



General Assembly

Seventy-sixth session

First Committee

13th meeting

Wednesday, 27 October 2021, 10 a.m.
New York

Official Records

Chair: Mr. Hilale(Morocco)

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.

Agenda items 92 to 107 (continued)

Action on all draft resolutions and decisions submitted under disarmament and international security agenda items

The Chair (*spoke in French*): The First Committee will now begin the third and final phase of its work, namely, action on all draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda items 92 to 107. The Committee will be guided in that regard by informal papers to be issued by the Secretariat that will list the draft resolutions and decisions on which action will be taken each day. Informal paper No.1/Rev.2 has been circulated and is available in the General Assembly Hall. We will first take action on the drafts under each cluster listed therein. The Secretariat will revise that informal paper on a daily basis in order to update the list of draft resolutions and decisions that are ready for action at each of our remaining meetings.

Before we proceed, I propose that we follow the same procedures adopted by the Committee at previous sessions concerning the conduct of business during the action phase. That is to say that we will follow the following established four-step process: first, general statements under each cluster; secondly, explanations of vote before action; thirdly, action on the draft documents; and, fourthly, explanations of vote after action.

Under each cluster listed for any given day, the Committee will first hear general statements. At the

same time, delegations will have a final opportunity to introduce draft resolutions and draft decisions ready for action on that day or at subsequent meetings. I would kindly request that general statements be made as brief as possible and not exceed five minutes, at which point the microphone will automatically cut off. Next, delegations wishing to explain their positions on one or several of the drafts under a cluster will have an opportunity to do so in a single intervention before the Committee proceeds to take action on those drafts, one after another and without any interruption in between.

I would like to remind delegations that, in accordance with the modalities decided at the organizational meeting held on 30 September (see A/C.1/76/PV.1), explanations of position or vote are limited to five minutes, with the option of longer statements being uploaded to the eStatements portal. Explanations of vote delivered in person will continue to be included in the verbatim record.

Pursuant to rule 128 of the rules of procedure,

“After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting”.

In the case of a voting error, delegations wishing to register their original voting intention should not disrupt the voting process to request the correction by taking the floor. They should instead approach the Secretariat on the process for submitting the original voting intention for reflection in the official records.

This record contains the text of speeches delivered in English and of the translation of speeches delivered in other languages. Corrections should be submitted to the original languages only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Service, room U-0506 (verbatimrecords@un.org). Corrected records will be reissued electronically on the Official Document System of the United Nations (<http://documents.un.org>).



Once the Committee completes action on all draft resolutions and draft decisions under a particular cluster listed in the day's informal paper, delegations preferring to explain their positions or votes after action is taken will also have the opportunity to do so. Similar to the consolidated explanations of position or vote before the voting, delegations are requested to make their explanations in one intervention.

Also in accordance with rule 128 of the rules of procedure, sponsors of draft resolutions and draft decisions are not permitted to make any statements in explanation of their positions or votes, either before or after action is taken.

Delegations seeking recorded votes on any draft resolution or draft decision are requested to kindly inform the Secretariat of their intention as early as possible and before the day's meeting begins. All delegations wishing to postpone action on any draft they submitted are also requested to inform the Secretariat at least one day before action is scheduled to be taken on the draft in question. Nonetheless, I appeal to all delegations to make every effort to refrain from delaying action.

In order to ascertain that every delegation fully understands the process for the action phase, the Secretariat has prepared an information sheet, similar to the one circulated in previous years, regarding the ground rules for taking action on draft resolutions and draft decisions.

With members' full cooperation and understanding, I intend to follow the procedure that I have just explained in order to ensure the full and efficient utilization of the remaining time for the final stage of our work.

May I take it that the Committee wishes to proceed accordingly?

It was so decided.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): Before we proceed, I would like to remind delegations that those wishing to exercise their right of reply will be able to do so at the end of this afternoon's meeting, in accordance with General Assembly procedure.

The Committee will now proceed to take action on the draft resolutions and draft decisions listed under cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons", as set out in informal paper No.1/Rev.2. Once we complete action on cluster 1, we will proceed to take action on the drafts listed

under cluster 2, "Other weapons of mass destruction", and cluster 3, "Outer space (disarmament aspects)". In accordance with past practice, if action on the drafts listed in the informal paper for a particular meeting is not completed, the Committee will first finish action on the remaining drafts in that informal paper before starting action on the next cluster.

I shall now give the floor to delegations that wish to make either general statements or to introduce new or revised draft resolutions under cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons". I would once again like to remind all delegations that the sponsors of draft resolutions and draft decisions may make general statements at the beginning of the consideration of drafts under a cluster but may not make statements in explanation of their position or vote before or after action is taken. Statements are limited to five minutes, and members may request the floor by pressing the speaker button.

I now give the floor to the representative of Austria to introduce draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.11 and A/C.1/76/L.17.

Ms. Tichy-Fisslberger (Austria): I have the honour to formally introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons", submitted by Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand and my own country, Austria.

Having opened for signature on 20 September 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) entered into force on 22 January 2021 and now has 86 signatories and 56 States parties. The entry into force of the Treaty represents an extraordinary achievement, to quote the words of the Secretary-General in his *Our Common Agenda* report (A/75/982). With the adoption of the TPNW, a clear majority of States has decided that, in the light of the evidence of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and the risks that those weapons of mass destruction pose, the status quo is not acceptable.

As a legally binding norm to prohibit nuclear weapons, the TPNW is indispensable for achieving and maintaining a world free of nuclear weapons and fulfilling the obligations of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The entry into force of the TPNW constitutes an urgently needed strengthening of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime — a regime that is built on mutually reinforcing instruments. The

TPNW also strengthens the taboo against nuclear weapons, irrespective of who possesses them, and thereby supports the implementation of articles II and VI of the NPT.

Furthermore, the TPNW requires a higher standard of safeguards than the NPT and, unlike the NPT, also requires States parties that possess nuclear weapons to directly negotiate, conclude and maintain an adequate safeguards agreement. Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17 was deliberately drafted as a purely technical draft resolution, which contains no preambular paragraphs but merely the customary implementation provisions of treaties. New language reflects the Treaty's entry into force, and there are provisions regarding the upcoming first meeting of States parties to the Treaty, which is scheduled to be held in Vienna from 22 to 24 March 2022. We would be grateful for members' support.

Allow me to also take this opportunity to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", which has been submitted by the same group of countries as draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17. It contains only technical updates as compared to last year's resolution 75/39 and, as such, remains entirely based on the joint statement on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, as delivered on behalf of 159 countries at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.

The sponsors of the two draft resolutions are fully and firmly committed to the NPT and the commitments undertaken in the review process. We therefore call on all States to sign and ratify the TPNW and to vote in favour of draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.17 and A/C.1/76/L.11.

Finally, allow me to make some remarks on other draft resolutions under this cluster. We remain concerned that, at a time when progress on nuclear disarmament has slowed and, even worse, has been partially reversed owing to the modernization of arsenals and development of new nuclear warheads and delivery systems, we are seeing increasing attempts to backtrack on parts of the NPT acquis. That is highly dangerous and very worrisome, especially as we approach the tenth NPT Review Conference, which is due to be held in January next year. Draft resolutions should not be used as the testing ground for potential language to be used in the Review Conference, especially when such language strives to weaken existing obligations and commitments.

We need to reaffirm that the NPT and the outcome documents of previous Review Conferences remain fully valid until they have been fully implemented. The commitments and agreements undertaken by all States parties to the NPT constitute obligations, and we need to see concrete progress being made on the implementation of those obligations and commitments. We therefore cannot support any draft resolutions that seek to backtrack on or question existing Treaty obligations and their implementation.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Brazil to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56.

Mr. Costa Filho (Brazil): During the Cold War, national security concerns dominated the agendas of States across the globe. That was no different in the southern part of the American continent. Despite sharing a 1,300-kilometre border and centuries of common history, Brazil and Argentina were often seen, and often saw each other, as rivals rather than as the sister nations they were always destined to be. As mutual mistrust spread, the risk of an arms race, or even conflict being triggered by misperceptions, could not be ruled out. Those latent tensions became even more worrisome as they spilled over to the nuclear arena, where both countries were developing increasingly advanced technology.

