 of 2 December 2011,

*Recalling also* the report of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1993 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, the annex to which contains the study by governmental experts on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space,<sup>1</sup>

*Reaffirming* the right of all countries to explore and use outer space in accordance with international law,

*Reaffirming also* that preventing an arms race in outer space is in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and is an essential condition for the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

*Recalling*, in this context, its resolutions [45/55 B](#) of 4 December 1990 and [48/74 B](#) of 16 December 1993, in which, inter alia, it recognized the need for increased transparency and confirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as a means of reinforcing the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space,

*Noting* the constructive debates that the Conference on Disarmament has held on this subject and the views expressed by Member States,

*Noting also* the discussions of the open-ended working group established by resolution [76/231](#) of 24 December 2021,

*Recalling* the introduction by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament of the draft treaty on prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects,<sup>2</sup> and the submission of its updated version<sup>3</sup> in 2014,

*Noting* that, since 2004, several States<sup>4</sup> have introduced a policy of not being the first State to place weapons in outer space,

*Noting also* that, since 2022, several States have made national commitments not to conduct destructive direct-ascent anti-satellite missile tests,

*Welcoming* the adoption by consensus by the Disarmament Commission of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an

<sup>1</sup> [A/48/305](#) and [A/48/305/Corr.1](#).

<sup>2</sup> See [CD/1839](#).

<sup>3</sup> See [CD/1985](#).

<sup>4</sup> Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”,<sup>5</sup>

*Recognizing* that the work within the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee, including the promotion of the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, has a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and confidence-building among States and in ensuring that outer space is maintained for peaceful purposes,

*Noting* the contribution of Member States that have submitted to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 61/75, paragraph 2 of resolution 62/43, paragraph 2 of resolution 63/68 and paragraph 2 of resolution 64/49,

*Recalling* the work done in 2012 and 2013 by the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, which was convened by the Secretary-General, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to conduct a study on outer space transparency and confidence-building measures,

*Convinced* of the necessity of further examining the transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities and their practical implementation,

*Recalling* the consideration of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts,<sup>6</sup> as well as views on the modalities of making practical use of the recommendations contained therein, as set out in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on its fifty-eighth session, held in 2015,<sup>7</sup> at which it found that the Committee had a fundamental role to play in enhancing transparency and confidence-building among States, as well as in ensuring that outer space is maintained for peaceful purposes,

*Noting* that, in its report, the Group of Governmental Experts had recognized the value of the work of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in developing a set of voluntary, non-legally binding guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities, some of which could be considered as potential transparency and confidence-building measures, while others could enhance the safety of outer space activities and thereby provide the technical basis for the further implementation of additional transparency and confidence-building measures,

*Welcoming* the adoption in 2019 by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixty-second session of the preamble and 21 Guidelines for the Long-term Sustainability of Outer Space Activities, as contained in annex II to the report of the Committee,<sup>8</sup> the implementation of which may have a positive effect on international peace and security, as well as the continuation of efforts both to identify and study challenges and to consider possible new guidelines for the long-term sustainability of outer space activities,

*Recalling* the special report by the Inter-Agency Meeting on Outer Space Activities (UN-Space) on the implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts, and the recommendations contained therein, as submitted to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its fifty-ninth session, in 2016,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/78/42), annex.*

<sup>6</sup> [A/68/189](#).

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/70/20).*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid., Seventy-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/74/20).*

<sup>9</sup> [A/AC.105/1116](#).

*Welcoming* the revised International Telecommunication Union resolution 186 on strengthening the role of the Union with regard to transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities, adopted by the 2018 Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 29 October to 16 November 2018,

1. *Stresses* the importance of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities, considered by the General Assembly on 5 December 2013;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to review and implement, to the greatest extent practicable, the proposed transparency and confidence-building measures contained in the report, through the relevant national mechanisms, on a voluntary basis and in a manner consistent with the national interests of Member States;

3. *Also encourages* Member States, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report, with a view to promoting the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures, to hold regular discussions in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament on the prospects for their implementation;

4. *Requests* the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system, to which, in accordance with its resolution 68/50, the report was circulated, to assist in effectively implementing the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to coordinate, as appropriate, on matters related to the recommendations contained in the report;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities” adopted by consensus by the Disarmament Commission and endorsed by the General Assembly;<sup>10</sup>

7. *Welcomes* the joint ad hoc meetings of the First and Fourth Committees, held on 22 October 2015, 12 October 2017, 31 October 2019 and 27 October 2022, on possible challenges to space security and sustainability, convened in accordance with the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities and its resolutions 69/38, 71/90, 73/72, 73/91 of 7 December 2018 and 76/55, and the substantive exchanges of opinions on various aspects of security in outer space that took place during the meetings;

8. *Also welcomes* the convening of a joint half-day panel discussion of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) and the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to address possible challenges to space security and sustainability during the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and the relevant entities and organizations of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the full range of conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer

<sup>10</sup> Resolution 78/52.

Space Activities and in the “Recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities”;

10. *Recalls* the report of the Secretary-General on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities in the United Nations system, which contains summaries of the submissions received from Member States giving their views on transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities,<sup>11</sup> as well as the practical implementation of such measures contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities of 2013;<sup>12</sup>

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities”.

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<sup>11</sup> [A/72/65](#) and [A/72/65/Add.1](#).

<sup>12</sup> [A/78/75](#).

## Draft resolution XXXI The Arms Trade Treaty

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 61/89 of 6 December 2006, 63/240 of 24 December 2008, 64/48 of 2 December 2009, 67/234 A of 24 December 2012, 67/234 B of 2 April 2013, 68/31 of 5 December 2013, 69/49 of 2 December 2014, 70/58 of 7 December 2015, 71/50 of 5 December 2016, 72/44 of 4 December 2017, 73/36 of 5 December 2018, 74/49 of 12 December 2019, 75/64 of 7 December 2020, 76/50 of 6 December 2021, 77/62 of 7 December 2022 and 78/48 of 4 December 2023 and its decision 66/518 of 2 December 2011,

*Recognizing* that disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Recognizing also* the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

*Bearing in mind* that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence,

*Recognizing* the legitimate political, security, economic and commercial interests of States in the international trade in conventional arms,

*Underlining* the urgent need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, and to prevent their diversion to the illicit market, or for unauthorized end use or end users, including through improvements to stockpile management, thereby preventing the exacerbation of armed violence, the commission of terrorist acts and the violation of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

*Emphasizing* the responsibility of all States, in accordance with their respective international and regional obligations and commitments, to effectively regulate the international trade in conventional arms,

*Recalling* the contribution made by the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>1</sup> as well as the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>2</sup> and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,<sup>3</sup>

*Looking forward* to the preparatory process that will take place from 23 to 27 June 2025 and the first meeting of States in 2027 to review the implementation of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,<sup>4</sup> which is complementary to the Arms Trade Treaty,<sup>5</sup>

*Highlighting* the relevance of the Treaty, including its links and synergies with other relevant instruments on conventional arms, to efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>6</sup> and specifically target 16.4, which aims at significantly reducing illicit arms flows by 2030,

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15)*, chap. IV, para. 24.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2326, No. 39574.

<sup>3</sup> See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

<sup>4</sup> A/78/111, annex.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 70/1.



*Recalling* the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, in particular the section of the agenda entitled "Disarmament that saves lives",

*Noting* its invitation<sup>7</sup> to Member States to enact national legislation, regulations and procedures, where they do not already exist, to exercise control over the international transfer of conventional arms and military equipment that manage the risks that such transfers could facilitate, contribute or lead to violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to ensure that such legislation, regulations and procedures are consistent with the obligations of States under applicable international treaties to which they are parties, and highlighting the role of the Treaty in this regard,

*Recognizing* the negative impact of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms and related ammunition on the lives of women, men, girls and boys, and that the Treaty was the first international agreement to identify and call upon States to address the link between conventional arms transfers and the risk of serious acts of gender-based violence and serious acts of violence against women and children,

*Recognizing also* the important role that civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, industry and relevant international organizations play, by raising awareness, in efforts to prevent and eradicate the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms, including in preventing their diversion, and in supporting the implementation of the Treaty,

*Recalling* the adoption by the General Assembly and the entry into force of the Treaty on 2 April 2013 and 24 December 2014, respectively, and noting that the Treaty remains open for accession by any State that has not signed it,

*Welcoming* the latest ratification of the Treaty by Malawi, the Gambia and Colombia, bearing in mind that the universalization of the Treaty is essential to achieving its object and purpose,

*Noting* the efforts by States parties to the Treaty to continue to explore ways and means to enhance national implementation of the Treaty through the working group on effective treaty implementation and the voluntary trust fund for the implementation of the Treaty,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Tenth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, held in person with a livestreaming option from 19 to 23 August 2024, which included a discussion on the role of inter-agency cooperation in the effective implementation of Arms Trade Treaty provisions, the priority theme for the Conference, and notes that the Eleventh Conference of States Parties will be held in Geneva from 25 to 29 August 2025;

2. *Also welcomes* the political declaration for the next decade of the Treaty, introduced by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and endorsed by the relevant States parties;<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See resolution 79/1.

<sup>8</sup> Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia.



3. *Recognizes* the cumulative body of decisions adopted by the Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty, which have progressively strengthened the Treaty's contributions to international peace and security, human rights and humanitarian dimensions, and encourages States parties and other stakeholders to continue discussions on how relevant developments on human rights and international humanitarian law instruments apply in the context of the Treaty, as appropriate;

4. *Welcomes* the continuing progress by the standing working groups on effective treaty implementation, including the important work undertaken in the context of its sub-working groups on articles 6 and 7, on exchange of national implementation practices and current and emerging implementation issues, on transparency and reporting and on universalization in advancing the object and purpose of the Treaty, and further takes note of the revision of the Treaty programme of work and the extension of the trial period by an additional one year, decided by the Tenth Conference of States Parties;

5. *Recognizes* that the consolidation of the institutional structure of the Treaty provides a framework for supporting further work under the Treaty, in particular its effective implementation, and in this regard expresses concern about the unpaid assessed contributions of States and the potential adverse implications that this situation entails for the Treaty processes, and calls upon States that have not yet done so to address their financial obligations under the Treaty in a prompt and timely manner;

6. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty, in accordance with their respective constitutional processes, in order to achieve its universalization;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to submit and encourages them to make available, in a timely manner, and to update, as appropriate, their initial reports, as well as their annual reports for the preceding calendar year, as required under article 13 of the Treaty, thereby enhancing confidence, transparency, trust and accountability, and welcomes the ongoing efforts of the working group on transparency and reporting to facilitate compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations;

8. *Calls upon* those States parties in a position to do so to provide assistance, including legal or legislative assistance, institutional capacity-building and technical, material or financial assistance, to requesting States in order to promote the implementation and universalization of the Treaty;

9. *Stresses* the vital importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with all provisions of the Treaty by States parties, and urges States parties to meet their obligations under the Treaty, thereby contributing to international and regional peace, security and stability, to the reduction of human suffering and to the promotion of cooperation, transparency and responsible action;

10. *Recognizes* the complementarity among all relevant international instruments on conventional arms and the Treaty, and to this end urges all States to implement effective national measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms and ammunition in fulfilment of their respective international obligations and commitments and to prevent their diversion;

11. *Welcomes* the consensus final report of the fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,<sup>9</sup> in June 2024, and its potential synergies and complementarities with the Treaty, including on issues of diversion;

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<sup>9</sup> [A/CONF.192/2024/RC/3](#).

