



General Assembly

Seventy-fourth session

First Committee

22nd meeting

Friday, 1 November 2019, 3 p.m.
New York

Official Records

Chair: Mr. Llorentty Solíz (Bolivia (Plurinational State of))

The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

the draft documents; and, fourthly, explanations of vote after action.

Agenda items 89 to 105

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

The Chair: In accordance with the programme of work, this afternoon the First Committee will begin the third and final phase of its work, namely, action on all draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda items 89 to 105. The Committee will be guided in that regard by informal papers to be issued by the Secretariat that will contain the draft resolutions and decisions on which action will be taken each day. Informal paper No.1/Rev.3 has been circulated in the conference room. We will first take action on the draft resolutions and decisions under each cluster listed therein. The Secretariat will revise that informal paper on a daily basis in order to update the documents that are ready for action at each of our remaining meetings.

I have been informed that additional requests for votes have been made since the issuance of informal paper No.1/Rev.3. Further information on those requests is available at the Secretariat desk.

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

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, and I would request that they kindly be made as brief as possible. Next, delegations wishing to explain their positions on any 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 rules of procedure of the General Assembly, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes. Given that there are no provisions for general statements before the voting, I will ask delegations to limit their general statements to five minutes. The buzzer will be used to keep track of our time management, and, if necessary, the gavel.

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>).

19-34765 (E)



Accessible document

Please recycle



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 an opportunity to do so. Similar to the consolidated explanations of vote before the voting, delegations are requested to make their explanations in one intervention. Furthermore, 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 votes, either before or after action is taken. They will, however, be permitted to make general statements at the beginning of the consideration of the drafts under a given cluster.

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 that was circulated in previous years, regarding the ground rules for taking action on draft resolutions and draft decisions, and that has also been circulated in the room.

With members' full cooperation, 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: With the General Assembly provisions that voting cannot be interrupted except on a point of order, I have been advised by the Secretariat that, given the long list of proposals for action under the cluster "Nuclear weapons" and the current financial liquidity challenges forcing us to complete our work by 6 p.m. today, voting should begin on this cluster by 4:30 p.m. In that regard, I would encourage representatives to

be as succinct as possible when making their general statements and explanations of vote before action and to even consider making their explanations of vote after, rather than before, action to facilitate the work of the Committee. If statements are still being made after 4:30 p.m., action on the proposals will be postponed to Monday, 4 November. Also due to the financial liquidity crisis, the Secretariat will no longer be able to distribute the voting results desk to desk. Instead, they will be placed on PaperSmart and posted on the e-deleGATE portal. I therefore count on members' cooperation.

The Committee will now proceed to take action on the draft resolutions and draft decisions listed under cluster 1, "Nuclear Weapons", as contained in informal paper No.1/Rev.3. 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". 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. Let me remind all delegations once again 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 votes before or after action is taken. Statements are limited to five minutes.

I now give the floor to the representative of Austria to introduce draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.12 and A/C.1/74/L.13.

Ms. Tichy-Fisslberger (Austria): I have the honour to formally introduce draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons", submitted by Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand and my own country, Austria. The draft resolution is co-sponsored by 66 countries.

Since being opened for signature, on 20 September 2017, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) has been making rapid strides towards its entry into force, with 79 signatures and 33 ratifications already. We look forward to the Treaty's entry into force. With the adoption of the TPNW, a clear majority

of States decided that, in the light of evidence of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and the risk that those weapons of mass destruction pose, the status quo is not acceptable.

The Treaty strengthens and complements the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In fact, the TPNW is indispensable for the full implementation of article VI of the NPT. The centrality of the NPT is stressed both in the draft resolution and in the text of the Treaty. Both make clear that the NPT is the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime. Furthermore, the TPNW requires a higher standard with regard to safeguards than the NPT. Unlike the NPT, it also requires States that possess nuclear weapons to directly negotiate, conclude and maintain an adequate safeguards agreement.

To quote the Secretary-General, the TPNW is a historic instrument that will form an important component of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime when it enters into force and that enables States that so choose to subscribe to some of the highest available multilateral norms against nuclear weapons. Consequently, the Treaty strengthens and implements the disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12 has deliberately been drafted as a purely technical draft resolution. It contains no preambular paragraphs, but merely the customary implementation provisions of treaties. An oral revision to paragraph 3, which updates the number of ratifications of the Treaty and reflects today's date, will be introduced before taking action.