With the evolution of the democratic processes in both Brasilia and Buenos Aires, Brazilians and Argentines gradually put aside their perceived differences and embarked upon an ambitious project of building mutual trust. That resulted in an unprecedented integration process, which in the nuclear area culminated in the creation of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC). As we celebrate the Agency's thirtieth anniversary, we recognize its role as an innovative and highly successful model of nuclear safeguards implementation — a landmark for the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime, and an example to the world of an instrument for building trust and verifying the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

In 1991, Brazil, Argentina, the ABACC and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) signed what came to be known as the quadripartite agreement, which ensures that the physical monitoring of nuclear activities in both countries is conducted by

both Agencies, based on the principle of neighbours watching neighbours. The verification arrangement is supported by the independent status of the ABACC, as well as its advanced technical capabilities and highly qualified personnel. Its inspections are carried out jointly with the full-scope safeguards of the IAEA. We trust that the ABACC will continue to be a success story and a source of inspiration and good practice. I thank all members for their support for draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56.

On a different note, I would like to express Brazil's utmost concern regarding the pattern of voting requests that we have observed during the current session. For multiple draft resolutions and decisions, voting has been requested on paragraphs for the sole reason that the text of those paragraphs welcomes or sometimes simply notes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). We cannot consider that to be a constructive approach or an effort to build bridges with the 142 Member States that are either signatories or parties to the Treaty.

The TPNW is an irreversible reality that not only complements but also reinforces the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It represents an evolutionary leap for the disarmament and non-proliferation regime, as it significantly raises the moral barrier against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Those indiscriminate voting requests cannot revert the fact that the entry into force of the TPNW is a historic achievement that embodies the growing international consensus that nuclear weapons must never again be used.

I invite all delegations to vote in favour not only of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1 and its paragraphs, but all TPNW-related draft resolutions and their paragraphs, thereby joining us on the forward-looking side of history. Let the voting results be evidence of those who are on the opposite side.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Canada to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51.

Mrs. Nadeau (Canada): Canada, in close cooperation with Germany and the Netherlands, has the honour to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51, entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

We remain convinced that stopping the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons is an indispensable step towards a world free of nuclear weapons. To achieve that common objective, it is necessary to provide new impetus to our efforts towards commencing negotiations. That is the letter and spirit of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51.

In understanding that a vote has been requested on the third preambular paragraph, we note that the text of that paragraph factually reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to make progress on this issue. We kindly request that all delegations vote in support of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51.

Ms. Squeff (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Allow me to congratulate you, Sir, and the other members of the Bureau on your efforts to successfully steer the work of the First Committee at its seventy-sixth session.

To echo the remarks made by the representative of Brazil, the advent of democracy in both our countries facilitated an unprecedented integration that made it possible for us to value one another and work towards a common identity. As members are aware, I am proud to announce that this year, for the first time, we have submitted together with Brazil the draft resolution (A/C.1/76/L.56) on the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC), which marks the thirtieth anniversary of its creation. However, the objective of that important draft resolution is not only to commemorate that significant milestone in the history of the ABACC, but also to highlight the extensive experience gained and lessons learned from the Agency's creation and functioning, such as the building of mutual trust between our two countries.

In 1991, the Guadalajara agreement, in which Argentina and Brazil agreed to use nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes, led to the creation of a common system for accounting and control of nuclear materials and the establishment of an agency — the ABACC — responsible for managing and implementing that system. Our binational Agency is based on the principle of neighbours watching neighbours, and its verification work is supported by its independent status, advanced technical capabilities and highly qualified personnel.

Moreover, inspections are carried out jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) within the framework of implementing the comprehensive

safeguards of the quadripartite agreement. Argentina and Brazil decided to follow an unprecedented path in establishing the ABACC and submitting all of our nuclear facilities to the comprehensive safeguards of the IAEA and the ABACC. The agreement is the result of a historic and successful political process of integration and confidence-building between both countries.

We thank all delegations for their engagement and hope to count on their support in the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56 so that the extensive and deep integration between Brazil and Argentina may continue.

Mr. Reyes Hernández (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): The Venezuelan delegation takes the floor to make a general statement under the thematic cluster “Nuclear weapons”, in particular with regard to draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.7, A/C.1/76/L.9, A/C.1/76/L.11, A/C.1/76/L.23, A/C.1/76/L.17, A/C.1/76/L.29, A/C.1/76/L.39, A/C.1/76/L.42 and A/C.1/76/L.58, all of which are co-sponsored by my country. We invite members to co-sponsor those draft resolutions based on the understanding that the First Committee has the urgent task of contributing to the vital objective of achieving a world free of nuclear weapons, strengthening the existing international legal framework in that regard and contributing to creating a safer international environment.

The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would in all cases constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as rightly pointed out in draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.7, entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11, entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”, emphasizes that the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons will never be used again is their total elimination and stresses that the catastrophic effects of a nuclear weapon detonation, whether by accident, miscalculation or design, cannot be adequately addressed.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, highlights that 86 States had signed the Treaty and 55 States had become parties to it as of 6 October. It continues to support that important international legal instrument — the universalization of which we aspire to achieve — as the first to expressly and comprehensively prohibit such weapons.

The initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries under draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23,

entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, guarantees that on 26 September each year we have a space to raise awareness on the importance of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

For its part, in recognizing the need to safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.29, entitled “Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons”, reaffirms the urgent need for there to be guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of such weapons.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, entitled “Nuclear disarmament”, urges all nuclear-weapon-possessing States to adopt effective disarmament measures with a view to achieving the total elimination of all such weapons.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58, entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”, underlines the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there is an obligation to pursue good-faith negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament.

All of those initiatives contribute to the speedy and effective implementation of measures aimed at achieving verifiable, irreversible, transparent and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament. The use of nuclear weapons constitutes a crime against humanity and a violation of international law and international humanitarian law, hence their elimination constitutes an ethical and moral imperative, as well as the only guarantee of the preservation of humankind.

We therefore reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the current international legal framework on the total elimination of nuclear weapons and invite members of the Committee to renew their commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation by supporting the draft resolutions I mentioned.

Mr. Situmorang (Indonesia): This year marks the seventieth year of the work of the United Nations in pursuing nuclear disarmament. Out of the 61 draft resolutions and draft decisions that the First Committee will consider this year, 22 are under the cluster “Nuclear-

weapons”, which demonstrates the priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in our work. While we welcome the progress made on some treaties, such as the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and the ongoing efforts to restore predictability and stability among the nuclear Powers, the overall disarmament environment remains stagnant. We are still far from achieving the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Nuclear weapons are the only category of weapons of mass destruction whose existence, modernization and dependence are still justified by some States. We need to repel that perilous insistence. Indonesia believes that we need to mobilize efforts to enable progress, especially in the lead-up to the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, scheduled to take place in January 2022. We in this legislative body have a responsibility to take part and contribute to the success of the Review Conference.

Indonesia’s position in the First Committee will inform, and even influence, its position at the Review Conference. Our position will therefore depend on whether the proposals reaffirm past commitments and contribute to making further progress towards a world without nuclear weapons. We cannot afford any setback, particularly on nuclear disarmament. In that context, our position on all draft proposals under this cluster is firmly guided by our principled stance. We will extend our full support only to proposals and language that strengthen nuclear disarmament, which is a cause for humankind that should unite us despite our differences on any other issues.