12. *Encourages* further steps to enable States to increasingly prevent and tackle the diversion of conventional arms and ammunition to unauthorized end uses or end users during the entire life cycle of the items, and recognizes that enhancing reporting rates, transparency and information-sharing, in line with Treaty obligations, is fundamental to achieving this goal;

13. *Appreciates* the continuing work of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum, and encourages States parties and signatory States to actively use the Forum and to share, on a voluntary basis, concrete and operational information about cases of suspected or detected diversion, and acknowledges that this is an important step towards tackling diversion by enhancing information-sharing and international cooperation, and a tool to improve practical implementation of the Treaty;

14. *Recalls* the adoption of action-oriented decisions on gender and gender-based violence endorsed by the Fifth Conference of States Parties and the invitation by the Tenth Conference of States Parties to future presidencies to review the implementation of those decisions, encourages and welcomes efforts of States parties to contribute to the progress on these two aspects, and in that respect encourages States parties and signatory States to ensure the full and equal participation of women and men in pursuing the object and purpose of the Treaty;

15. *Welcomes* the continued support through the voluntary trust fund for the implementation and universalization of the Treaty, and encourages all States parties in a position to do so to contribute to the fund;

16. *Encourages* eligible States to make best use of the voluntary trust fund, as well as other international, regional and national outreach and assistance programmes, and share information on their implementation efforts on a voluntary basis;

17. *Encourages* States parties and signatory States in a position to do so to provide funding to the Treaty sponsorship programme to support and maximize the scale and diversity of participation of experts from States in meetings under the Treaty for those States that would otherwise be unable to attend;

18. *Encourages* States parties to strengthen their cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, industry and relevant international organizations and to work with other States parties at the national and regional levels, and invites those stakeholders, in particular those that are underrepresented in Treaty processes, to engage further with States parties with the aim of ensuring the effective implementation and universalization of the Treaty;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “The Arms Trade Treaty”, and to review the implementation of the present resolution at that session.

## Draft resolution XXXII Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [70/46](#) of 7 December 2015, [71/72](#) of 5 December 2016, [72/36](#) of 4 December 2017, [73/67](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/59](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/64](#) of 7 December 2022, and its decision 76/516 of 6 December 2021,

*Expressing grave concern* over the devastation caused by the increasing use of improvised explosive devices by illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients,<sup>1</sup> which has affected a large number of countries and has resulted in thousands of casualties, both civilian and military, and in this regard stressing the need for all actors to comply with applicable international law at all times,

*Expressing concern* over the increased use of and sophistication of the design and means of detonation of improvised explosive devices, including new trends and the use of new technological advancements by illegal armed groups to design, manufacture and deliver improvised explosive devices,<sup>2</sup>

*Expressing profound concern* at the indiscriminate use and effects of improvised explosive devices and at the increasing humanitarian impact of such attacks on civilian populations worldwide, in particular through the perpetration of terrorist acts, and noting the need for a comprehensive approach in addressing this concern,

*Expressing concern* at the serious harm that such improvised explosive device attacks have caused to United Nations staff and peacekeepers, and to humanitarian workers, by threatening their lives, increasing the cost of their activities, limiting their freedom of movement and affecting their ability to effectively deliver on their mandates,

*Expressing concern also* about the negative impact of these attacks on socioeconomic development, infrastructure and freedom of movement, the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the security and stability of States, and thus underlining the need to address this issue in order to achieve relevant goals and targets under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>3</sup> in particular target 16.1 on significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere,

*Recognizing* the importance of full involvement and equal opportunities for participation for both women and men in countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices,

*Underlining* the importance of addressing the threat of improvised explosive devices and their differential impacts on women, girls, boys and men,

*Noting* that the impact of improvised explosive devices spans a wide array of policy areas and that, owing to the extent of the cross-cutting nature of the issue, a whole-of-government approach is essential,

*Noting also* the contribution of good governance, the promotion of human rights, the rule of law, adherence to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and sustained and inclusive socioeconomic growth as important elements in comprehensively addressing the issue of improvised explosive devices, in particular in post-conflict situations,

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<sup>1</sup> See resolution [69/51](#), [A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2](#), [A/71/187](#) and Security Council resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#).

<sup>2</sup> See [A/79/211](#).

<sup>3</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

*Recognizing* that the wide spectrum of materials that can be used for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, including those sourced from the military and civilian industry, contributes to their diverse nature and their deployment methods, which thus requires an appropriate approach to the formulation of measures to counter them,

*Stressing* the importance of effectively securing conventional ammunition stockpiles in order to mitigate the risk of their diversion to illicit use, inter alia, as materials for improvised explosive devices, and noting the voluntary, practical International Ammunition Technical Guidelines in this regard,

*Underlining* the important role that States can play in raising awareness among private sector and other entities about the possible theft, diversion and misuse of their products to manufacture improvised explosive devices, with a view to enabling those entities to develop effective measures to contribute to countering the threat of improvised explosive devices,<sup>4</sup> including to prevent the adverse impact of the diversion of materials and the potential loss of revenue and risk to reputation, either in a partnership with governmental authorities, or through business-to-business processes or activities,

*Noting* existing industry-led initiatives that seek to increase industry oversight and accountability along the supply chain for precursor components, and encouraging States to engage, as appropriate, with private sector industry actors in supporting such initiatives,

*Stressing* the paramount need to prevent illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients from handling, financing, storing, using or seeking access to all types of explosives, whether military or civilian, as well as other military or civilian materials and components that can be used to manufacture improvised explosive devices, including detonators, detonating cords and chemical components, and to identify the networks that support them in their procurement, while at the same time avoiding any undue restrictions on the legitimate use of those materials,

*Urging* Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to implement the present resolution comply with international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law,

*Recognizing* the value and complementarity of existing approaches in multilateral disarmament and arms regulation, security and counter-terrorism, while noting that these do not fully and comprehensively address the use of improvised explosive devices, and therefore stressing the importance of international cooperation among Member States in a comprehensive and coordinated approach to counter the global threat posed by improvised explosive devices in the hands of illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, taking into account disparities in national capacities,

*Recalling* relevant resolutions on the prevention of the acquisition of weapons by terrorists, including improvised explosive device components, and their transfer to and between terrorists, associated groups and other illegal armed groups and criminals,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling also* relevant resolutions on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, including those addressing the indiscriminate use of improvised explosive

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<sup>4</sup> See the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework (A/HRC/17/31, annex).

<sup>5</sup> See Security Council resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#).

devices and the impact on civilian populations, peacekeeping operations, special political missions and humanitarian responses,<sup>6</sup>

*Taking note* of the adoption of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,<sup>7</sup> which is a cooperative framework that is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, and noting that it contains a number of provisions specifically aimed at countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices,

*Noting* the ongoing work on the issue of improvised explosive devices by the informal group of experts under the amended version of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II)<sup>8</sup> and the Declaration on Improvised Explosive Devices,<sup>9</sup> as well as on the technical annex to the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)<sup>10</sup> to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,<sup>11</sup>

*Noting also* that, for States parties thereto, anti-personnel mines of an improvised nature also fall within the scope of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction<sup>12</sup> and that States parties thereto take note of the recommendations contained in the report entitled “Anti-personnel mine of an improvised nature and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention”,<sup>13</sup> submitted by the President of the Twenty-first Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention, and, welcoming the presidency of Cambodia of the fifth Review Conference of the Convention,

*Recalling* the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings<sup>14</sup> and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy<sup>15</sup> and the efforts undertaken to strengthen the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the Strategy, including through the work of the Office of Counter-Terrorism,<sup>16</sup>

*Reaffirming* the inherent right of Member States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Taking note* of the recommendation of the Secretary-General in the New Agenda for Peace<sup>17</sup> that Member States stop the use by terrorist and other illegal armed groups of improvised explosive devices,

*Recalling* the update to the International Mine Action Standards with regard to improvised explosive devices, which serve as the guiding framework for humanitarian mine action operations, and the completion of the United Nations Improvised Explosive Device Disposal Standards, applicable where the context or mandate is not humanitarian,

<sup>6</sup> See Security Council resolution [2365 \(2017\)](#).

<sup>7</sup> [A/78/111](#), annex.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2048, No. 22495.

<sup>9</sup> [CCW/AP.II/CONF.23/6](#), annex V.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2399, No. 22495.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2056, No. 35597.

<sup>13</sup> [APLC/MSP.21/2023/5](#).

<sup>14</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2149, No. 37517.

<sup>15</sup> Resolution [77/298](#).

<sup>16</sup> See resolution [71/291](#).

<sup>17</sup> [A/77/CRP.1/Add.8](#).

*Noting* that, at the global level, organizations across many sectors have expertise that can contribute to a useful set of measures for the mitigation of improvised explosive devices, and noting also the value of considered and coordinated efforts by various stakeholders, including intergovernmental and regional organizations and industry associations, with a view to investing effectively in coordination and information exchange,

*Noting also* the multilateral efforts to counter improvised explosive devices of the programme Global Shield, led by the World Customs Organization and assisted by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to prevent the smuggling and illicit diversion of precursor chemicals that could be used to build improvised explosive devices, the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office of Counter Terrorism and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to the prevention of the acquisition of weapons by terrorists, the efforts of the Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement related to Counter-Terrorism of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to promote Security Council resolution [2370 \(2017\)](#) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons, the network of regional and multilateral communities of action established by States to counter improvised explosive devices, the research to counter the proliferation and use of those devices undertaken by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and the work undertaken by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to mitigate the threat posed by those devices to civilians, United Nations staff, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, in particular in the field, as well as the implementation of the updated Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action by the United Nations system,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution [77/64](#),<sup>18</sup> including the recommendations contained therein,

1. *Strongly urges* States to develop and implement, where appropriate, all national measures, including outreach and partnerships with relevant actors, including the private sector, necessary to promote awareness, vigilance and good practices among their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territory or subject to their jurisdiction that are involved in the production, sale, supply, purchase, transfer and/or storage of precursor components and materials that could be used to make improvised explosive devices;

2. *Strongly encourages* States, where appropriate, to develop, adopt and effectively implement their own national policy to counter improvised explosive devices that includes cooperation among civilian, military and law enforcement agencies to strengthen their countermeasure capability, to prevent their territory from being used for terrorist purposes and to combat illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients in their use of improvised explosive devices, while bearing in mind their obligations under applicable international law, and notes that the policy could include measures to support international and regional efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from and mitigate attacks using improvised explosive devices and their widespread consequences;

3. *Stresses* the need for States to take appropriate measures, inter alia, relevant measures, including those contained in the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, to strengthen the through-life management of conventional ammunition to prevent the diversion of materials for making improvised explosive devices to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, and encourages the application of the

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<sup>18</sup> [A/79/211](#).

International Ammunition Technical Guidelines for the safer and more secure management of ammunition stockpiles;

4. *Underlines* that, for the issue of improvised explosive devices to be effectively addressed, it is essential to comprehend the importance of action needed at the local and community levels, engaging with community leaders and relevant civil society organizations through activities ranging from awareness-raising of the threat posed by such devices and of possible threat mitigation measures, in conjunction with distributors and local retailers, and intelligence-gathering, to establishing deradicalization programmes, and the need for Governments to engage continuously with local authorities and groups, and encourages States in a position to do so to support initiatives and efforts to that end;

5. *Encourages* international and regional cooperation among States, including the sharing of information on good practices, as appropriate and where relevant, in cooperation with relevant United Nations entities, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization and the private sector, in order to address the theft, trafficking, diversion, loss and illicit use of materials for making improvised explosive devices, while ensuring the security of sensitive information that is shared;

6. *Encourages* States, where relevant, to develop and implement regional and subregional strategies to address region-specific challenges related to the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

7. *Encourages* States and relevant international and regional organizations to engage, as appropriate, with private sector entities in discussions and initiatives on countering improvised explosive devices, including on issues such as accountability throughout the supply chain for dual-use components, traceability procedures, improving the regulation of explosive precursors, where possible and as appropriate, strengthening security for the transport and storage of explosives and of precursors, as well as enhancing the vetting procedures for personnel with access to explosives or to precursors useful to the manufacture of explosives, while avoiding undue restrictions on the legitimate use of and access to such materials;

8. *Strongly encourages* States to share information, on a voluntary basis, on the diversion of commercial-grade explosives and commercially available detonators to the illicit trade and transfer to illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, through relevant channels, including the INTERPOL Project Watchmaker, Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement and Chemical Risk Identification and Mitigation projects and the Programme Global Shield of the World Customs Organization;