We have been informed that a vote has been requested on two operative paragraphs. We call on States to vote in favour of those paragraphs, as they are multilateral practice and standard in relevant draft resolutions.

Allow me to also take this opportunity to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.13, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", which Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand and my own country, Austria, have submitted again this year. The draft resolution is co-sponsored by 83 countries. It contains only technical updates, as compared to last year. As last year, the text is based entirely 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 in New York.

The sponsors of the two draft resolutions are unquestionably committed to the NPT and the commitments undertaken in the review process. We therefore call on all States to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons and to vote in favour of draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.12 and A/C.1/74/L.13.

Allow me to make some remarks on other draft resolutions. We are concerned about the fact that, at a time of standstill, in nuclear disarmament and reversals via modernization and upgrading, we see increasing attempts to backtrack on parts on the NPT acquis. That is highly dangerous and very worrisome, including in view of the upcoming 2020 NPT Review Conference next year. Draft resolutions should not be used as the testing ground for weakening existing obligations and commitments. We need to affirm that the NPT and the outcome documents of previous Review Conferences remain fully valid. We need to seek concrete progress on the implementation of disarmament obligations and commitments. The status quo is unacceptable and indefensible. Consequently, we cannot support any draft resolutions that seek to backtrack or question existing treaty obligations.

The Chair: I now give the floor to the observer of the European Union.

Ms. Vladulescu (European Union): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU). The candidate countries the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania; the country of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the European Free Trade Association country Liechtenstein, member of the European Economic Area; as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia, align themselves with this statement.

The EU reaffirms its full support for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their delivery systems in the Middle East. We consider the 1995 resolution valid until its goals and objectives are achieved and strongly support the outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) on the Middle East. We deeply regret that it has not been possible to convene a conference on the establishment

of such a zone, as set out in the 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan, in consultation with the States of the region and with the full support and engagement of the nuclear-weapon States.

We acknowledge the importance of nuclear-weapon-free zones for peace and security, in accordance with article VII of the NPT. Such zones should be established on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, as outlined in the 1999 United Nations Disarmament Commission guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. We maintain the view that dialogue and building confidence among stakeholders is the only sustainable way to agree on arrangements for a meaningful conference, to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by those States, as decided by the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

We believe that the path for action set out in the 2010 Action Plan remains the most promising basis on which to proceed. Progress towards the implementation of the 1995 resolution is long overdue. We invite all parties to engage constructively in further efforts and dialogue to seek mutually acceptable solutions that would allow for the convening of a meaningful Conference. The process must be inclusive for it to be effective; any proposal that forces the issue risks failure. That is why, after careful consideration, the EU member States decided to abstain in the voting on a draft decision (decision 73/546) put forward by Egypt on behalf of the Group of Arab States at the seventy-third session of the General Assembly.

The EU has continuously expressed its readiness to facilitate dialogue and assist in the process leading to the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East. After the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the EU organized two major seminars with the States of the region in — 2011 and 2012 — as well as a capacity-building workshop in 2014, to help produce a conducive atmosphere and move the process forward. European Union Ministers adopted a new EU Council decision in June that provides funding for the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in support of a process of confidence-building leading to the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East. We look forward to engaging all stakeholders in the upcoming track 1.5 events and supporting UNIDIR's efforts.

We continue to call upon 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; subscribe to The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation; conclude a comprehensive safeguards agreement and, as applicable, a modified small quantities protocol, with the International Atomic Energy Agency and sign and ratify the additional protocol. Such actions would be important confidence- and security-building measures and would constitute tangible steps towards the establishment of a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.

We call on all parties to reaffirm their commitment to the pursuit of a mutually and effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of WMD and nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery systems, in line with the Barcelona Declaration, which the EU and its member States, together with all the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, signed in 1995.

Ms. Sánchez Rodríguez (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank you, Mr. Chair, for the draft resolutions we will consider during today's meeting under cluster 1, "Nuclear Weapons".

Cuba co-sponsors the following draft resolutions: A/C.1/74/L.6, "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons"; A/C.1/74/L.12, "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons"; A/C.1/74/L.14, "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)"; A/C.1/74/L.17, "Reducing nuclear danger"; A/C.1/74/L.18, "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons"; A/C.1/74/L.19, "Nuclear disarmament"; and A/C.1/74/L.22, "Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas".