Mrs. Romero López (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): The Cuban delegation takes the floor to make a general statement under the cluster “Nuclear weapons”, specifically regarding draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.7, A/C.1/76/L.9, A/C.1/76/L.17, A/C.1/76/L.23, A/C.1/76/L.39 and A/C.1/76/L.58, which we co-sponsored. We call on members to vote in favour of all those draft resolutions and any specific paragraphs on which a separate vote is requested.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, is being introduced this year under encouraging circumstances. We welcome the historic milestone of having reached the fiftieth ratification of the Treaty, which facilitated its entry into force in January, thereby legally prohibiting that category of weapons. The instrument proscribes

the use, existence and development of nuclear weapons, reaffirms that they are inhumane, immoral and ethically indefensible and reinforces and complements the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in particular the implementation of its article VI. We call on Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible, and we call on States parties to make meaningful contributions during the first meeting of States parties to the Treaty, which will be held in March next year. We reiterate that the only effective way to avert the reprehensible impact of such weapons is their total elimination in a verifiable, transparent and irreversible manner.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23, entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, we wish to underscore that that initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries stipulates that on 26 September each year we celebrate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

Once again, 120 countries of the international community have expressed concern about the upgrading of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of weapons, as can be seen in the military doctrines of certain nuclear-weapon States, including the 2018 Nuclear Posture Review of the United States, which violate legal obligations in the field of nuclear disarmament as well as commitments undertaken to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security policies. We believe that draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, entitled “Nuclear disarmament”, remains one of the texts that best addresses that issue and should continue to be given the highest priority in that area.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58, entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”, reaffirms that the continuing existence of nuclear weapons represents a threat to humankind and reflects the determination of the international community to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. In that regard, we urge the nuclear-weapon States to demonstrate political will and rectify their positions as we approach the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Japan to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59.

Mr. Ogasawara (Japan): I take the floor to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”.

Every year since 1994, Japan has submitted a draft resolution to provide a realistic path towards realizing a world without nuclear weapons, and every year it has been adopted with the support of the overwhelming majority of Member States. This year once again, Japan has submitted a draft resolution to bridge the differences among States and create common ground on which all States can work together.

It is imperative for the international community to maintain and strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the international regime for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We should not repeat the experience of the previous Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT, held in 2015. With the tenth NPT Review Conference fast approaching, it is more important than ever to overcome the differences among States and find common ground.

This year, draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59 proposes concrete measures that States can take immediately and actions to facilitate future-oriented dialogue. In particular, Japan has strengthened the content and language on several important issues, including the reaffirmation of the importance of implementing the commitments made at previous NPT Review Conferences, the encouragement provided by the signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the reaffirmation of support for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

As the only country to have suffered the tragedy of atomic bombing during war, Japan will continue to be committed to realizing a world without nuclear weapons. I have high hopes that all Member States will support draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Kazakhstan to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42.

Mr. Ilyassov (Kazakhstan): Allow me to call on the representatives of Member States with a sincere request to support draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42, entitled “Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”. That resolution was

first adopted on 7 December 2015 (resolution 70/57), at the initiative of Kazakhstan. To this day, it retains its high relevance in contributing to uniting collective multilateral efforts in order to achieve the ultimate goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

The text of this year’s updated draft resolution contains factual references to relevant events that have occurred since the previously adopted resolution in 2018 (resolution 73/57) and is supported 138 States that have demonstrated their firm commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons. We hope that, amid the current conditions of complex geopolitical realities in the world, we will see an increase in the number of Member States that will stand for a world free of nuclear threats.

We believe that, in addition to the diverse range of commitments, perspectives and activities of Member States with respect to nuclear disarmament, there is one common factor and approach that unites us all — we all want a safe, peaceful world that is free of nuclear threats. Let us pursue that goal in all possible ways. Let us support each other’s initiatives. We respect the position and opinion of each and every country, and therefore believe that draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42 is a significant contribution to the overall process of building a safer and more secure world.

The text of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42 contains the fundamental principles of nuclear disarmament, which are designed to rally the international community around the fundamental tenets of the Charter of the United Nations and provide the momentum to uphold them. We would like to draw attention to the fact that the draft resolution is not merely a text for like-minded countries, but an open declaration that invites all to unite around the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

We are very hopeful of receiving the support of Member States and seeing a concrete demonstration of the political will that is so desperately needed if we are to make further progress and achieve further success in the nuclear disarmament process. My delegation expresses special thanks to those countries that have co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42. They hail from and represent different parts of the world and have truly shown their valuable commitment to a safer world without atomic threat. We also invite all others to join us in solidarity in our aspiration to come together as one United Nations family and a common humankind with a shared destiny. I wish all delegations great success in their ongoing deliberations.

Mr. Kim In Chol (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): My delegation takes the floor to make a general statement on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, entitled "Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons", and draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

First, with regard to draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, the international community must not overlook the fact that Japan, a war-criminal State that inflicted unspeakable suffering on the Korean and Asian peoples in the previous century, is accelerating its militarization, far from making a sincere apology and reparations for its past crimes.

Worse still, under the veil of being a victim of atomic bombings, Japan has been secretly stockpiling huge amounts of plutonium and building up its military power for overseas operations step by step. Japan is not entitled to find fault with the steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to bolster its defence capabilities, as they constitute an entirely just exercise of our right to self-defence in order to thwart military threats from outside forces and reliably preserve security and peace on the Korean peninsula.

Nevertheless, Japan desperately slanders the regular activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen its defence capabilities. Japan seeks to disrupt our country's defence capabilities by creating an international atmosphere of pressure with a view to creating a situation conducive to it becoming a military Power by hyping up the security crisis. At present, Japan is seeking to restore its right to belligerency, to participate in wars and to have an army, all of which are prohibited owing to it being a war-criminal State.

To that end, Japan has already adopted national legislation enabling it to exercise the right to collective self-defence and is working hard to round off its military capability for attack. It increases its military expenditure every year on the development and purchase of new war hardware, the establishment of new units for operations in outer space and electronic warfare, the overseas dispatch of troops and the conducting of military drills. Japan poses a serious threat to regional peace and security. That war-criminal State should dismantle all its offensive weapons that are already deployed or under development for future invasion in a complete, verifiable and irreversible way, instead of accusing others.

Secondly, with regard to draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49, my delegation is deeply alarmed that some of its co-sponsors continue to submit that politically motivated draft resolution every year despite the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken measures to shut down its nuclear test site and placed a moratorium on nuclear tests. The root cause of the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula is the hostile policy of the United States towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which includes nuclear blackmail and threats against our country.

We are bolstering our national defence power to safeguard ourselves and reliably defend security and peace in our country. It is a clear example of double standards and an intolerable hostile act that some countries point their fingers at the measures implemented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to bolster its national defence power, while keeping silent on the large-scale joint military exercises with nuclear assets and frequent offensive-weapons tests by the United States and its servile forces.

In order to safeguard the international non-proliferation regime and ensure international peace and security, the double-standard actions of the United States — which was the first country to use a nuclear weapon and which has the biggest nuclear arsenal in the world — should be brought to an end. Some co-sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49 are well-advised to urge the United States to roll back its nuclear policy of designating sovereign States with different ideas and systems as enemy States and to stop sharing nuclear weapons with, and transferring nuclear technology to, its allies. Any attempt to blindly follow the hostile policy and double standards of the United States against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will only escalate tensions and aggravate the situation.

My delegation considers that the draft resolutions I referred to are totally biased and politically motivated, and we accordingly reject them.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of Malaysia to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58.

Mr. Mohd Nasir (Malaysia): Malaysia remains convinced that advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons (A/51/218, annex) constitutes a significant milestone in the global efforts aimed at achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In that regard, Malaysia has the honour to once again introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58 under sub-item (k) of agenda item 100, entitled “Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons”.

The 8 July 1996 ruling by the Court remains a resolute decision in the field of nuclear disarmament. The Court’s decision embodies and remains an authoritative legal call to eliminate nuclear weapons. Paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58 underlines the unanimous conclusion of the Court that there is 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. The advisory opinion of the Court is very much as relevant today as it was two decades ago. Based on the changing international security environment, the call on States to do what the Court has set out must be respected. As such, we believe that the decision of the Court must continue to be followed up with concrete actions by all States Members of the United Nations.

The advisory opinion of the Court remains a significant contribution to the field of nuclear disarmament, as humanitarian context gives weight to a moral argument in calling for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. With a view to achieving the broadest possible support, minor and relevant updates have been introduced to the resolution that was adopted last year (resolution 75/66). The First Committee will take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58 during one of the meetings scheduled for next week. In that regard, Malaysia once again invites Member States to support and co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.58.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I now give the floor to the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer.