9. *Encourages* States and the private sector to increase prevention efforts by taking measures to stem the transfer of knowledge of improvised explosive devices and their manufacture and use by illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients, as well as measures, such as awareness-raising, support for research and data collection, to stem the illicit acquisition of components and chemicals over the Internet and through the use of the “dark web”;<sup>19</sup>

10. *Encourages* States and relevant international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, including international industry associations, to continue to build upon existing awareness, prevention and risk education campaigns

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<sup>19</sup> Content of the dark web exists on overlay networks that use the Internet, but accessing this content requires specific software, configurations or authorizations because it is not indexed by search engines.

regarding the urgent threat of improvised explosive devices and to disseminate threat mitigation measures;

11. *Encourages* States to enhance information-sharing and international cooperation and assistance, and to strengthen national capacities of the High Contracting Parties to the amended version of the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) in mitigating the problem of improvised explosive devices, including by the sharing of national measures to identify effective practices for countering the threat posed by such devices through the use of the updated one-time voluntary questionnaire<sup>20</sup> and the maintenance of a network of national points of contact;

12. *Recognizes* the importance of capability development and capacity-building, through both technical and financial assistance, to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, as well as the contributions made by various United Nations entities to that end;

13. *Urges* all States, in particular those that have the capacity to do so, as well as the United Nations system and other relevant organizations and institutions supporting affected States, to increase attention to prevention and capacity-building and to provide support to reduce the risks posed by improvised explosive devices in a manner that takes into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men;

14. *Encourages* States, the United Nations and international, regional and other organizations with relevant expertise that are in a position to do so to render to interested States, upon their request, technical, financial and material assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of such States to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices, including through assistance for the development of good practices for the protection of civilians from attacks using such devices and for the application of international standards to ensure the safety of personnel involved in the disposal of improvised explosive devices, and to provide appropriate assistance to the victims of such attacks;

15. *Encourages* States to respond to the needs of today's peacekeepers to operate in new threat environments involving improvised explosive devices, including by providing, in consultation and cooperation with the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat, the appropriate training, capabilities, information and knowledge management and technology required to counter improvised explosive devices, and to ensure that adequate financial resources are allocated to meet such needs, and encourages the full implementation of the counter-improvised explosive devices for peacekeeping operations strategy and the Guidelines on Improvised Explosive Device Threat Mitigation in Mission Settings in all peacekeeping operations;

16. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and States to accelerate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices,<sup>21</sup> with a view to mitigating the threat of improvised explosive devices in United Nations mission areas;

17. *Urges* Member States to comply fully with all relevant United Nations resolutions, including those related to preventing terrorist groups from using and accessing materials that can be used in the making of improvised explosive devices,<sup>22</sup> and encourages the use of the relevant technical guidelines to support the

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<sup>20</sup> [CCW/AP.II/CONF.23/5](#).

<sup>21</sup> [S/2021/1042](#), annex.

<sup>22</sup> Including Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [2160 \(2014\)](#), [2161 \(2014\)](#), [2199 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2255 \(2015\)](#) and [2370 \(2017\)](#).



implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons;

18. *Encourages* States to consider the implementation of the relevant aspects of the non-binding guiding principles on threats posed by the use of unmanned aircraft systems for terrorist purposes, known as the “Abu Dhabi Guiding Principles”,<sup>23</sup> adopted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism;

19. *Encourages* States to consider and address new trends in the diversion of materials for the manufacture, manufacturing processes and delivery of improvised explosive devices;

20. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system to continue to address the issue of improvised explosive devices, as appropriate and in line with their respective mandates, and to pursue a coherent whole-of-system approach to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, with a focus on enhancing information-sharing and cross-sector cooperation, through the inter-agency task force led by the Mine Action Service;

21. *Urges* States in a position to do so to sustain their support for the United Nations whole-of-system approach, including through contributing funding to the diverse areas of work needed to effectively address the threat of improvised explosive devices, including research, clearance, ammunition stockpile management, preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, awareness-raising, capability development, capacity-building, information management and victim assistance, through existing trust funds and arrangements, including those of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations voluntary trust fund for assistance in mine action, efforts undertaken under relevant conventions<sup>24</sup> or through regional or national programmes;

22. *Requests* the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in coordination with other relevant entities, to maintain and regularly update the online information hub that provides impartial, authoritative information relevant to addressing the issue of improvised explosive devices in a comprehensive manner, and encourages States to utilize the hub to access existing initiatives, policies, documents and tools relevant to countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

23. *Encourages* the use of the United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action, which highlights the significance of integrating survivor assistance efforts into broader international and national frameworks, as well as the importance of sustained services and support to survivors, including the survivors of attacks involving improvised explosive devices;

24. *Encourages* the continued use by interested States of the counter-improvised explosive device self-assessment tool developed by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to assess priorities for the design, implementation and review of national preventive and preparedness measures in countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, encourages interested States, on a voluntary basis, to report to the Institute on its use and on areas for further development, and encourages States, on a voluntary basis, to share information with the Institute, including details of good practices, lessons learned and national experiences in

<sup>23</sup> S/2023/1035, annex.

<sup>24</sup> Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

adopting measures to prevent and counter improvised explosive devices, in order to strengthen the development of an online compendium of effective national measures;

25. *Encourages* civil society to continue to contribute to addressing the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, including in clearance, research, awareness-raising, risk education, victim assistance and preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism, in particular at the local and community levels, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, acknowledging and taking into account existing efforts, both inside and outside the United Nations, and seeking the views of Member States;

27. *Encourages* States to continue to hold open, informal consultations, where appropriate, focusing on raising awareness, prevention, mitigation and response, and coordination within the United Nations system and beyond, with information provided by States, international and regional organizations as well as experts from non-governmental organizations, including relevant private sector stakeholders, on efforts to prevent, counter and mitigate the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, which could assist the General Assembly in maintaining a comprehensive overview of relevant global activities;

28. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices”.

## Draft resolution XXXIII Through-life conventional ammunition management

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its decision 59/515 of 3 December 2004 and its resolutions 60/74 of 8 December 2005, 61/72 of 6 December 2006, 63/61 of 2 December 2008, 64/51 of 2 December 2009, 66/42 of 2 December 2011, 68/52 of 5 December 2013, 70/35 of 7 December 2015, 72/55 of 4 December 2017 and 74/65 of 12 December 2019, its decision 75/552 of 31 December 2020, its resolution 76/233 of 24 December 2021, its decisions 76/568 of 21 June 2022 and 77/547 of 30 December 2022 and its resolution 78/47 of 4 December 2023,

*Recalling also* the final report of the open-ended working group established pursuant to resolution 76/233, contained in document A/78/111, and the recommendations contained therein,

*Recalling further* the reports of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 72/55,<sup>1</sup> of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 61/72,<sup>2</sup> and of the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 52/38 J,<sup>3</sup>

*Recalling,* in its resolution 78/47, its decision to adopt the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,<sup>4</sup> which is a cooperative framework that is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management, and emphasizing the importance of its early and full implementation,

*Expressing grave concern* over the risks posed by the diversion of conventional ammunition of all types and calibres to unauthorized recipients, including criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, their trafficking into illicit markets, including their subsequent use in the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, as well as their contribution to the intensity and duration of armed conflict, armed violence, including gender-based armed violence, around the world, and the threat that their diversion and illicit trafficking poses to peace, security, stability and sustainable development at the national, subregional, regional and global levels,

*Expressing grave concern also* over the destruction caused by unplanned explosions of conventional ammunition at ammunition sites, which claim thousands of lives, disrupt communities' livelihoods, and can generate severe humanitarian, human rights, socioeconomic, environmental and public health impacts,

*Recognizing* that gaps exist to achieving a discernible reduction in the risks and impacts arising from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition around the world, extending from the point of manufacture, through pre-transfer, transfer, relocation and transport, stockpiling and recovery, to their eventual use or disposal, and to this end stressing the importance of addressing the safety and security risks and impacts emanating from the ineffective through-life management of conventional ammunition at the global level in a comprehensive manner to contribute to maintaining international peace and security,

*Recognizing also* the need for the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in decision-making and implementation processes related to

<sup>1</sup> See A/76/324.

<sup>2</sup> See A/63/182.

<sup>3</sup> See A/54/155.

<sup>4</sup> A/78/111, annex.

through-life conventional ammunition management, and encouraging mainstreaming a gender perspective into policy and practice to address the differential impacts of the safety and security aspects of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys,

*Reaffirming* the right of each State to legally manufacture, acquire, stockpile, manage and transfer conventional ammunition, including for its self-defence and security needs, as well as for its capacity to participate in peace operations, in a manner consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* that responsibility for addressing the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management falls to States, consistent with national laws, and underlining the importance of all States assuming strong national ownership in the through-life management of conventional ammunition,

*Recognizing also* the importance of international cooperation and assistance in pursuing and supporting safe, secure and sustainable through-life conventional ammunition management nationally, subregionally, regionally and globally,

*Stressing* the need for international cooperation among all States and other relevant stakeholders on through-life conventional ammunition management, and acknowledging the support that they can provide, where appropriate and feasible, to States in addressing the risks posed by ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management,

*Recognizing* the urgent necessity for assistance, where requested, appropriate and feasible, including technology transfers, technical, material, financial, legal assistance, or expertise for capacity-building and knowledge management, to support and facilitate efforts at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to assess and address the risks associated with ineffective through-life conventional ammunition management, and in this regard underscoring the importance of a comprehensive and sustainable approach,

*Recalling with appreciation* the work of the SaferGuard programme,<sup>5</sup> managed by the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, to improve the safe, secure and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition, and encouraging the use, as appropriate, of the voluntary International Ammunition Technical Guidelines,

*Noting with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Ammunition Management Advisory Team to support interested States in the safe and secure management of ammunition through the provision of technical advice and services,

*Taking note* of discussions with regard to the issue of conventional ammunition in the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects<sup>6</sup> and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,<sup>7</sup> Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)<sup>8</sup> to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,<sup>9</sup> and of the requirement of the Arms Trade Treaty<sup>10</sup> that

<sup>5</sup> A/63/182, paras. 72 and 73.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9–20 July 2001 (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV, para. 24.

<sup>7</sup> See decision 60/519 and A/60/88 and A/60/88/Corr.2, annex.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2399, No. 22495.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

States parties thereto shall designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system to regulate the transfer of relevant ammunition and munitions, as well as the work and measures pursued at the regional and subregional levels,

*Recognizing* the relevance of regional and subregional mechanisms that address through-life conventional ammunition management,

*Taking note* of the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace<sup>11</sup> and of the actions proposed therein to reduce the human cost of weapons,

*Recalling* that Member States decided in the Pact for the Future<sup>12</sup> to address existing gaps in through-life conventional ammunition management to reduce the dual risks of unplanned conventional ammunition explosions and the diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional ammunition to unauthorized recipients, including to criminals, organized criminal groups and terrorists, and highlighting the role of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management in this regard,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement the Global Framework on the basis of the guiding principles expressed therein;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations, including under the SaferGuard programme with, inter alia, its quick-response mechanism, and international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry, to promote and support the implementation of the Global Framework, and calls upon all relevant stakeholders to consider using the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines when supporting national authorities;

3. *Encourages* all States to develop, strengthen and implement measures, mechanisms and initiatives, within national, regional and subregional frameworks, as appropriate, to address the safety and security risks associated with conventional ammunition, including diversion, illicit trafficking and unplanned explosions of conventional ammunition, in line with the Global Framework;

4. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to implement the mandates assigned to the Secretariat in the Global Framework as contained in section IV, paragraphs 22 and 26, and section V, paragraphs 29, 34 and 37, thereof,<sup>13</sup> and to strengthen the SaferGuard programme to implement the assigned mandates as contained in section IV, paragraph 23, and section V, paragraph 36, thereof;

5. *Recalls its decision* to convene a meeting of States in 2027 for two weeks (20 meetings), in New York, to review the implementation of the Global Framework, in line with section V, paragraph 31 thereof, with the participation, as observers, of relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry, and further recalls its decision that the Chair may hold informal consultations ahead of the meeting of States;

6. *Decides* to convene the preparatory meeting of States in New York from 23 to 27 June 2025, to explore possible options for the development of the process and modalities for the effective implementation of the Global Framework and to prepare for the meeting of States in 2027, with the participation, as observers, of relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders,

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<sup>11</sup> [A/77/CRP.1/Add.8](#)

<sup>12</sup> Resolution 79/1.