Cuba underscores the importance of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is an instrument banning the use, existence and development of nuclear weapons, underscores that they are inhumane, immoral and ethically unjustifiable and reinforces and complements the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the implementation of article VI of that Treaty. We welcome the fact that 79 States have signed the Treaty, 32 have ratified or adhered to it and other States are in the final stages of their constitutional processes for signing and

ratifying it. We urge States to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible to ensure its prompt entry into force. We call on Committee members to vote in favour of the draft resolution so as to guarantee its adoption.

Cuba believes that draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19 is one of the best texts addressing the issue of nuclear disarmament, which should remain a priority in the overall area of disarmament. The text highlights the obligations undertaken and the commitments made by States to achieve the goal of nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In addition, the draft resolution welcomes the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and acknowledges the establishment of Latin America and the Caribbean as a zone of peace.

Mr. Hassan (Egypt): As we begin the phase of taking action on the draft resolutions related to nuclear disarmament, my delegation wishes to make the following remarks.

Threats to international peace and security in recent years have reached an unprecedented level since the Cold War era. Tensions between the major nuclear Powers are rising and serious accusations of non-compliance with key disarmament and arms control treaties continue to accumulate. The continued reliance on nuclear deterrence cannot be viewed as a sustainable option, as opposed to the collective and collaborative security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

Out of the 22 proposals that are submitted under cluster 1, “Nuclear weapons”, Egypt is the main sponsor and a co-sponsor of 10 draft resolutions. Today the international community stands at a crossroads, either standing idly by, waiting for a catastrophe to occur or starting to take serious decisions. Delegations voting on the set of draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee today have a clear choice to make with every vote they cast.

The two proposals on the Middle East, contained in draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.1 and A/C.1/74/L.2, are not an exception to that choice. It is obvious that peace and security cannot be achieved in the Middle East with deterrence or the accumulation of weaponry, instead of engagement on the establishment of an equitable security architecture that achieves the collective and collaborative security of all States of the region, already witnessing a new chapter of a gravely alarming arms race. In that regard, it is regrettable to see consensus

being blocked once again on the draft resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East (A/C.1/74/L.1), which has enjoyed consensus for decades. Such unsubstantiated actions significantly undermine multilateral diplomacy and the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

Moreover, the draft resolution submitted by the New Agenda Coalition (A/C.1/74/L.20) represents a genuine call for concrete progress on nuclear disarmament and working towards achieving and maintaining a world without nuclear weapons through a set of realistic and practical measures. We urge all Member States to support the relevant proposals and honour their previous obligations and unequivocal commitments.

The Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of New Zealand to introduce draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.22 and A/C.1/74/L.24..

Ms. Higgie (New Zealand): I take the floor on behalf of New Zealand and our fellow co-sponsors, Brazil, Indonesia and South Africa, to briefly introduce draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22, entitled “Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas”. That text, *inter alia*, underlines the important role that nuclear weapon-free zones play in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and notes with satisfaction that all such zones in the southern hemisphere are now in force. It calls for adherence to the zone protocols by all nuclear-weapon States yet to do so and that the States withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations contrary to the object and purpose of those treaties.

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22 welcomes the steps taken to conclude other nuclear-weapon-free zones treaties on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, including steps taken towards the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East, and it encourages the enhancement of efforts to achieve better coordination among existing zones.

I would now like to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)”. I do so also on behalf of my fellow co-sponsors, Australia and Mexico. The draft resolution, which our three countries have together submitted for more than a decade now, expresses our very strong support for the CTBT and our deep regret that it has not yet entered into force. We remain firmly

convinced of the importance of the CTBT and the vital necessity of its entry into force. Accordingly, first and foremost, our draft resolution calls on those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is required for its entry into force, to do so as soon as possible. Meanwhile, we urge all States not to carry out any nuclear-weapon tests and to maintain their moratoriums, while stressing that those measures do not have the legally binding status of the Treaty once it is in force.

We also welcome the ratification of the CTBT by Zimbabwe since the adoption of last year's resolution 73/86. Notwithstanding the reiteration of urgency of the early entry into force of the CTBT, the draft resolution recognizes the important progress in the development of the Treaty's verification regime and the need for all States to support the International Monitoring System network. We also wish to acknowledge the successful Article XIV Conference on facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT, held in Vienna last month. Our draft resolution has again achieved high levels of co-sponsorship. We urge all colleagues here to support the text as a demonstration of our shared commitment to the Treaty and the imperative that it become legally binding.