Mr. Nagan (European Union): On behalf of the European Union (EU) and its States members, I have the honour to deliver a general statement under cluster 1 concerning the Middle East and concerning the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The following countries align themselves with this statement: Turkey, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norway, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia. A full version of this statement will be circulated in writing via the online portal. I will deliver a summary.

The 2016 Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy and the 2003 European Union Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction are rooted in the conviction that a multilateral approach to security, including disarmament and non-proliferation, provides the best way to maintain international peace and security.

The Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean of 13 July 2008, which established the Union for the Mediterranean, reaffirmed the common aspiration to achieve peace and regional security, as set out in the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference, which, inter alia, promotes regional security through nuclear, chemical and biological non-proliferation and adherence to regional arrangements such as zones free of nuclear weapons, including their verification regimes.

The EU reiterates its full support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which laid the foundation for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones around the world, including a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction. It remains a strategic priority of the EU to support peace and stability in the entire Middle East. The EU considers the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference to be valid until its goals and objectives are achieved. The EU reaffirms its full support for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems in the Middle East, as agreed by the States parties to the NPT. The EU strongly supports the path for action set out in the 2010 Action Plan, which remains the most promising basis on which to proceed.

The EU is of the view that such zones can be established only on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by all States in the region concerned. The EU maintains the view that dialogue and building confidence among stakeholders is the only sustainable way to convene a meaningful Conference that is attended by all States of the Middle East on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by them. The process must be inclusive for it to be effective, and any proposals that force the issue risk failure.

The EU concretely promotes the process that aims to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction

and their delivery systems by adopting European Council decisions.

The EU confirms its readiness to continue to assist the Middle East region via the European Union Centres of Excellence on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Risk Mitigation (CBRN), which was launched in response to the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of countries outside the EU to mitigate CBRN risks. The Centres of Excellence established in Jordan, Algeria, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates all contribute to enhanced capacity-building in the region and cooperation among those States.

The EU continues to call on all States in the region that have not yet done so to accede to and abide by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; and conclude a comprehensive safeguards agreement, the additional protocol and, as applicable, a modified small quantities protocol with the IAEA. Subscription to The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missiles Proliferation could also contribute to regional confidence-building, which is necessary for progress towards establishing a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

Finally, the EU wishes to highlight the role of the European Atomic Energy Community in overseeing safeguards implementation in Europe, which operates to the highest level of international safeguards, including through the application of the additional protocol. The EU underlines the indispensable role of the IAEA in overseeing safeguards implementation and setting the international standards and best practices for verification and safeguards implementation, which consists of comprehensive safeguards agreements combined with the additional protocol. We take this opportunity to —

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I am sorry, the observer of the European Union is out of time.

I now give the floor to the representative of Myanmar to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39.

Mr. Tun (Myanmar): I take the floor to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, entitled “Nuclear disarmament”, under cluster 1 and sub-item (b) of agenda item 100

The draft resolution on nuclear disarmament has been successfully submitted by the delegation of

Myanmar together with those of like-minded countries every year since 1995, with the support of the majority of the United Nations membership. The main purpose of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 is to call for all Member States to take practical and tangible measures leading to the total elimination of all nuclear weapons. As in previous years, the amendments made to this year’s draft resolution are technical updates and reflect factual events, such as the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

Some important points contained in the text of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 include, inter alia, the call for the nuclear-weapon States to carry out nuclear disarmament within a specific time frame and to take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It also encourages the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, the initiative for which should come from the States of the region concerned. It recognizes the importance that all States participate in such zones and that the nuclear-weapon States ratify the nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties and respect those zones.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 further stipulates that the nuclear-weapon States should immediately stop the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems. It urges them to carry out further reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons and to implement the relevant outcomes of Review Conferences. It also calls for the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which now has 185 signatories and 170 States parties, as a contribution to nuclear disarmament, while welcoming the two most recent ratifications of the Treaty by Cuba and the Comoros.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 also reiterates its call on the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention. It further calls for the conclusion of a legal instrument on unconditional security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and a treaty banning the production of weapons-grade fissile material.

I thank all Member States that either co-sponsored or supported last year’s resolution 75/63 and request that members do the same for this year’s draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 by voting in favour of it.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): There are no more requests from delegations to take the floor for general statements. Before the Committee proceeds to take action on the draft resolutions and draft decisions under cluster 1, we will hear from delegations wishing to explain their positions on those drafts.

Mr. Balouji (Islamic Republic of Iran): The full version of my explanations of vote or position will be submitted in due course.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.1. Its third preambular paragraph emphasizes respect for the nuclear non-proliferation principle, and its tenth and eleventh preambular paragraphs recognize the importance of the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone, as well as the essential role of the United Nations in that regard. Paragraph 7 urges the nuclear-weapon States to cooperate in the establishment of the zone and, at the same time, to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and spirit of the draft resolution.

The substance of the draft resolution has not changed for many years owing to the desire to maintain consensus on it. Now the situation has changed, with some countries having chosen to break the three-decade long consensus. There is therefore no longer any justification for refraining from updating the substance of the draft resolution. We once again urge the sponsor of the draft resolution to delete the ninth preambular paragraph and paragraph 4, regarding peace negotiations in the Middle East, since no such peace negotiations exist.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, which reflects the concern of a solid majority of States that the Israeli regime — as the only non-party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in the Middle East — is the source of nuclear proliferation in the region. Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 recognizes the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as an important measure to enhance peace and security in the region. Peace and stability cannot be achieved in that volatile region so long as Israeli nuclear weapons exist.

Since 1948, the Israeli regime has waged 18 wars, committed acts of aggression against all of its neighbours, used force against numerous countries in the region and continued to illegally occupy the territories of several neighbouring countries. On 29 August 2018, while speaking at Dimona, Netanyahu

brazenly threatened Iran with nuclear annihilation. There should be no doubt that the risk of nuclear proliferation and the threat of the use of such weapons in the Middle East will continue to exist so long as certain Western countries continue to appease the illicit nuclear-weapons programme of Israel. We fully support paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, which call on Israel to accede to the NPT without further delay, renounce its possession of nuclear weapons and place all of its nuclear facilities under the full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, which is consistent with our principled position on nuclear disarmament. The adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was a step in the right direction. As such, we continue to support its overall objective. The Treaty complements the NPT. However, it should also be complemented by the urgent commencement of negotiations on, and the conclusion of, a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, leading to the total elimination of all nuclear weapons in a verifiable and irreversible manner. The entry into force of the Treaty in 2021 is considered a successful achievement in the global movement towards nuclear disarmament.

Mr. Milanović (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.

We will abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 because it does not advocate an instrument capable of addressing all of the conditions required for a total-disarmament instrument. Instead, it advocates the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty based on a limited mandate contained in an old document that is no longer relevant to today's realities.

Mr. Hwang (France) (*spoke in French*): I take the floor on behalf of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and my own country, France, to explain why we will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons".

We reiterate our opposition to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). We firmly believe that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through a gradual process that takes into account the international security environment. That proven approach to nuclear disarmament has produced tangible results, including significant reductions in the global stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The TPNW fails to address the key issues that must be overcome if we are to achieve lasting international nuclear disarmament. It is at odds with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and risks undermining it. It ignores the international security context and regional challenges, which are critical to making further progress on disarmament, and it does nothing to enhance trust and transparency among States. It fails to meet the highest standards of non-proliferation. It will not lead to the elimination of a single weapon, and therefore does not constitute an effective measure, as envisioned in the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

We will not support, sign or ratify the Treaty. The TPNW will not be legally binding for our countries, and we do not accept any assertion that it contributes to the development of customary international law. Neither does it set any new standards or norms. We call on all countries that support or are considering supporting the TPNW to carefully reflect on its implications for international peace and security.

We remain committed under the NPT to the pursuit of negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. We support the ultimate goal of a world free of nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all. We are committed to working to make the international environment more conducive to achieving further progress on nuclear disarmament and to continuing to make individual and collective efforts within the framework of the NPT to advance nuclear disarmament goals and objectives.