<sup>13</sup> See [A/78/111](#).

including non-governmental organizations and civil society, academia, research institutions and industry;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the support necessary to convene the preparatory meeting of States and the meeting of States;

8. *Encourages* States to provide voluntary information, in line with section V, paragraphs 30 and 34 of the Global Framework, on steps taken to implement the Global Framework, and requests the Secretary-General to receive and circulate such information;

9. *Recalls its decision* to establish a new standing dedicated fellowship training programme on through-life conventional ammunition management in order to strengthen the technical and practical knowledge and expertise of government officials directly responsible for the implementation of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management, particularly in developing countries, to be substantively developed and designed in 2025 and implemented annually starting in 2026 for a duration of four weeks in-person in four regions, respectively, preceded by a preparatory self-paced online course, with the participation of 15 fellows from each of the four regions, Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions, ensuring the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and equitable geographical representation, and requests the Secretary-General to operationalize this decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, and periodically thereafter for follow-up;

10. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen the SaferGuard programme, which serves as the custodian of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, and, in this regard, also requests the Secretary-General to review, update and translate into other official languages the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, on an ongoing basis, and to develop voluntary operational guidelines related to security aspects of the through-life management of conventional ammunition in the framework of the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines under the SaferGuard programme, with the assistance of technical experts from interested States, while ensuring the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women and equitable geographical representation and taking into account and complementing relevant existing standards, guidelines and good practices, without duplicating them;

11. *Invites* relevant regional and subregional organizations to establish, where needed, and to maintain regional and subregional rosters of experts validated according to the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to assist interested States within a bilateral framework or through international or regional organizations, including through activities conducted under the umbrella of the SaferGuard programme, on a voluntary and transparent basis, in elaborating and implementing programmes to improve the safe, secure and sustainable through-life management of conventional ammunition;

13. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to consider through-life conventional ammunition management as an intrinsic part of their actions for achieving relevant targets of the Sustainable Development Goals related to the reduction of illicit arms flows and the prevention of violence through strengthened national institutions,<sup>14</sup> and to consider, where relevant, developing national, regional and subregional indicators based on this understanding;

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<sup>14</sup> See resolution 70/1.

14. *Encourages* consideration of the integration of through-life conventional ammunition management measures, where relevant, in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, including through the training of personnel of national authorities and peacekeepers, utilizing the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;

15. *Reiterates* its decision to address the issue of through-life conventional ammunition management in a comprehensive manner;

16. *Recalls* its request to the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the implementation of the Global Framework;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Through-life conventional ammunition management”.

## Draft resolution XXXIV Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions [62/46](#) of 5 December 2007, [65/74](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/51](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/50](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/66](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/66](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/70](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/77](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Recognizing* the essential contribution of radioactive sources to social and economic development, and the benefits drawn from their use for all States,

*Recognizing also* the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evident in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

*Noting with satisfaction* the continued international efforts to strengthen further the security of radioactive sources worldwide,

*Mindful* of the sovereign rights and the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with their national legal frameworks and international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear safety and security,

*Asserting* that responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and noting the important contribution of international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities,

*Deeply concerned* by the threat of terrorism and the risk that terrorists may acquire, traffic in or use radioactive sources in radiological dispersion devices,

*Deeply concerned also* by the potential threat to human health and the environment that would result from the use of such devices by terrorists,

*Noting with concern* the occurrence of nuclear and radioactive materials that are outside of regulatory control or being trafficked,

*Noting with deep concern* the consequences of armed conflicts as well as attacks in all forms by terrorists on the safety and security of radioactive sources that could lead to a loss or a theft of these sources and increase the risk of trafficking of such sources,

*Recalling* the importance of international conventions aimed at preventing and suppressing such a risk, in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted on 13 April 2005,<sup>1</sup> and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted on 26 October 1979,<sup>2</sup> as well as its Amendment, adopted on 8 July 2005,<sup>3</sup> which entered into force on 8 May 2016,

*Noting* that actions of the international community to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material, notably Security Council resolutions [1540 \(2004\)](#) of 28 April 2004, [1977 \(2011\)](#) of 20 April 2011, [2325 \(2016\)](#) of 15 December 2016 and [2663 \(2022\)](#) of 30 November 2022, constitute contributions to the prevention of acts of terrorism using such materials,

*Taking* note of resolutions GC(68)/RES/8 and GC(68)/RES/9, adopted on 20 September 2024 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its sixty-eighth regular session, which address measures to strengthen

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2445, No. 44004.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 3132, No. 24631.



international cooperation and measures to enhance nuclear and radiation safety and nuclear security,

*Stressing* the importance of the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting and reinforcing the safety and security of radioactive sources, in particular by establishing technical guidance and supporting States in the improvement of national legal and regulatory infrastructure, and in strengthening coordination and complementarities among various nuclear or radiological security activities,

*Noting* the organization by the International Atomic Energy Agency of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources – Accomplishments and Future Endeavours, held in Vienna from 20 to 24 June 2022, welcoming the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration at the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Sustaining and Strengthening Efforts, held in Vienna from 10 to 14 February 2020, recalling the holding of the first Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, in Vienna from 28 March to 1 April 2022, and the adoption of the Outcome Document, and recalling the convening of the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Shaping the Future, held in Vienna from 20 to 24 May 2024,

*Noting also* the utility of the Incident and Trafficking Database as a voluntary mechanism for the international exchange of information on incidents and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, encouraging the International Atomic Energy Agency to further facilitate, including through designated points of contact, the timely exchange of information, including through secured electronic access to information contained in the Database, and encouraging all States to join and participate actively in the Database programme in support of their national efforts to prevent, detect and respond to radioactive and nuclear materials that may have fallen out of regulatory control,

*Noting further* the importance of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management<sup>4</sup> with respect to its provisions on the safe management of disused sealed sources,

*Highlighting* the importance of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, of its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and of its supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources as valuable instruments for enhancing the safety and security of radioactive sources, noting that 149 States members of the International Atomic Energy Agency have made a political commitment to implement the provisions of the Code, 131 States have made a similar commitment to the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and 58 member States have made a similar commitment to the supplementary Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, while recognizing that they are not legally binding,

*Noting* that a number of States have not yet become parties to the pertinent international instruments,

*Taking note* of the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025 of the International Atomic Energy Agency,<sup>5</sup> and encouraging Member States to make voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency Nuclear Security Fund,

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. 2153, No. 37605.

<sup>5</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency, document GC(65)/24.

*Welcoming* the fact that Member States have taken multilateral actions to address the security of radioactive sources, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 78/8 of 8 November 2023,

*Noting* the various international efforts and partnerships to enhance nuclear and radiological security, encouraging further efforts to secure radioactive sources, and noting in this respect guidance and recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to safe and secure management of radioactive sources,

*Taking note* of the findings of the International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources of 2022, which, inter alia, call for further assessment of the merits of developing an international convention on the safety and security of radioactive sources so that Member States can make the best-informed decisions on the matter,

*Noting* that the Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Unit of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) works with nations to strengthen capabilities to counter radioactive source smuggling and prevent terrorists from acquiring such materials, and that INTERPOL Project Geiger promotes the sharing of sensitive law enforcement information on known nuclear smugglers and incidents involving radioactive materials,

*Welcoming* the ongoing individual and collective efforts of Member States to take into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the lack or insufficiency of control over radioactive sources, and recognizing the need for States to take more effective measures to strengthen those controls in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law,

*Welcoming also* the activities of Member States to mitigate insider threats, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and assistance in this regard,

*Mindful* of the urgent need to address, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this rising concern for international security,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive sources and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law;

2. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible, in accordance with their legal and constitutional processes;

3. *Invites* Member States, in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and in accordance with its statute, to consider the merits of conducting an evaluation of the existing international framework applicable to the security of radioactive sources and, if necessary, to explore possible options for its potential strengthening;

4. *Urges* Member States to take and strengthen national measures and capabilities, as appropriate, to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive sources as well as terrorist attacks on nuclear plants and facilities which would result in radioactive releases, and, if necessary, to suppress such acts, in particular by taking effective measures to account for, control, secure and physically protect such facilities, materials and sources in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with their international obligations;

5. *Stresses* the need for Member States to take effective measures, following their international and domestic obligations, for the security and accountability of the transport of radioactive sources;

6. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their national capacities with appropriate means of detection and related architecture or systems, including through international cooperation and assistance in conformity with international law and regulations, with a view to preventing, detecting and responding to illicit trafficking in radioactive sources;

7. *Invites* Member States, in particular those producing and distributing radioactive sources, to support and endorse the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the safety and security of radioactive sources, as described in General Conference resolutions GC(68)/RES/8, on nuclear and radiation safety, and GC(68)/RES/9, on nuclear security, and to enhance the security of radioactive sources, as described in the Nuclear Security Plan 2022–2025;

8. *Urges* all States to maintain effective security of radioactive sources, including of storage facilities, that may pose a significant risk to individuals, society and the environment throughout their life cycle, and encourages all States to make political commitments to the non-legally binding and voluntary Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources and Guidance on the Management of Disused Radioactive Sources, and to implement these, as appropriate, in order to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle;

9. *Encourages* Member States to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the non-legally binding international framework for the security of radioactive sources, especially on the safe and secure management of disused radioactive sources, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Agency, in particular resolutions GC(68)/RES/8 and GC(68)/RES/9;

10. *Recognizes* the value of information exchange on national approaches to controlling radioactive sources, and takes note of the endorsement by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency of a proposal for a formalized process for a voluntary periodic exchange on information and lessons learned and for the evaluation of progress made by States towards implementing the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;

11. *Encourages* Member States to participate, on a voluntary basis, in the Incident and Trafficking Database programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate, recover and secure lost or orphaned radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory, encourages continued efforts in this way, and also encourages cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in this regard;

13. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with their national laws, policies and priorities, to provide support for academic and scientific research to develop technically and economically appropriate technologies with the capability to further improve the security of radioactive sources or reduce the risk of acquisition by terrorists and of malicious use of radioactive sources, including by, on a voluntary basis and when technically feasible and economically realistic, developing technologies that do not rely on high activity radioactive sources and developing exchanges on alternative technologies, without unduly hindering the beneficial uses of radioactive sources;

14. *Invites* all Member States to participate, on a voluntary basis, in the annual meeting of the ad hoc working group of stakeholder States involved with alternative technologies to high activity radioactive sources;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources”.

## **Draft resolution XXXV Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the subject of chemical weapons, in particular resolution [78/29](#) of 4 December 2023,

*Determined* to achieve the effective prohibition of the development, production, acquisition, transfer, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and their destruction,

*Honouring* the memory of and paying tribute to all victims of chemical weapons,

*Reaffirming its strong support* for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction<sup>1</sup> and for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its deep appreciation of the Organisation, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2013 for its extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons,

*Recalling* decisions C-24/DEC.4 and C-24/DEC.5 of 27 November 2019 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its twenty-fourth session, introducing changes to schedules 1 (A) and 1, respectively, of the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention,

*Re-emphasizing its unequivocal support* for the decision of the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue the mission to establish the facts surrounding the allegations of the use of chemical weapons, including toxic chemicals, for hostile purposes in the Syrian Arab Republic, while stressing that the safety and security of mission personnel remains the top priority, and recalling the work, pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2235 \(2015\)](#) of 7 August 2015 and [2319 \(2016\)](#) of 17 November 2016, of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations,

*Recalling* the work related to the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 21 to 30 November 2018,

*Recalling also* the work related to the Fifth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 15 to 19 May 2023,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in The Hague from 8 to 19 April 2013 (the Third Review Conference), including its consensus final report, in which the Conference addressed all aspects of the Convention and made important recommendations on its continued implementation,

*Emphasizing* that the Third Review Conference welcomed the fact that the Convention is a unique multilateral agreement banning an entire category of weapons of mass destruction in a non-discriminatory and verifiable manner under strict and effective international control and noted with satisfaction that the Convention continues to be a remarkable success and an example of effective multilateralism,

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1974, No. 33757.

*Convinced* that the Convention, 27 years after its entry into force, has reinforced its role as the international norm against chemical weapons, and that it constitutes a major contribution to:

- (a) International peace and security,
- (b) Eliminating chemical weapons and preventing their re-emergence,
- (c) The ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,
- (d) Excluding completely, for the sake of all mankind, the possibility of the use of chemical weapons,
- (e) Promoting international cooperation and exchange in scientific and technical information in the field of chemical activities among States parties for peaceful purposes in order to enhance the economic and technological development of all States parties,

*Noting* the efforts to ensure the effectiveness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its business continuity in all circumstances, drawing lessons from the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

1. *Reaffirms its condemnation in the strongest possible terms* of the use of chemical weapons by anyone under any circumstances, emphasizing that any use of chemical weapons anywhere, at any time, by anyone, under any circumstances is unacceptable and is and would be a violation of international law and expressing its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons must and should be held accountable;

2. *Recalls* that article I, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction provides that each State party undertakes not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare, and in this context expresses grave concern about allegations of their use by the Russian Federation in its war of aggression against Ukraine and urges the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to continue to closely monitor the situation and be ready to investigate the matter as appropriate, notes the requests for clarification on this issue submitted under article IX of the Convention and subsequent discussions in the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and recalls the technical assistance provided to Ukraine by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation;

3. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the use of a toxic chemical as a weapon against Alexei Navalny in the Russian Federation, notes with grave concern the note by the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 6 October 2020 on the summary of the report on activities carried out in support of a request for technical assistance by Germany,<sup>2</sup> and underlines the need for a full and transparent investigation and that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons against Alexei Navalny must be held accountable;

4. *Also condemns in the strongest possible terms* that chemical weapons have since 2012 been used in Iraq, Malaysia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including as reported by the Joint Investigative Mechanism of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations and by the Investigation and Identification Team of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in:

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<sup>2</sup> S/1906/2020.

(a) The reports of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of 24 August 2016<sup>3</sup> and 21 October 2016,<sup>4</sup> which concluded that there was sufficient information to determine that the Syrian Arab Armed Forces were responsible for the attacks which released toxic substances in Talmenes, Syrian Arab Republic, on 21 April 2014, in Sarmin, Syrian Arab Republic, on 16 March 2015, and in Qmenas, Syrian Arab Republic, also on 16 March 2015, and that the so-called “Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant” used sulfur mustard in Marea, Syrian Arab Republic, on 21 August 2015;

(b) The report of the Joint Investigative Mechanism of 26 October 2017,<sup>5</sup> which concluded that there was sufficient information to be confident that Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant was responsible for the use of sulfur mustard at Umm Hawsh on 15 and 16 September 2016 and that the Syrian Arab Republic was responsible for the release of sarin at Khan Shaykhun on 4 April 2017;

(c) The first report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 8 April 2020,<sup>6</sup> which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian Arab Air Force used chemical weapons in Ltamenah on 24, 25 and 30 March 2017;

(d) The second report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 12 April 2021,<sup>7</sup> which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that a military helicopter of the Syrian Arab Air Force carried out a chemical weapons attack on Saraqib on 4 February 2018;

(e) The third report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 27 January 2023,<sup>8</sup> which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the Syrian Arab Air Force carried out a chemical weapons attack on 7 April 2018 in Duma, Syrian Arab Republic;

(f) The fourth report of the Investigation and Identification Team, of 22 February 2024,<sup>9</sup> which concluded that there were reasonable grounds to believe that units of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant used chemical weapons during attacks on 1 September 2015 in Marea, Syrian Arab Republic;

and demands that the perpetrators be held accountable;

5. *Takes note with great concern in that regard* of the reports of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons regarding alleged incidents in Ltamenah,<sup>10</sup> Saraqib<sup>11</sup> and Duma,<sup>12</sup> Syrian Arab Republic, as well as reports regarding the alleged incidents in Marea<sup>13</sup> and Kafr Zayta,<sup>14</sup> Syrian Arab Republic, which concluded there were reasonable grounds to believe that a toxic chemical or a vesicant chemical substance from 1.A.04 scheduled chemicals under the Convention had been used as a weapon;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 28 June 2023,<sup>15</sup> which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide

<sup>3</sup> See [S/2016/738/Rev.1](#).

<sup>4</sup> See [S/2016/888](#).

<sup>5</sup> See [S/2017/904](#), annex.

<sup>6</sup> See [S/2020/310](#), annex.

<sup>7</sup> See [S/2021/371](#), annex.

<sup>8</sup> See [S/2023/81](#), annex.

<sup>9</sup> See [S/2024/200](#), annex.

<sup>10</sup> See [S/2017/931](#), annex, and [S/2018/620](#), annex.

<sup>11</sup> See [S/2018/478](#), annex.

<sup>12</sup> See [S/2019/208](#), annex.

<sup>13</sup> See [S/2022/85](#), annex.

<sup>14</sup> See [S/2022/116](#), annex.

<sup>15</sup> See [S/2023/508](#), annex.

reasonable grounds to determine that chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incidents that occurred in Kharbit Massasneh, Syrian Arab Republic, on 7 July and 4 August 2017;

7. *Also takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 22 February 2024,<sup>16</sup> which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide reasonable grounds to determine that toxic chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incident that occurred in Al-Yarmouk, Syrian Arab Republic, on 22 October 2017;

8. *Further takes note* of the report of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 11 June 2024,<sup>17</sup> which concluded that information obtained and analysed by the fact-finding mission did not provide reasonable grounds to determine that toxic chemicals were used as a weapon in the reported incidents that occurred on 9 August 2017 in Qalib al-Thawr and on 8 November 2017 in al-Balil, Syrian Arab Republic;

9. *Recalls* the adoption of:

(a) Decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 of the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use”, of 27 June 2018;

(b) Decision EC-94/DEC.2 of the Executive Council, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”, of 9 July 2020;

(c) Decision C-25/DEC.9 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the possession and use of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic”, of 21 April 2021;

(d) Decision C-28/DEC.12 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Addressing the threat from chemical weapons use and the threat of future use”, of 30 November 2023;

and stresses the importance of their implementation, in accordance with the Convention, and, accordingly, expresses concern with the conclusions contained in the report of the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 14 October 2020 on the implementation of decision EC-94/DEC.2;<sup>18</sup>

10. *Also recalls* decision C-26/DEC.10 of the Conference of the States Parties, entitled “Understanding regarding the aerosolised use of central nervous system-acting chemicals for law enforcement purposes”, of 1 December 2021;

11. *Emphasizes* that the universality of the Convention is essential to achieving its object and purpose and to enhancing the security of States parties, as well as to international peace and security, underlines the fact that the objectives of the Convention will not be fully realized as long as there remains even a single State not party to the Convention that could possess or acquire such weapons, calls upon all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention without delay, and in this regard recalls the outcome of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (the Third Review Conference);

<sup>16</sup> See S/2024/214, annex.

<sup>17</sup> See S/2024/486, annex.

<sup>18</sup> EC-96/DG.1.



12. *Underlines* the fact that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of all articles of the Convention makes a major contribution to international peace and security through the elimination of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons and the prohibition of their acquisition and use, and provides for assistance and protection in the event of use or threat of use of chemical weapons and for international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities;

13. *Notes* the impact of scientific and technological progress, including challenges and opportunities arising from the rapid development of artificial intelligence, on the effective implementation of the Convention and the importance for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its policymaking organs of taking due account of such developments;

14. *Reaffirms* that the obligation of the States parties to complete the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles and the destruction or conversion of chemical weapons production facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Annex on Implementation and Verification (Verification Annex) and under the verification of the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is essential for the realization of the object and purpose of the Convention;

15. *Stresses* the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities, including previously declared possessor States, should be among the States parties to the Convention, and welcomes progress to that end;

16. *Recalls* that the Third Review Conference expressed concern regarding the statement made by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in his report to the Executive Council of the Organisation at its sixty-eighth session, provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of decision C-16/DEC.11 of 1 December 2011 adopted by the Conference of the States Parties at its sixteenth session, that three possessor States parties, namely, Libya, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, had been unable to fully meet the final extended deadline of 29 April 2012 for the destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles, and also expressed determination that the destruction of all categories of chemical weapons should be completed in the shortest time possible in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Verification Annex, and with the full application of the relevant decisions that have been taken;

17. *Welcomes* the confirmation by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons expressed in his report of 5 October 2017,<sup>19</sup> based upon information received from the Russian Federation and independent information received from the inspectors of the Organisation, regarding the completion of the full destruction of chemical weapons declared by the Russian Federation;

18. *Also welcomes* the completed destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons, as reported by the Director General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in his report of 22 December 2017,<sup>20</sup> as well as the completed destruction by Iraq of its entire declared stockpile of chemical weapons remnants, as reported by the Director General in his report of 28 February 2018;<sup>21</sup>

19. *Further welcomes* the confirmation by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that the last chemical munition of the declared chemical

<sup>19</sup> EC-86/DG.31.

<sup>20</sup> EC-87/DG.6.

<sup>21</sup> EC-87/DG.18.

weapons stockpile of the United States of America was irreversibly destroyed in accordance with the Convention on 7 July 2023;

20. *Underlines* that the end of destruction of all declared chemical weapons stockpiles is an important milestone for the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and a critical step towards achieving its mission to permanently eliminate all chemical weapons;

21. *Notes with concern* that, along with the threat of the possible production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by States, the international community also faces the danger of the production, acquisition and use of chemical weapons by non-State actors, including terrorists, concerns which have highlighted the necessity of achieving universal adherence to the Convention, as well as the high level of readiness of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and stresses that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention, including those on national implementation (article VII) and assistance and protection (article X), constitutes an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

22. *Notes* that the effective application of the verification system builds confidence in compliance with the Convention by States parties;

23. *Stresses* the importance of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in verifying compliance with the provisions of the Convention as well as in promoting the timely and efficient accomplishment of all its objectives;

24. *Expresses grave concern* that, despite the verified destruction of all 27 chemical weapons production facilities declared by the Syrian Arab Republic, the Technical Secretariat, as recently reported by the Director General in his report of 24 September 2024,<sup>22</sup> assesses that the Syrian Arab Republic has submitted a declaration that still cannot be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the Convention, Executive Council decisions EC-M-33/DEC.1 and EC-94/DEC.2 and Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), as well as with the conclusion of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3, of the Fourth Review Conference, that the Syrian Arab Republic failed to declare and destroy all of its chemical weapons and chemical weapons production facilities, and underscores the importance of such full verification;

25. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities;

26. *Welcomes* the progress made in the national implementation of article VII obligations, commends the States parties and the Technical Secretariat for assisting other States parties, on request, with the implementation of the follow-up to the plan of action regarding article VII obligations, urges States parties that have not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay, in accordance with their constitutional processes, and in this context reaffirms that full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of article VII is essential for the realization of the object and purpose of the Convention;

27. *Emphasizes* the continuing relevance and importance of the provisions of article X of the Convention, welcomes the activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in relation to assistance and protection against chemical weapons, supports further efforts by both States parties and the Technical Secretariat to promote a high level of readiness to respond to chemical weapons threats as articulated in article X, and welcomes the effectiveness and efficiency of

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<sup>22</sup> EC-107/DG.20.

the increased focus on making full use of regional and subregional capacities and expertise, including taking advantage of established training centres;

28. *Reaffirms* that the provisions of the Convention shall be implemented in a manner that avoids hampering the economic or technological development of States parties and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention, including the international exchange of scientific and technical information, and chemicals and equipment for the production, processing or use of chemicals for purposes not prohibited under the Convention;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of the provisions of article XI of the Convention relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, recalls that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality, and reaffirms the undertaking of the States parties to foster international cooperation for peaceful purposes in the field of chemical activities of the States parties and the importance of that cooperation and its contribution to the promotion of the Convention as a whole;

30. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing work of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to achieve the object and purpose of the Convention, to ensure the full implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States parties;

31. *Regrets* that, despite the constructive engagement of most of the States parties in the preparatory process leading to the Fifth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, it was not possible to adopt a final document, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of subjects covered at the Fifth Review Conference received very broad support and that a wide range of delegations undertook efforts towards a consensual outcome;

32. *Welcomes* the opening of the Centre for Chemistry and Technology, which strengthens the capabilities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and its member States to implement the Convention, uphold the global norm against chemical weapons, address threats and opportunities arising from rapid progress in science and technology in the evolving global security landscape and support international cooperation;

33. *Takes note* of decision EC-102/DEC.6 of the Executive Council, entitled “Allowing the convening of Executive Council meetings or sessions in extraordinary circumstances”, of 16 March 2023;

34. *Welcomes* the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons within the framework of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Organisation,<sup>23</sup> in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

35. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction”.