On behalf of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States and France, I wish to provide an explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51, entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

As nuclear-weapon-possessing States parties to the NPT, our five countries continue to pursue a gradual approach to nuclear disarmament in a way that takes into account the current security environment, based on the principles of maintaining global strategic stability and undiminished security for all. In that regard, we believe that the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons can be achieved only by ending the production of fissile material for the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Our five countries reaffirm their support for and willingness to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT), based on consensus and with the participation of all countries concerned. In that context, we remain convinced that the appropriate forum for negotiating such an instrument is the Conference on Disarmament (CD). We firmly believe that negotiations on the basis of document CD/1299 and the mandate contained therein will help address the concerns of all States members of the Conference on Disarmament, within a framework that is acceptable to all of them.

We attach great importance to the work carried out so far on an FMCT. We welcome the reports adopted by the Group of Governmental Experts in 2015 (see A/70/81) and the High-Level FMCT Expert Preparatory Group in 2018 (see A/73/159), in which our five countries actively participated.

We underline the importance of fostering a common understanding of the multiple complex issues related to an FMCT. In that regard, we welcome the in-depth technical discussions that were held in 2018 in the competent subsidiary bodies of the CD. Our five countries therefore intend to vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51.

I would like to request to take the floor again at a later stage to make a statement in explanation of vote in my national capacity.

Mr. Sarwani (Pakistan): My delegation wishes to share Pakistan's explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51. Pakistan will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 as a whole and its third preambular paragraph for the following reasons.

Since its inception, the draft resolution has remained flawed in its approach and proposed outcome. Fixating on banning the future production of fissile material while refusing to address the thousands of tons of existing stocks advances neither nuclear disarmament nor strategic stability. A non-proliferation-oriented fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) remains self-serving and cost-free for some of its ardent proponents, which is evident from their strident opposition to including existing stocks explicitly within the scope of the proposed treaty and the continuing expansion of their nuclear arsenals.

The text of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 also fails to take into account the impact of growing conventional and non-conventional arms build-ups, including their integration and lethality, which affect the legitimate security interests of States, especially those faced with existing and growing asymmetries.

Such an approach also goes against the fundamental principle endorsed at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, namely, that all disarmament measures must ensure equal and undiminished security for all. Forward movement on a fissile material treaty will be possible only when the draft resolution includes a clear and prior mandate to explicitly incorporate the past, present and future production of fissile material within the scope of the treaty. The wide-ranging differences concerning the objectives and scope of the proposed treaty must be reconciled before considering the launch of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD).

Neither the fallacious assertion in the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 nor the arbitrary portrayal of an FMCT as the key to unlocking the deadlock in the CD withstand the test of any objective criteria. The propositions outlined in draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 are well-known tactics to deflect scrutiny from non-compliance with nuclear disarmament obligations and a smokescreen to hide decades of ploys that have been utilized to block negotiations on nuclear disarmament, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and negative security assurances.

The litmus test for those who argue that existing stocks of fissile material could be discussed during the negotiations is their unconditional agreement on a treaty mandate that explicitly incorporates that provision and could therefore yield a treaty that truly advances nuclear disarmament in conformity with the principle of undiminished security for all, and not a discriminatory instrument designed to cultivate strategic asymmetries and advantages for a select few States.

Let me now share Pakistan's explanation of vote on draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.7, entitled "Reducing nuclear danger", and A/C.1/76/L.9, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons". Pakistan has consistently signalled its willingness to consider measures for restraint, risk reduction and the avoidance of an arms race in South Asia. We also continue to support international arms-control

and disarmament initiatives that are equitable and non-discriminatory in character. However, progress on those initiatives cannot be de-linked from security challenges at the global and regional levels.

Unfortunately, the sponsor of draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.7 and A/C.1/76/L.9 has been actively intensifying nuclear danger in South Asia, rather than reducing it, and continues to expand and modernize its conventional and nuclear arsenals. It has increased the readiness of its nuclear forces through the canisterization of missiles and the induction of destabilizing weapon systems. It has nuclearized the Indian Ocean through its so-called deterrence patrol with nuclear submarines. It has also continuously sought to create the space for dangerous doctrines of limited war under the nuclear overhang.

The narrative that limited conventional conflict is possible under the nuclear threshold without any risk of escalation is dangerous and must be disabused. A conflict between nuclear-armed States must be averted at all costs. Pakistan has always maintained that declared commitments on doctrines, such as the no-first-use of nuclear weapons, are not credible.

For the reasons I have just outlined, we will not be in a position to support the draft resolutions I referred to.

Ms. Schayek-Soroka (Israel): I would like to exercise my right to deliver an explanation of vote before the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.1, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

It took a long time and considerable international efforts to reach consensus on the draft resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. Even though Israel had its own deep reservations about the language and modalities of the draft resolution, which have been voiced every year in our explanations of vote, Israel supported the draft resolution for the sake of consensus, as Israel's consistent approach has always been constructive and consensus-oriented. It is very unfortunate that that long-standing practice was broken by the Group of Arab States by imposing a new unilateral and destructive draft resolution in 2018 entitled "Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction". The Arab Group therefore altered the status quo and forced Israel to disassociate itself from the draft resolution on that subject.

I would also like to exercise my right to deliver an explanation of vote before the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”. Israel will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, which has again been submitted by the Arab Group, as it is an unfortunate attempt to divert the First Committee’s attention away from the real proliferation challenges facing the Middle East. That approach serves neither the interests of the States of the region nor those of the international community. Not only does the draft resolution distort the truth, but it also fails to genuinely confront the real risks posed by weapons of mass destruction in the region. That should be of concern to us all, as the draft resolution undermines any attempts to effectively address regional threats and curtails the chances for real, constructive dialogue among the States of the region.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 is detached from reality and from what the peoples of the Middle East have been experiencing — unrest, growing instability, unrelenting violence and the large-scale displacement of populations and territories ceded or abandoned to terrorists. Against that backdrop, the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction cannot be ignored or misrepresented, as the text of the draft resolution purports to do.

The sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 neglect to mention that four countries in the region — namely, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Libya — some of which are sponsors of the draft resolution, violated their obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and promoted clandestine military nuclear programmes in contravention of their international obligations. They also overlooked Iran’s continuing aspirations for nuclear weapons despite vast and alarming information on its clandestine nuclear programme having already been revealed.

In the light of Iran’s subversive activity in the region, as well as its support for terrorist organizations in the region, including by supplying weapons, financial support and military training, it is clear that the sponsors of the draft resolution have misdirected their efforts. Iran and its allies are the real risk in the Middle East, not Israel.

In addition, draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 deviates attention away from the atrocities perpetrated in Syria, in particular the use of chemical weapons. The use of such weapons by Syria has become a pattern, as we have

seen in past years. That is especially significant in the light of the remaining discrepancies, inconsistencies and gaps in the Syrian declarations to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the growing concerns about residual chemical-weapon capabilities, including research and development, which would allow Syria to rehabilitate its chemical-weapons programme.

We reject draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 in its entirety. Attempts to sidetrack, detour or take shortcuts by submitting one-sided and biased draft resolutions in multilateral forums will not succeed.

Mr. Eberhardt (United States of America): As in the past, my delegation will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East,” because it inappropriately seeks to single out one State in the region while ignoring the serious nuclear proliferation and regional security challenges currently facing the region today.

As we have long made clear, the United States continues to support the long-term goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and remains deeply concerned about the risk of nuclear proliferation and the proliferation of other weapons in the Middle East. In particular, Iran continues to expand its uranium-enrichment activities, even as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) investigates serious, ongoing safeguards concerns in the country, including the possible presence of undeclared nuclear material and activities. In June 2020, the IAEA Board of Governors called on Iran to fully cooperate with the Agency and satisfy its requests without any further delay. We regret that, well over one year later, Iran has made no credible progress in resolving those issues.

In Syria, the Al-Assad regime remains in non-compliance with its IAEA Safeguards Agreement and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in having constructed a clandestine plutonium production reactor, which it did with North Korean assistance, and continues to obstruct the IAEA’s investigation. In addition, several States in the region that are pursuing nuclear power programmes continue to resist international transparency measures designed to build confidence and ensure safety and have also not brought into force the IAEA additional protocol.