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<sup>23</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2160, No. 1240.

## Draft resolution XXXVI Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, in particular the paragraphs relevant to nuclear disarmament and to verification,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution [62/21](#) of 5 December 2007, in which it took note of the report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification,<sup>2</sup> as well as the reports of the Secretary-General of 1990<sup>3</sup> and 1995,<sup>4</sup> and the report of the Disarmament Commission outlining general principles of verification elaborated upon or added to those stated in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup>

*Recalling further* its resolution [71/67](#) of 5 December 2016, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and to establish a group of governmental experts to consider the role of verification in advancing nuclear disarmament, and its resolution [74/50](#) of 12 December 2019, in which it, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and to establish a group of governmental experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues, including, inter alia, the concept of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification, as well as the reports of the aforementioned groups of governmental experts,<sup>6</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution [78/239](#) of 22 December 2023, in which it welcomed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues,<sup>7</sup> and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and encouraged Member States to continue work on nuclear disarmament verification issues,

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General containing the substantive views of Member States on the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues,<sup>8</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution [78/22](#) of 4 December 2023, in which it, inter alia, invited Member States to continue efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament-related purposes, including the verification of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States,

*Reaffirming* the shared commitment to further progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and that all States Members of the United Nations should be enabled to actively engage on an equal footing to this end,

*Recognizing* that measures in the field of disarmament should be undertaken as a matter of urgency with a view to halting and reversing the arms race and to give the

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution [S-10/2](#), paras. 30, 31, 50, 91 and 92.

<sup>2</sup> [A/61/1028](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/45/372](#) and [A/45/372/Corr.1](#).

<sup>4</sup> [A/50/377](#) and [A/50/377/Corr.1](#).

<sup>5</sup> [A/51/182/Rev.1](#).

<sup>6</sup> [A/74/90](#) and [A/78/120](#).

<sup>7</sup> [A/78/120](#).

<sup>8</sup> [A/79/93](#).

necessary impetus to efforts designed to achieve genuine disarmament leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

*Recalling* the unequivocal undertaking of nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>9</sup> are committed under article VI thereof,<sup>10</sup>

*Recalling also* that all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have committed to the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of their treaty obligations,<sup>11</sup>

*Reaffirming* that, since the process of disarmament affects the vital security interests of all States, they must all be actively concerned with and supportive of the measures of disarmament and arms limitation, which have an essential part to play in maintaining and strengthening international security,

*Recognizing* that the decisive factor for achieving real measures of disarmament is the political will of States, especially the nuclear-weapon States,

*Recognizing also* that credible multilateral nuclear disarmament verification capabilities will be instrumental to providing assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons,

*Underlining* that work on nuclear disarmament verification is not an end in itself and is not a prerequisite, precondition or substitute for progress in nuclear disarmament, and that such work should aim to promote and facilitate progress in nuclear disarmament,

*Recognizing* that, while the form and modalities of the verification to be provided for in any specific agreement entered into by contracting parties depend upon and should be determined by the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement, collaborative multilateral work on tools, technologies, methodologies and procedures that could further contribute to nuclear disarmament verification can provide benefits in support of the long-term goal of nuclear disarmament,

*Convinced* of the particular relevance of enabling States, on a voluntary basis, to participate in nuclear disarmament verification discussions,

*Recognizing* that work on nuclear disarmament verification must conform to applicable international legal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, national safety and security requirements and the need to protect otherwise sensitive information,

*Mindful* of the role of verification in existing bilateral and multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control agreements, and of the need to avoid any possible duplication of efforts so that any further work on nuclear disarmament verification builds on the existing accumulated scientific and technical knowledge and capabilities, especially in the area of nuclear verification and safeguards, keeping in mind their competence and mandate,

*Aware* that a considerable amount of knowledge and positive contributions on nuclear disarmament verification has already been assembled by past and ongoing initiatives and partnerships among Member States, and stressing the importance of

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<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>10</sup> *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*, para. 79.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, action 2 of the action plan.

incorporating, as appropriate, their experiences, knowledge and lessons learned in future multilateral discussions on the topic in the context of the United Nations,

*Noting* the fundamental importance of disarmament education and capacity-building to address nuclear disarmament verification challenges and related issues,

*Underlining* that equal opportunities for equitable geographical representation and participation should be provided for in nuclear disarmament verification education, training and capacity-building, taking into account the special needs of interested developing countries, upon their request, to participate in the relevant efforts,

*Noting* the contribution of civil society and academic and research communities to nuclear disarmament verification,

*Underlining* that equal opportunities for women and men should be provided for in nuclear disarmament verification education, training and capacity-building,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, in writing, on the establishment of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification within the United Nations, building on the relevant documents on the matter, particularly the reports of the groups of governmental experts referred to in the present resolution;

2. *Encourages* Member States, in providing their views, to focus on the possible merits, objectives, mandate and modalities for such a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to ensuring that all Member States have the opportunity to engage on the matter and provide their views, to also convene three in-person informal meetings on the topic, two of which should be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York and one at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to also take into account the views of relevant intergovernmental organizations entrusted with the verification of disarmament or non-proliferation obligations;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session for further discussion by Member States a substantive report containing possible options for the establishment of a Group of Scientific and Technical Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification within the United Nations, taking into account the views submitted by Member States in writing and through the three informal in-person meetings, with separate annexes containing those submissions in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Nuclear disarmament verification".

## Draft resolution XXXVII

### Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the conviction that, pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the maintenance of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones and the establishment of new zones, including in the Middle East, promote global and regional peace and security, strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contribute to the achievement of nuclear disarmament objectives,

*Recalling*, including in this regard, the report of the Disarmament Commission in 1999 and its annex I, on principles and guidelines for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones,<sup>1</sup> among them that such zones should be on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region and in conformity with the principles and rules of international law,

*Stressing* the importance of the nuclear-weapon-free zones established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean,<sup>2</sup> the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty,<sup>3</sup> the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone,<sup>4</sup> the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty<sup>5</sup> and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,<sup>6</sup> in order, inter alia, to achieve and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons,

*Stressing also* the importance of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status,

*Recalling* the relevance and importance of both the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies,<sup>7</sup> and the Antarctic Treaty,<sup>8</sup>

*Noting with satisfaction* that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force,

*Bearing in mind* that in article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons<sup>9</sup> it is stated that nothing in that Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

*Urging* all States to continue to make concrete progress in strengthening all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones,

*Noting with appreciation* the call of the Secretary-General to strengthen and consolidate nuclear-weapon-free zones, when presenting his proposal *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament* on 24 May 2018,

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/54/42)*, annex I, sect. C.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

<sup>3</sup> *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

<sup>5</sup> [A/50/426](#), annex.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2970, No. 51633.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 610, No. 8843.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

*Recalling* its resolutions 3261 F (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 3472 (XXX) of 11 December 1975 concerning the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

*Convinced*, almost five decades after the submission of the study, when only one nuclear-weapon-free zone had been established, of the need for a new comprehensive study of this issue in the light of developments in international law related to nuclear-weapon-free zones and the emergence of new nuclear-weapon-free zones in densely populated areas,

*Considering* that nuclear-weapon-free zones could be strengthened by a new comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a qualified group of up to 25 experts, which is representative, based on the principle of equitable geographic distribution and giving due regard to gender balance, to prepare a new comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones, aimed at assessing the current status of existing and potential nuclear-weapon-free zones, as well as examining options and recommendations towards strengthening existing zones and the possible establishment of new zones, including in the Middle East;

2. *Underlines* the importance of the report of the Disarmament Commission in 1999 and its annex I, on principles and guidelines for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, in the preparation of the study;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the administrative measures necessary for the establishment of the qualified group of experts during the eightieth session of the General Assembly, including through a wide call for nominations from Member States, to work in New York for a period of three weeks divided into three meetings, with the possibility of flexible arrangements, as well as two 2-day informal consultative meetings, open-ended so that all Member States can engage in interactive discussions and share their views with the Chair of the group;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform Member States that would not have experts in the group that, upon prior notification, they would have the rights of access to the meetings, of addressing the group and of submitting to it written material;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issues that belong to the scope of the aforementioned study and to submit a report thereon before the end of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, regional organizations, organizations of the United Nations system with a special competence in disarmament and non-proliferation, disarmament and peace-related institutes and relevant non-governmental organizations to communicate their views on the issues that belong to the scope of the aforementioned study and submit a report thereon before the end of the seventy-ninth session of the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the study prepared by the group of qualified experts to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session an item entitled "Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones".



## **Draft resolution XXXVIII**

### **Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms the equal rights of women and men,

*Recalling also* its resolutions [65/69](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/48](#) of 3 December 2012, [68/33](#) of 5 December 2013, [69/61](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/56](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/46](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/48](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/55](#) of 7 December 2022,

*Recalling further* General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the issue of women and peace and security,

*Recalling* the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* the adoption of the Pact for the Future<sup>2</sup> and accelerating efforts to achieve gender equality, women's participation and the empowerment of all women and girls, including in conventional disarmament and arms control,

*Taking note* of action 36 in *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*, on the full and equal participation of women in decision-making processes, and action 37, on gender parity on disarmament bodies established by the Secretariat,

*Recognizing* the critical role of women in all aspects of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts, including those related to weapons of mass destruction,

*Reaffirming* the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the promotion of women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, and acknowledging that the success of efforts to achieve sustainable development and disarmament depends on the full and effective inclusion of women in all aspects of these efforts,

*Welcoming* the call for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit transfer of small arms, pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2106 \(2013\)](#) of 24 June 2013, [2117 \(2013\)](#) of 26 September 2013, [2122 \(2013\)](#) of 18 October 2013, [2220 \(2015\)](#) of 22 May 2015 and [2616 \(2021\)](#) of 22 December 2021,

*Reaffirming* that the full, equal and meaningful participation of both women and men is one of the essential factors for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

*Recognizing* that women should not be perceived only as victims and survivors of gender-based armed violence, but are essential in preventing and reducing armed violence and are active and key players in advocating arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Recognizing also* the valuable contribution of women to practical disarmament measures carried out at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels in the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict, and in promoting disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution [79/1](#).

*Recalling* its resolution [78/31](#) of 6 December 2023, in which it reaffirms the important and positive contribution that young people can make to the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security,

*Recognizing* the need to facilitate and promote the participation, representation and leadership of women in policymaking, planning and implementation processes related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

*Recalling* the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty,<sup>3</sup> therefore reiterating the need for States parties to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and men in pursuing the object and purpose of all provisions of the Treaty, and welcoming the inclusion of the provisions on serious acts of gender-based violence and on violence against children, while also recalling the adoption of the action-oriented decision on gender and gender-based violence at the Fifth Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty,

*Recalling also* the adoption of the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management,<sup>4</sup> which recognizes the need to strengthen gender mainstreaming and the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation and leadership of women in all aspects of through-life conventional ammunition management,

*Recalling further* the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and its commitment to incorporate good practices in mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes on small arms and light weapons, including in the areas of programme design, planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, taking into account, as appropriate, relevant guidance,

*Noting with appreciation* the efforts of Member States to increase the participation of women in their national and regional coordination mechanisms on disarmament-related matters, including in efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

*Recognizing* the important role played by civil society organizations in promoting the role and leadership of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,

1. *Urges* Member States, relevant subregional and regional organizations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, in particular as it relates to the prevention and reduction of armed violence and armed conflict;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken by Member States to implement General Assembly resolution [77/55](#);<sup>5</sup>

3. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts of the United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to accord high priority to the issue of women and peace and security, particularly in assisting Member States in the implementation of all resolutions related to women in the context of peace and security, and in this regard notes the important role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3013, No. 52373.

<sup>4</sup> [A/78/111](#), annex.

<sup>5</sup> [A/79/217](#).

4. *Encourages* Member States to better understand the impact of armed violence, in particular the impact of the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and conventional ammunition on women and girls, such as exacerbating sexual and gender-based violence, through, inter alia, the development of national action plans on women and peace and security, strengthening the collection of data, where feasible disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and utilizing analysis mechanisms to inform evidence-based, gender-responsive policymaking and programming;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to take account of the differing impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and of the safety and security aspects of conventional ammunition on women, men, girls and boys and to strengthen or develop, where they do not exist, response mechanisms to address such impacts;

6. *Encourages* Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their implementation efforts to address the differential impacts of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys;

7. *Urges* Member States to support and strengthen the full, equal, meaningful and effective participation of women in organizations in the field of disarmament at the local, national, subregional, regional and global levels;

8. *Calls upon* all States to empower women, including through mentoring, networking, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building efforts, as appropriate, to participate in the design and implementation of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control efforts;

9. *Encourages* States to seriously consider increasing funding for policies and programmes, advocacy, education, training and research that take account of the differing impacts of illicit small arms and light weapons on women, men, girls and boys;

10. *Calls upon* all States to develop appropriate and effective national risk assessment criteria to facilitate the prevention of the use of arms to commit violence against women;

11. *Urges* Member States to voluntarily share good practices and experiences of the successes of the role of women at the national, regional and global levels, in order to promote and strengthen coordination and cooperation in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;

12. *Requests* the relevant United Nations organs, agencies, funds and programmes to assist States, upon request, in promoting the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, including in preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and to report to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control".

## Draft resolution XXXIX Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 63/71 of 2 December 2008 on the Convention on Cluster Munitions and 70/54 of 7 December 2015, 71/45 of 5 December 2016, 72/54 of 4 December 2017, 73/54 of 5 December 2018, 74/62 of 12 December 2019, 75/62 of 7 December 2020, 76/47 of 6 December 2021, 77/79 of 7 December 2022 and 78/32 of 4 December 2023 on the implementation of the Convention,

*Reaffirming its determination* to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions at the time of their use, when they fail to function as intended or when they are abandoned,

*Deploring* the use of cluster munitions in recent and ongoing conflicts and the related significant increase in civilian casualties, and calling upon those who continue to use cluster munitions to cease any such activity immediately,

*Conscious* that cluster munition remnants kill or maim civilians, including women and children, obstruct economic and social development, including through the loss of livelihood, impede post-conflict reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction, delay or prevent the return of refugees and internally displaced persons, can have a negative impact on national and international peacebuilding and humanitarian assistance efforts, and have other severe consequences for many years after use,

*Concerned* about the dangers presented by the large national stockpiles of cluster munitions retained and also transferred for operational use, and determined to ensure their rapid destruction,

*Welcoming* the important achievement of the completion by all States parties to the Convention of their article 3 obligations, after the destruction by South Africa and Peru of their respective stockpiles of cluster munitions,

*Recognizing* the impact of cluster munitions on women, men, girls and boys and the importance of relevant States providing adequate, gender- and age-sensitive assistance to victims of cluster munitions,

*Believing it necessary* to contribute effectively in an efficient, coordinated manner to resolving the challenge of removing cluster munition remnants located throughout the world, and to ensure their destruction,

*Mindful* of the need to adequately coordinate efforts undertaken in various forums, including through the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>1</sup> to address the rights and adequately provide for the needs of victims of various types of weapons, and resolved to avoid discrimination among victims of various types of weapons,

*Reaffirming* that in cases not covered by the Convention on Cluster Munitions<sup>2</sup> or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law, derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience,

*Welcoming* the steps taken nationally, regionally and globally in recent years aimed at prohibiting, restricting or suspending the use, stockpiling, production and

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2688, No. 47713.

transfer of cluster munitions, and welcoming also in this regard that, since 2014, all Central American States have joined the Convention, thus fulfilling their aspiration to become the first cluster munitions-free region in the world,

*Stressing* the role of public conscience in furthering the principles of humanity, as evidenced by the global call for an end to civilian suffering caused by cluster munitions, and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and numerous other non-governmental organizations around the world,

*Noting* that a total of 124 States have joined the Convention, 112 as States parties and 12 as signatories, albeit taking note that the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions deeply regretted the recent decision of Lithuania,<sup>3</sup> exercising its national sovereignty, to withdraw from the Convention pursuant to its article 20,

*Emphasizing* the need to make further efforts in accelerating the universalization process, and acknowledging the call by States parties and other stakeholders, as a matter of priority, to all States that have not yet done so, to ratify or otherwise accede to the Convention and, in particular in the current context, to prevent any withdrawal, to promote universal adherence to and strict observance of the Convention's norms, including to discourage, in every possible way, the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions,

*Noting* the outcome of the second Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held in Geneva from 25 to 27 November 2020 and on 20 and 21 September 2021, and in particular the adoption of the Lausanne Declaration entitled "Protecting lives, empowering victims, enabling development" and the Lausanne Action Plan 2021–2026<sup>4</sup> to support the full and effective implementation of the Convention,

*Welcoming* the dialogue undertaken by the President of the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, with States not parties to the Convention, in support of universal adherence to the Convention, including the workshops with African and Caribbean States,

*Taking note* of the proposal by the President of the twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to have an interactive dialogue on recent challenges to the norm established by the Convention on Cluster Munitions and implications for wider humanitarian disarmament, peace and development goals,

*Taking note also* of the mandate for the President of the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to consult further and, with support from the Implementation Support Unit, convene a series of dialogues open to States parties and other stakeholders to reflect on the concerns and challenges to the Convention and its norms, and present recommendations for ways forward for consideration by the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions,

*Recognizing* the importance of full involvement and equal opportunities for the meaningful participation of women and men in disarmament processes, policy and programming decisions related to the Convention,

1. *Urges* all States not parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions to ratify or accede to it as soon as possible, and all States parties to promote adherence

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<sup>3</sup> See CN347 2024 TREATIES-XXVI 6 (depository notification).

<sup>4</sup> [CCM/CONF/2021/6](#), annexes I and II.

to the Convention through bilateral, subregional and multilateral contacts, outreach and other means;

2. *Stresses* the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan, as appropriate;

3. *Expresses grave concern* regarding the number of allegations, reports or documented evidence of the transfer and use of cluster munitions in different parts of the world, and at the related significant increase in civilian casualties and other consequences that impede the achievement of sustainable development;

4. *Urges* all States parties to provide the Secretary-General with complete and timely information as required under article 7 of the Convention in order to promote transparency and compliance with the Convention;

5. *Invites* all States that have not ratified the Convention or acceded to it to provide, on a voluntary basis, information that could make the clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and related activities more effective;

6. *Reiterates* the invitation to States not parties to participate in a continued dialogue on issues relevant to the Convention in order to enhance its humanitarian impact and to promote its universalization, as well as to engage in a military-to-military dialogue in order to address specific security issues related to cluster munitions;

7. *Reiterates its invitation and encouragement* to all States parties, interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other relevant non-governmental organizations to participate in the upcoming formal meetings under the Convention;

8. *Invites and encourages* all interested States, the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, to be held in Geneva during the week of 15 September 2025, and to participate in the future programme of meetings of the States parties to the Convention;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to convene the annual Meetings of States Parties to the Convention and to continue to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him under the Convention and in the relevant decisions of the Meetings of States Parties and the second Review Conference;

10. *Urgently calls upon* States parties and participating States to address issues arising from outstanding dues, including options to ensure sustainable financing for all formal meetings and prompt payment of respective shares of the estimated costs;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions".

## Draft resolution XL Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Bearing in mind* the contribution of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms, adopted on the initiative and with the agreement of the States concerned, to the improvement of the overall international peace and security situation,

*Convinced* that the relationship between the development of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms and the international security environment can also be mutually reinforcing,

*Considering* the important role that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms can also play in creating favourable conditions for progress in the field of disarmament,

*Recognizing* that the exchange of information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms contributes to mutual understanding and confidence among Member States,

*Underlining* that confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms are key tools in strengthening conflict prevention and reducing armed violence,

*Recalling* its resolutions [59/92](#) of 3 December 2004, [60/82](#) of 8 December 2005, [61/79](#) of 6 December 2006, [63/57](#) of 2 December 2008, [65/63](#) of 8 December 2010, [67/49](#) of 3 December 2012, [69/64](#) of 2 December 2014, [71/35](#) of 5 December 2016, [73/51](#) of 5 December 2018, [75/54](#) of 7 December 2020 and [77/72](#) of 7 December 2022,

1. *Welcomes* all confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms already undertaken by Member States;
2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to adopt and apply confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
3. *Invites* Member States to submit to the Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
4. *Encourages* Member States to establish or continue dialogues on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
5. *Appreciates* the continuing operation of the Secretariat database containing information provided by Member States,<sup>1</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to keep the database updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in confidence-building activities and in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in this field;
6. *Recalls* the adoption by the Disarmament Commission in April 2017 of recommendations on practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See <https://disarmament.unoda.org/convarms/military-cbms/>.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-second Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/72/42), annex.*

7. *Notes* that, in those recommendations, Member States are encouraged, as appropriate, and on a voluntary basis, to exchange information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms”.



**Draft resolution XLI**  
**Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [78/240](#) of 22 December 2023,

*Expressing deep concern* that more than 2,000 nuclear explosive tests have been conducted worldwide, including in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Recognizing* that the consequences of the use and testing of nuclear weapons have transcended national borders, contaminated environments, and continue to hamper socioeconomic development, threaten food security and harm the health of current and future generations, and recalling its resolution [78/34](#) of 4 December 2023 in this regard,

*Acknowledging* that the consequences of the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices include not only physical harms but also harms to mental health, such as post-traumatic stress disorders and other forms of trauma, as well as the disruption of cultural practices and displacement on a long-term or permanent basis of communities of affected Member States,

*Acknowledging also* the victims of the use and testing of nuclear weapons, and deploring the unprecedented devastation and immense human suffering that the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (hibakusha) experienced as a result of the atomic bombings of 1945, as well as the significant harms associated with nuclear weapons testing,

*Stressing* that the catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed,

*Convinced* that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and alarmed by threats and rhetoric pertaining to the use of nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* the importance of maintaining the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and recalling the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling* that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons expressed deep concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and underscoring the increased attention to engaging with affected communities during the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Recalling also* the calls made by some States parties at the 2024 Preparatory Committee of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons for the development of recommendations on victim assistance and environmental remediation from nuclear weapons use and testing at the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

*Acknowledging* the disproportionate impact of the testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices on Indigenous Peoples, non-self-governing peoples, as well as women and girls,

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<sup>1</sup> See resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).