Those are all serious concerns that merit attention in draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 and constitute significant impediments on the path towards a Middle East

zone free of weapons of mass destruction. However, rather than seeking to address those genuine nuclear proliferation concerns in the region, the sponsors of the long-standing draft resolution instead continue to criticize one State in the region that is acting in full compliance with its non-proliferation obligations, including under its IAEA Safeguards Agreement. Such an approach serves only to drive the States of the region further apart and undermine the prospects for meaningful dialogue towards our shared goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

We urge all States concerned in the region to refocus their efforts towards direct dialogue and confidence-building measures in cooperation with their regional neighbours in order to address nuclear proliferation risks, rather than continuing to pursue divisive draft resolutions that have long been detached from regional security and political realities.

Mr. Rice-Howell (United Kingdom): I would like to deliver an explanation of vote on behalf of France, the United States and my own country, the United Kingdom, on draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.4, entitled “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”, and A/C.1/76/L.11, entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”.

The concerns resulting from the use of nuclear weapons are not new. They were written into the preamble of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968 and captured in the outcome document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978 (resolution S-10/2). The question is, what conclusions can we draw from those concerns? Some of those who continue to promote the humanitarian-consequences narrative contend that nuclear disarmament can be achieved by prohibiting the possession and use of nuclear weapons now, without an effective verification regime, even if the States that possess such weapons do not sign up to, and are not bound by, their prohibition.

We find that approach — which led to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons — to be deeply flawed. We are committed to pursuing the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons. We believe that an approach that addresses the challenges to the international security environment that make nuclear deterrence necessary is the only way to combine the imperatives of general and complete disarmament,

in accordance with the goals of the NPT and that of maintaining global stability. It is only by working together that we can create the environment in which nuclear weapons would no longer be needed.

Ms. Narayanan (India): India will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11, entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”, consistent with its participation in the three meetings held in Oslo, Nayarit and Vienna on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. Our participation in those meetings was premised on shared concerns regarding the serious threat to the survival of humankind that could be posed by the use of nuclear weapons.

India will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.19, entitled “African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty”. India respects the sovereign choice of non-nuclear-weapon States to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned. That principle is consistent with the provisions of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and the guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

India enjoys friendly and mutually beneficial relations with countries on the African continent. India shares and supports their aspirations to enhance the well-being and security of the region. We respect the sovereign choice of States parties to the Treaty of Pelindaba and welcome its successful entry into force. As a nuclear-weapon State, India conveys its unambiguous assurance that it will respect the status of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

Turning to draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, entitled “Nuclear disarmament”, we share its main objective, which is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified time frame. Let me reiterate that India attaches high priority to nuclear disarmament. However, we will abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 owing to certain references to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, on which India’s position is well known. We support other provisions contained in draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, which we believe are consistent with India’s positions on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. We wish to compliment the delegation of Myanmar for having retained vital principled paragraphs in the draft

resolution, which are supported by the vast majority of Member States.

India will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56, on the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC). India respects the sovereign choice of States to establish bilateral agreements or arrangements that are freely arrived at. However, arrangements such as the ABACC may not be applicable to other countries or other regions. With regard to paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56, concerning the ABACC having proven itself to be an innovative and effective bilateral confidence-building mechanism with positive effects for peace and security at the subregional and regional levels, and as a reference of best practice in nuclear safeguards and non-proliferation verification, we would note that the conducive environment and conditions that were present at the time of the establishment of the Agency may not be present in the case of other countries or regions, and therefore such an agreement may not be replicable for other countries.

Mr. Li Sui (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): China will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, as a whole, entitled, “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, and a number of paragraphs concerning the Treaty in draft resolutions A/C.1/76/L.4, A/C.1/76/L.34, A/C.1/76/L.39, A/C.1/76/L.42, A/C.1/76/L.44, and A/C.1/76/L.58. I would like to briefly explain China’s position in that regard.

China understands the aspirations and pursuits of non-nuclear-weapon States in advancing the process of nuclear disarmament. As for the ultimate goal of the complete prohibition and total elimination of nuclear weapons, China’s position is consistent with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. From the very first day it possessed nuclear weapons, China has actively advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We have solemnly undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time, under any circumstances. We have also unconditionally committed not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones and have always maintained nuclear forces at the minimum level required for national security, as is the consistent basic policy of the Chinese Government.

At the same time, China believes that the nuclear disarmament process cannot be divorced from the reality

of the international security landscape. We must follow the principle of maintaining global strategic stability and undiminished security for all by seeking to make progress step by step. The nuclear disarmament process must adhere to the principle of consensus and be dealt with under the existing international disarmament and non-proliferation mechanisms. China will continue to promote the nuclear disarmament process in a rational, pragmatic and effective manner and make unremitting efforts to maintain global strategic balance and stability in order to build a world free of nuclear weapons.

China will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”. I would like to briefly explain China’s position in that regard. China firmly opposes the Japanese Government’s distorted narrative regarding the history of the Second World War and its selective view of historical events, including by emphasizing its victimhood by taking advantage of visits to nuclear explosion sites while circumventing the country’s responsibility as a perpetrator of the Second World War.

With respect to the issue of visiting the nuclear explosion sites, China is not against the visits themselves, let alone the people who live there. However, China is of the view that drawing on the lessons of history and reflecting on ways to prevent a repeat of past tragedies are more meaningful than magnifying victimhood and invitations to visit. The Japanese Government should earnestly face up to history, reflect on the past and take concrete actions to contribute to international peace and security.

China has always resolutely safeguarded the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and persists in its efforts to bring about the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, maintain peace and stability in the area and resolve issues through dialogue and consultation. China supports the relevant parties in seeking a balanced solution to their respective concerns, in accordance with the dual-track approach and the principle of phased and synchronized implementation. China is willing to work with the relevant parties and the international community and will continue to play a constructive role in promoting the political settlement of the Korean peninsula issue.

The Chair returned to the Chair.

China supports the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in its mission to achieve a comprehensive and

balanced programme of work and to conclude a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) with the participation of all the relevant parties and negotiated under the Shannon Mandate. Any proposals geared towards negotiating such a treaty outside of the CD or disguised forms of negotiations or attempts to abandon the Shannon Mandate will fail to ensure the participation of all parties and will fall short of serving the fundamental purpose of an FMCT, which will inevitably undermine the authority of the CD. The moratorium is not clear in its definition or scope. Moreover, it cannot be verified, which is of little practical significance. On the contrary, it could weaken the political motivation of the international community to negotiate an FMCT. The most urgent priority is to negotiate and conclude an arms-control instrument in the CD as soon as possible that is legally binding on all parties concerned.

Mr. Mohd Nasir (Malaysia): Malaysia lauds Japan for the engagement and extensive outreach in submitting draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”, which encompasses many important issues pertaining to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Malaysia’s principled position on the matter is very clear: that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the assurance that they will never be produced again is the only absolute guarantee against the catastrophic humanitarian consequences arising from their use. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has been the cornerstone of the global nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation regime. That universal understanding needs to be better reflected in the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59.

We acknowledge the improvements made to the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59 by inserting the term “implementing” so as to honour the past commitments undertaken at previous NPT Review Conferences. Paragraph 1 suggests an element of conditionality in that the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons is predicated on the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust among States. That misconception goes against the letter and spirit of the NPT.

With respect to paragraph 3 (b), we believe that there are only two categories of States recognized by the NPT, namely, nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-

weapon States. States not parties to the NPT are urged to urgently join the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States. It is unfortunate that paragraph 3 (d) of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59 shies away from definitively calling on the annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible and without further delay.

For the reasons I have highlighted, Malaysia will abstain in the voting on the second preambular paragraph, paragraph 1, paragraph 3 (b) and paragraph 3 (d) of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59. Malaysia will also retain its position from last year by abstaining in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, as a whole. However, the divergent views among Member States should not discourage us from continuing to engage in dialogue in order to better understand one another. It is our hope that Japan will continue to facilitate the discussion among all States Members of the United Nations and take into consideration the points that they raise.