*Recognizing* that the implementation of victim assistance and environmental remediation constitutes meaningful steps towards the achievement of nuclear disarmament and the Sustainable Development Goals,<sup>2</sup>

*Noting* the efforts of Member States and international organizations in addressing environmental remediation and victim assistance,

*Affirming* the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in addressing contaminated environments,

*Recognizing* the technical expertise of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

*Recognizing also* that visiting test sites and participating in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests, unanimously proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [64/35](#) of 2 December 2009, raises awareness of the humanitarian and environmental impact,

*Recalling* the testimonies of survivors and victims of the nuclear tests at the conferences on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, convened by Norway, on 4 and 5 March 2013, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014, and Austria, on 8 and 9 December 2014 and on 20 June 2022, where survivors and victims of the tests' experiences and testimonies contributed to our understanding of the harmful effects of the testing and use of nuclear weapons, especially the gendered and disproportionate impact of ionizing radiation on women and girls,

*Noting* the humanitarian provisions on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>3</sup> which entered into force on 21 January 2021, and the references to these humanitarian provisions contained in the Vienna Action Plan, adopted at the First Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 23 June 2022, and the decisions adopted at the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty, held from 27 November to 1 December 2023,

*Recalling* the Human Rights Council resolution [51/35](#) of 7 October 2022 on technical assistance and capacity-building to address the human rights implications of the nuclear legacy in the Marshall Islands,<sup>4</sup> the subsequent Council resolution [57/26](#) of 10 October 2024, and General Assembly resolution [78/142](#) of 19 December 2023, entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan", and noting the efforts by some Member States in this regard,

*Noting* the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Addressing the challenges and barriers to the full realization and enjoyment of the human rights of the people of the Marshall Islands, stemming from the State's nuclear legacy",<sup>5</sup>

*Noting also* the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons",<sup>6</sup> in particular the Secretary-General's observations that efforts are under way to establish further

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<sup>2</sup> See resolution [70/1](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

<sup>5</sup> [A/HRC/57/77](#).

<sup>6</sup> [A/79/91](#).

mechanisms for the provision of international cooperation and support in relation to victim assistance and environmental assessment and remediation,

*Bearing in mind* that certain Member States affected by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices require the technical capacities and resources to effectively assist victims or remediate contaminated environments within their jurisdiction,

1. *Encourages* further international cooperation and discussions to assist victims, and assess and remediate environments contaminated by the use and testing of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, including through bilateral, regional and multilateral frameworks, such as relevant treaties, while acknowledging the significant work in some jurisdictions;

2. *Urges* that Member States which have used or tested nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices, share, as appropriate, technical and scientific information regarding the humanitarian and environmental consequences of such use and testing with Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices, and calls upon Member States in a position to do so to contribute technical and financial assistance, as appropriate;

3. *Recognizes* that responsibilities to address the harms resulting from a detonation of using or testing a nuclear weapon or any other nuclear explosive device lie with the Member States that have done so, subject to international law;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a one-day international meeting on victim assistance and environmental remediation, at an appropriate time in 2026, with the participation of Member States, observers and civil society representatives from organizations accredited with the Economic and Social Council, invites Member States to share their relevant experience, encourages participants to produce a series of recommendations, based on the discussions, and further requests the Secretary-General to report on those recommendations to Member States;

5. *Urges* all States not to carry out nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, to maintain their moratoriums in this regard and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as the entry into force of the Treaty;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Addressing the legacy of nuclear weapons: providing victim assistance and environmental remediation to Member States affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons”.

**Draft resolution XLII  
Strengthening and developing the system of arms control,  
disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its previous relevant resolutions,

*Recognizing* the common interest of all humankind in strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements,

*Stressing* the vital importance of efforts in arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation for providing international peace and strengthening global security, and recognizing that the improvement of the international security environment contributes to such efforts,

*Stressing also* the paramount importance of full and strict implementation, strengthening and development of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements providing enhanced security to individual nations and the international community,

*Underlining* that any actions that lead to weakening of confidence in, compliance with and viability of such treaties and agreements diminish their contribution to global or regional stability and undermine the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system and regime applicable to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Recognizing* that full implementation by Member States of existing treaties and agreements to which they are parties and resolving implementation concerns effectively by means consistent with such treaties and agreements and international law facilitate the conclusion of additional arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and thereby contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of the existing system of such treaties and agreements, as well as international peace and security,

*Believing* that supporting and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation through the strengthening of appropriate treaties and agreements and their regimes is a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations has played and should continue to play in that regard,

*Stressing* the importance of appropriate and sustainable financial support for the effectiveness and efficiency of the relevant international arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and proper functioning of their regimes,

*Emphasizing* the importance of appropriate technical assistance and capacity-building efforts for the implementation of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements by Member States,

*Concerned* that any actions that undermine the existing system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements affect the interests of the international community,

*Mindful* that it is the responsibility and obligation of all Member States to contribute to the process of easing international tension and to strengthening international peace and security and, in this connection, to refrain from steps that negatively affect the security environment and to make efforts to advance along the path of nuclear disarmament, as well as general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

1. *Urges* all States parties to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements in force to implement all provisions of such treaties and agreements in their entirety;
2. *Calls for* continued efforts aimed at strengthening the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and at preserving its integrity and validity for maintaining global stability and international peace and security;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States to give serious consideration to the negative implications of undermining arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and their regimes for international security and stability, as well as for progress in the field of disarmament;
4. *Urges* all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of implementation issues by means consistent with arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and international law, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all States parties of the provisions of such treaties and agreements, maintaining or restoring the integrity of such treaties and agreements and strengthening and developing their regimes;
5. *Considers* that any actions that undermine the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements also undermine global stability and international peace and security, while undermined international peace and security could negatively affect the system;
6. *Supports* efforts by the international community, in the light of emerging developments, towards safeguarding the integrity of the existing arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, which is in the strongest interest of humankind;
7. *Welcomes* the role that the United Nations has played and continues to play in fostering negotiations on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;
8. *Expresses the need* to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the consensus-based nature of the relevant multilateral instruments in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;
9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that may be necessary in protecting the integrity of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, and in strengthening the system of such treaties and agreements;
10. *Encourages* States in a position to do so to provide, upon request, technical assistance and capacity-building in support of national implementation of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements by Member States;
11. *Encourages* efforts by all States parties to elaborate additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that can increase confidence in existing arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements and facilitate the conclusion of additional treaties and agreements of that kind;
12. *Notes* the importance of effective verification provisions for arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements;
13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Strengthening and developing the system of arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and agreements".

## Draft resolution XLIII Lethal autonomous weapons systems

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution [78/241](#) of 22 December 2023,

*Affirming* that international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international criminal law, applies in relation to autonomous weapons systems,

*Mindful* of the serious challenges and concerns that new and emerging technological applications in the military domain, including those related to artificial intelligence and autonomy in weapons systems, also raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives,

*Concerned* about the possible negative consequences and impact of autonomous weapon systems on global security and regional and international stability, including the risk of an emerging arms race, of exacerbating existing conflicts and humanitarian crises, miscalculations, lowering the threshold for and escalation of conflicts and proliferation, including to unauthorized recipients and non-State actors,

*Recognizing* the rapid development of new and emerging technologies, and recognizing further that they hold great promise for the advancement of human welfare and could, inter alia, help to better protect civilians in conflict in certain circumstances,

*Reaffirming* that any weapon, including autonomous weapons systems, that cannot be used in compliance with international humanitarian law must not be used,

*Welcoming* the interest and sustained efforts on these issues, in particular through the ongoing and valuable work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, established under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,<sup>1</sup> and in this regard underlining the significant progress made in these discussions as well as the various proposals presented,

*Mindful* of the importance of addressing the impact of applications of artificial intelligence and autonomy in the military domain more comprehensively and of ensuring complementarity with discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems,

*Noting* the adoption by consensus of Human Rights Council resolution [51/22](#) of 7 October 2022 on human rights implications of new and emerging technologies in the military domain,<sup>2</sup>

*Acknowledging* the important contribution of State-led international and regional conferences and initiatives, including the latest regional conferences hosted by the Philippines on 13 and 14 December 2023 and by Sierra Leone on 17 and 18 April 2024, the international conference hosted by Austria on 29 and 30 April 2024 and the Responsible Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain Summit hosted by the Republic of Korea on 9 and 10 September 2024,

*Recognizing* the valuable contributions made by United Nations entities and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society organizations, academia, industry and other stakeholders in

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/77/53/Add.1)*, chap. III, sect. A.

enriching international discussions on autonomous weapons systems, encompassing legal, ethical, human rights, societal and technological dimensions,

*Recognizing* the efforts of the Secretary-General within the New Agenda for Peace initiative to address the issue of autonomous weapons systems,

*Noting* the repeated calls by the Secretary-General to urgently conclude negotiations of a legally binding instrument with prohibitions and regulations for autonomous weapons systems, in line with a two-tier approach,

*Stressing* the importance of the role of humans in the use of force to ensure responsibility and accountability and for States to comply with international law,

*Recalling* the importance of comprehensive and inclusive discussions of the challenges and concerns related to autonomous weapons systems, and reaffirming the role of the General Assembly with regard to international peace and security and its near universal membership and wide substantive scope,

*Highlighting* the importance of international cooperation and capacity-building to facilitate further discussions and engagements in international deliberations as well as to close the digital divides and support developing countries' effective, equitable and meaningful participation and representation in forums on autonomous weapons systems by all States,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>3</sup> submitted pursuant to resolution 78/241 on lethal autonomous weapons systems, which reflects a wide range of views of Member and observer States and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, civil society, the scientific community and industry on ways to address the challenges and concerns lethal autonomous weapons systems raise from humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives and on the role of humans in the use of force;

2. *Welcomes* the high number of submissions to the report of the Secretary-General, and notes the broadly shared view expressed therein on the need for the international community to address the aforementioned challenges and concerns with utmost urgency, in particular through the Group of Governmental Experts on Emerging Technologies in the Area of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems;

3. *Highlights* the importance of addressing the challenges and concerns posed by autonomous weapons systems in the context of the objectives and purpose of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and encourages all Member States to actively take part in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, including to consider taking part in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts as observers and adhering to the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* the Group of Governmental Experts to fulfil its mandate as agreed to by the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects in 2023 as soon as possible, preferably by the end of 2025, and also calls upon the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to spare no effort in this regard;

5. *Invites* the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take into account the report of the Secretary-General in their work within the Group of Governmental Experts;

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<sup>3</sup> A/79/88.

6. *Underlines* that a comprehensive and inclusive approach will be required to address the full range of challenges and concerns posed by autonomous weapons systems, including consideration of legal, technological, ethical, humanitarian and security perspectives, in order to safeguard international peace and security;

7. *Decides* to convene open informal consultations in 2025 to consider the report of the Secretary-General in full complementarity with and in a manner that supports the fulfilment of the mandate of the Group of Governmental Experts in order to further the international community's understanding of the issues involved by discussing the full range of views received, including proposals and relevant aspects raised in the report that may thus far not have been discussed in detail in the Group of Governmental Experts;

8. *Invites* the Chair of the Group of Governmental Experts to participate in the open informal consultations for the purpose of briefing the Member States of the work within the Group of Governmental Experts, its progress, and how it relates to the work of the General Assembly;

9. *Decides* that the open informal consultations should be convened in New York for a duration of two days in 2025 and that these consultations shall be open to the full participation of all Member States and observer States and international and regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and civil society, including the scientific community and industry;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the informal consultations and to provide the support necessary to convene them;

11. *Requests* that the open informal consultations be conducted, if possible, after a meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts for the purpose of complementarity and enriching its discussions;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session the item entitled "Lethal autonomous weapons systems".



## **Draft decisions**

115. The First Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

### **Draft decision I**

#### **Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices**

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution [78/28](#) of 4 December 2023, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

### **Draft decision II**

#### **Missiles**

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions [54/54 F](#) of 1 December 1999, [55/33 A](#) of 20 November 2000, [56/24 B](#) of 29 November 2001, [57/71](#) of 22 November 2002, [58/37](#) of 8 December 2003, [59/67](#) of 3 December 2004, [61/59](#) of 6 December 2006 and [63/55](#) of 2 December 2008 and its decisions 60/515 of 8 December 2005, 62/514 of 5 December 2007, 65/517 of 8 December 2010, 66/516 of 2 December 2011, 67/516 of 3 December 2012, 68/517 of 5 December 2013, 69/517 of 2 December 2014, 71/516 of 5 December 2016, 73/513 of 5 December 2018, 75/518 of 7 December 2020 and 77/515 of 7 December 2022, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Missiles”.

### **Draft decision III**

#### **Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments**

The General Assembly, recalling its resolutions [76/33](#) of 6 December 2021, [72/32](#) of 4 December 2017, [69/59](#) of 2 December 2014, [66/49](#) of 2 December 2011, [63/59](#) of 2 December 2008 and [60/55](#) of 8 December 2005, decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eightieth session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item entitled “Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments”.