My delegation would like to refer to draft decision A/C.1/76/L.57, under sub-item (Y) of agenda item 100, entitled “Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)”. Malaysia strongly reaffirms the paramount importance of the Treaty as the disarmament and non-proliferation instrument for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. Although the Treaty has been in force for more than two decades, its protocol has yet to be signed by any of the nuclear-weapon States. We therefore need to urgently resolve all outstanding issues pertaining to the signing and ratifying of the protocol at the earliest possible time, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty. That is in line with the aspiration of the ASEAN leaders, as enshrined in the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025.

To that end, and as a way forward, States members of ASEAN should begin open and constructive dialogue with the nuclear-weapon States in order to bridge their concerns and reservations, as agreed annually by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers. While draft decision A/C.1/76/L.57 will soon be adopted by the First Committee, it is vital that ASEAN member States collectively make progress and reach an agreement on the submission of the biennial substantive draft resolution to the First Committee at the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, to be held two years

from now, in 2023, following the previous substantive submission six years ago, in 2015.

The Chair (*spoke in French*): I understand that the representative of France wishes to take the floor to speak for a second time in explanation of vote. I would like to remind him that the rules stipulate that delegations may take the floor only once, whether speaking on behalf of several delegations or in a national capacity. I therefore kindly ask that the representative of France assist us in that regard and appeal to his understanding, cooperation and flexibility.

I have asked the Secretariat to confirm whether there is any precedent for a delegation having taken the floor to speak in explanation of vote on behalf of a group of countries and then requested to speak again in a national capacity. There has been no such precedent in the history of the First Committee or the General Assembly.

For the reasons I have outlined, I would kindly request the representative of France not to insist and to instead take advantage of the opportunity to deliver an explanation of vote after the voting, when he will of course have the chance to explain his delegation's position more broadly. Having said all of that, I would also like to recall that we have so far worked in harmony, respect and, I would say, with discipline in terms of time-keeping. I hope that will remain the case until the final days of the Committee's work.

I recognize that disarmament issues are very sensitive issues that affect the sovereignty, security and best interests of States, but we must also adhere to a spirit of unity and universal respect for the rules of procedure and avoid creating a precedent that could compromise our work in the future.

I would also like to recall that at the beginning of the current session of the First Committee — during the first week, if I am not mistaken — there was an instance of a delegation having taken the floor to speak in the right of reply and then requesting to speak for a second time in the right of reply a few minutes afterwards, in the same meeting. That request was denied out of respect for the rules of procedure. If we have managed to undertake our work on the basis of respect and coherence to date, that is thanks to our understanding and the cooperation of all delegations.

We will now begin the voting phase.

(*spoke in English*)

The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.1, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.1 was submitted by the representative of Egypt on 1 October. The sponsor of the draft resolution is listed in document A/C.1/76/L.1.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Congo, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, United States of America

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.1 was adopted by 171 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2 was submitted by the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the League of Arab States, on 1 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.2.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the fifth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Georgia, Madagascar, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by 160 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions.

The Chair: I shall now put to the vote the sixth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina

Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Madagascar, Panama, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, United States of America

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 159 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, South

Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.2, as a whole, was adopted by 148 votes to 6, with 27 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.4, entitled “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.4 was submitted by the representative of the South Africa on 3 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.4. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee.

The Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the eleventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.4. I shall first put that paragraph to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay,

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Finland, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland

The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by 113 votes to 36, with 20 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Norway informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.]

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.4, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Haiti, India, Japan, Malawi, Pakistan, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.4, as a whole, was adopted by 129 votes to 37, with 17 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.7, entitled "Reducing nuclear danger".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.7 was submitted by the representative of India on 5 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.7. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, 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, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Haiti, Japan, Malawi, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.7 was adopted by 120 votes to 50, with 13 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.9, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.9 was submitted by the representative of India on 5 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.9. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Sri Lanka has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan,

Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Guyana, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Thailand, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.9 was adopted by 115 votes to 50, with 16 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11 was submitted by the representative of Austria, on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand, on 6 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.11. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Angola has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain,

Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Mozambique, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.11 was adopted by 140 votes to 12, with 31 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.14, entitled "Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.14 was submitted by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 6 October. The sponsor of the draft resolution is listed in document A/C.1/76/L.14.

The Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the sixth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.14. I shall first put that paragraph to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Canada, India, Israel, Micronesia (Federated States of)

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chad, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 109 votes to 4, with 58 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.14, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda,

United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Chad, China, Djibouti, Georgia, India, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Tonga, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.14, as a whole, was adopted by 108 votes to 44, with 25 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17 was submitted by the representative of Austria, on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa and Thailand, on 8 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.17.

The present oral statement is made in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Under the terms of paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17, the General Assembly would further confirm that the first meeting of States Parties will be held from 22 to 24 March 2022 at the United Nations Office at Vienna and requests the Secretary-General to convene the first meeting on those dates and the

Secretariat to make the appropriate arrangements to that end.

With regard to paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, it is understood that activities relating to international conventions or treaties under their respective legal arrangements shall be financed from extrabudgetary funds and may be undertaken by the Secretariat only when sufficient funding is received in advance from States parties and other States not parties but participating in the activities. Therefore, the meeting of States parties to be held from 22 to 24 March 2022 at the United Nations Office at Vienna would be serviced on a reimbursable basis. Accordingly, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17 would not give rise to any programme budget implications.

The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Angola, Namibia and Nauru have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, 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, Mozambique, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri

Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Finland, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tonga, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.17 was adopted by 123 votes to 42, with 16 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.19, entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.19 was submitted by the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, on 8 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.19. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Cameroon and Namibia have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.19 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.20, entitled “Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.20 was submitted by the representative of Nigeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, on 8 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.20. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Cameroon and Somalia have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.20 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23, entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23 was submitted by the representative of Indonesia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on 8 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.23.

The present oral statement is made in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Under the terms of paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23, the General Assembly would decide 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 that regard.

With regard to paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, it is understood that issues related to the high-level international conference, including the date, format and scope, have yet to be determined. Accordingly, in the absence of modalities for the conference, it is not

possible at the present time to estimate the potential cost implications of meetings requirements. Upon the decision of the modalities of the conference, the Secretary-General will submit the related resource requirements, if any, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Furthermore, in accordance with established practice, the date of the conference will be determined in consultation with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management.

Accordingly, at this time, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23 would not give rise to any programme budget implications.

The Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the fourteenth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Georgia, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland

The fourteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 115 votes to 37, with 17 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Finland, Georgia, Japan, Malawi, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.23, as a whole, was adopted by 138 votes to 34, with 11 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.29, entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.29 was submitted by the representative of Pakistan on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.29. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Sri Lanka has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,

Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.29 was adopted by 121 votes to none, with 62 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1, entitled "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34 was submitted by the representative of Brazil on 12 October. Subsequently, a revised draft resolution was submitted on 23 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the sixth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the sixth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Chad, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 111 votes to 38, with 18 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 6.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel

Abstaining:

Albania, Australia, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America

Operative paragraph 6 was retained by 145 votes to 1, with 27 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi,

Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, South Sudan, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.34/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by 143 votes to 5, with 33 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39 was submitted by the representative of Myanmar on 12 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.39. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Angola has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the thirty-second preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 16 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the thirty-second preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay,

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Djibouti, Finland, India, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Zimbabwe

The thirty-second preambular paragraph was retained by 110 votes to 39, with 17 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 16.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius,

Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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 Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Madagascar, South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe

Operative paragraph 16 was retained by 162 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, 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, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bhutan, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, India, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sweden, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.39, as a whole, was adopted by 119 votes to 41, with 23 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/76/L.40, entitled "Nuclear disarmament verification".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft decision A/C.1/76/L.40 was submitted by the

representative of Norway on 13 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.40.

The present oral statement is made in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Under the terms of draft decision A/C.1/76/L.40, the General Assembly,

"recalling its resolutions 71/67 of 5 December 2016 and 74/50 of 12 December 2019 and its decisions 72/514 of 4 December 2017, 73/514 of 5 December 2018 and 75/516 of 7 December 2020, acknowledging the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the convening of meetings within United Nations premises, noting the impact of COVID-19 on the ability of the group of governmental experts to further consider nuclear disarmament verification issues, established pursuant to resolution 74/50, to convene for two weeks in 2021, as originally scheduled, and recalling the request to the Secretary-General, contained in resolution 74/50, to report to the Assembly on the work of the group upon its completion:

"[d]ecides to request the Secretary-General to hold two additional sessions in 2023 in Geneva to compensate for the two planned 2021 sessions that had to be postponed owing to COVID-19 travel restrictions, for a total of two weeks in 2022 and two weeks in 2023, as well as one additional informal intersessional consultative meeting in New York in 2023 to compensate for the planned 2021 meeting that had to be postponed owing to COVID-19 travel restrictions, for a total of two meetings, one in 2022 and one in 2023;

"[a]lso decides to call upon the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the group of governmental experts to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session and to the Conference on Disarmament;

and

"[f]urther decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-seventh session, under the item entitled 'General and complete disarmament', the sub-item entitled 'Nuclear disarmament verification'".

Pursuant to the request contained in the draft decision, the two five-day sessions of the Group of

Governmental Experts envisaged to take place in Geneva in 2021, under the terms of resolution 74/50, would be shifted to 2023, with interpretation in the six official languages, while the 2022 meetings would remain as planned. The one-day informal intersessional consultative meeting in New York would similarly be shifted from 2021 to 2023, with interpretation in the six official languages, while the 2022 informal consultative meeting in New York would remain as planned.

Pursuant to the request contained in the draft decision, the two postponed one-week sessions in Geneva of the Group of Governmental Experts, with interpretation in all six languages, would constitute an addition to the meeting's workload for the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in 2023 and entail additional non-recurrent resource requirements in the amount of \$170,000. In addition, some technician recording services would be required in support of the meetings in Geneva, which would entail additional non-recurrent resource requirements in the amount of \$7,000 in 2023. In addition, the one-day informal intersessional consultative meeting in New York, with interpretation in all six languages, would constitute an addition to the meeting's workload in 2023 and entail additional non-recurrent resource requirements in the amount of \$11,000.

Pursuant to the request contained in the draft decision, the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session and to the Conference on Disarmament would constitute an addition to the documentation workload of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in New York of one post-session document of 10,700 words, in all six languages, in 2023. That would entail additional non-recurrent resource requirements in the amount of \$33,900 in 2023. In addition, the documentation required for the 2023 sessions in Geneva would constitute an addition to the documentation workload in Geneva. That would entail additional non-recurrent resource requirements in the amount of \$8,600 in 2023. Furthermore, a non-recurrent amount of \$245,300 would be required in 2023 to cover the travel costs, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for the experts and the Secretary of the Group to attend the meetings in Geneva.

Should the General Assembly adopt draft decision A/C.1/76/L.40, additional resource requirements in the amount of \$475,800 would arise in 2023 and would be presented in the context of the proposed programme

budget for 2023, including \$223,500 under section 2, "General Assembly and Economic and Social Council Affairs and Conference Management"; \$245,300 under section 4, "Disarmament"; and \$7,000 under section 29E, "Administration, Geneva".

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, 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, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Spain

Abstaining:

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Niger, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.40 was adopted by 178 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Spain informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.]

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42, entitled “Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42 was submitted by the representative of Kazakhstan on 13 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.42. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Angola has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the eighth and tenth preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the eighth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic

Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Djibouti, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Serbia, South Sudan, Spain, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania

The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by 118 votes to 27, with 24 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Haiti informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.]

The Chair: I now put to the vote the tenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),

Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Russian Federation, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by 135 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, 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, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Madagascar, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania,

South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.42, as a whole, was adopted by 133 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Haiti informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.]

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.44, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.44 was submitted by the representative of South Africa, on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition, on 13 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.44. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Namibia has also become a sponsor of the draft resolution.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the third, tenth and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs and on operative paragraphs 15 and 24 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.44. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the third preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,

Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Russian Federation, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The third preambular paragraph was retained by 138 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the tenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan,

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by 111 votes to 36, with 18 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the twenty-fifth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa

Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, 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, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Djibouti, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The twenty-fifth preambular paragraph was retained by 152 votes to 4, with 13 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 15.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America

Abstaining:

Djibouti, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Operative paragraph 15 was retained by 160 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 24.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Bhutan, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine

Operative paragraph 24 was retained by 114 votes to 36, with 17 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Spain informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.]

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.44, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Mozambique, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Sudan, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.44, as a whole, was adopted by 135 votes to 34, with 15 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49 was submitted by the representative of Australia, also on behalf of Mexico and New Zealand, on 13 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.49. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Botswana, Kenya and Sri Lanka have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49. I shall first put that paragraph to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, 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, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

India, Israel, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by 170 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.49, as a whole, was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51, entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51 was submitted by the representatives of Canada, Germany and the Netherlands on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.51.

The Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51. I shall first put that paragraph to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Madagascar, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic

The third preambular paragraph was retained by 162 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, 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, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, 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, Turkey, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.51, as a whole, was adopted by 177 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56, entitled "Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56 was submitted by the representatives of Brazil and Argentina on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are contained in document A/C.1/76/L.56.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.56 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/76/L.57, entitled "Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft decision A/C.1/76/L.57 was submitted by the representative of Brunei Darussalam, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and States parties to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.57.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft decision have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft decision A/C.1/76/L.57 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59 was submitted by the representative of Japan on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/76/L.59. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Guinea-Bissau and Malawi have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the second, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth preambular paragraphs and on operative paragraphs 1, 3 (b), 3 (c), 3 (d), 3 (e), 3 (f), 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the second preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

India, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Austria, Bahamas, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, South Africa, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Zimbabwe

The second preambular paragraph was retained by 150 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the seventh preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana,

Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by 141 votes to none, with 28 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the eighth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, 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, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Haiti

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Mexico, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by 153 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the tenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, 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, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel

Abstaining:

Algeria, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mozambique, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The tenth preambular paragraph was retained by 163 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the eleventh preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America,

Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

China, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mozambique, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by 154 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the sixteenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, 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, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda,

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mozambique, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago

The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 164 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the seventeenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, 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:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The seventeenth preambular paragraph was retained by 155 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote the eighteenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, 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, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Hungary, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mozambique, South Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago

The eighteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 159 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Thailand informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.]

The Chair: I now put to the vote the nineteenth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland,

Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, 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, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Bahamas, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Ireland, Israel, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago

The nineteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 157 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Thailand informed the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.]

The Chair: I now put to the vote the twentieth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, 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, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

China, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Bahamas, Djibouti, Israel, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

The twentieth preambular paragraph was retained by 160 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 1.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, San Marino, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 1 was retained by 135 votes to 10, with 26 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (b).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mauritania,

Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen

Operative paragraph 3 (b) was retained by 130 votes to none, with 39 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (c).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

China, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mauritania, Mozambique, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Operative paragraph 3 (c) was retained by 155 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (d).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland,

Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

India

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Bahamas, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 (d) was retained by 138 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (e).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 (e) was retained by 150 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 3 (f).

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, 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, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

China, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Ghana, Jamaica, Mozambique, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 (f) was retained by 158 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 5.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, 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, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 5 was retained by 154 votes to none, with 19 abstentions.

The Chair: I now put to the vote operative paragraph 6.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, 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, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bahamas, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 6 was retained by 147 votes to 3, with 19 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan,

Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/76/L.59, as a whole, was adopted by 152 votes to 4, with 30 abstentions.

The Chair: We have exhausted the time available to us this afternoon. I thank the interpreters for their flexibility and full cooperation. The next meeting of

the Committee will be held this afternoon at 3 p.m. sharp in this Hall. Delegations are encouraged to bring hard copies of the draft resolutions and draft decisions circulated today for action this afternoon, given the social distancing constraints relating to the coronavirus disease pandemic and mitigation efforts, as well as our ongoing effort to green the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.