I hope that both those draft resolutions, A/C.1/74/L.22 and A/C.1/74/L.24, will once again achieve their usual high-level of support.

Mr. Takamizawa (Japan): I take the floor to refer to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, entitled "Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons".

Achieving a world without nuclear weapons is a common goal for the international community. We must continue exploring practical and concrete measures to advance towards such a world, while maintaining and strengthening the regime set up by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The draft resolution reaffirms the commitment of States parties to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and calls upon all States to identify concrete measures to put its commitments into practice in the lead-up to the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT, while encouraging them to work on specific measures in focused areas — inter alia, transparency, nuclear-risk reduction, a fissile material cut-off treaty, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, nuclear disarmament verification and nuclear disarmament

and non-proliferation education — as joint courses of action.

To explore what we can do beyond joint courses of action towards a common goal, we also encourage future-oriented and interactive dialogue on important issues, such as nuclear-weapon States, nuclear policy doctrines, the possible impact of developments in science and technology and the relationship between nuclear disarmament and security.

We fully recognize the difficulty in reaching common ground among States parties and the substantial and growing differences with regard to possible approaches to nuclear disarmament. However, we must persevere and find a way forward, while promoting confidence-building among States, implementing measures from the outcome documents of past NPT Review Conferences and addressing present security challenges.

Through draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, we aim to outline possible areas of common ground, through joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogues, and to increase the momentum for the upcoming NPT Review Conference so that we can achieve a successful outcome that is both concrete and substantial. We hope that our intentions with regard to the draft resolution are well understood by Member States and that it will be adopted with as much support as possible from the nuclear-weapons States and the non-nuclear-weapon States alike.

The Chair: 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. Hwang (France) (*spoke in French*): I take the floor on behalf of the United Kingdom, the United States and my own country, France, to explain why we will vote against draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.13, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", and A/C.1/74/L.21, entitled "Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world".

The concerns surrounding the use of nuclear weapons are not new — they were included in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968 and in the Final Document (resolution S-10/2) of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, held in 1978. The question is, what conclusions do we draw?

Some, including those who continue to promote the narrative on humanitarian consequences, maintain that the goal of nuclear disarmament calls for a ban on the possession and use of nuclear weapons with immediate effect, even though States that possess nuclear weapons that do not join the ban would not be bound by it. We believe that approach is deeply misguided.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) does not take into account the security considerations necessary for nuclear disarmament and delays the implementation and strengthening of the NPT regime in all its aspects, by widening the gap between the States parties to the NPT. We are committed to working towards the ultimate goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. We believe that an approach that addresses the challenges of the international security environment, which make nuclear deterrence a *sine qua non*, is the only way to combine the imperatives of general and complete disarmament, in line with the objectives of the NPT, and the maintenance of global stability. It is only by working together that we can create the environment in which nuclear weapons will no longer be necessary.

On behalf of our three countries, I would also like to explain our vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.20, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”. The draft resolution welcomes the adoption, on 7 July 2017, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which we strongly oppose. We have expressed deep concern about the fact that the Treaty will move us further away from our shared vision of nuclear disarmament. A balanced and pragmatic approach that takes into account the current security environment remains the only realistic way forward for substantial progress in the area of nuclear disarmament, while strengthening international peace and stability. As long as nuclear weapons continue to exist, deterrence remains essential to international security. The TPNW disregards that fact.

We have made considerable progress in reducing our nuclear arsenals. However, future progress on nuclear disarmament cannot be envisaged without integrating all factors, including those that affect international peace and stability and make deterrence necessary. That cannot be achieved with an approach focused solely on the humanitarian dimension. The TPNW’s failure to take security considerations into account, the permissiveness of its non-proliferation provisions and

the absence of a verification regime cannot qualify it as an effective measure for nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international control, in accordance with the NPT. Neither does the TPNW advocate the highest standards with regard to non-proliferation, in particular the additional protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The TPNW does not create obligations for our countries. It does not contribute to the development of customary international law. Lastly, it does not define new standards or norms.

On behalf of our three countries, I would also like to explain our vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.31, entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”. We cannot support that draft resolution for the following reasons.

We believe that nuclear proliferation and the non-compliance of some States with their non-proliferation obligations, as well as nuclear terrorism and the deterioration of the international security environment, constitute serious threats to international peace and security. Regrettably, the draft resolution calling for the establishment of a high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament does not take those threats into account. It is crucial to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to take into account the deteriorating international security environment as a whole, so as to create an environment conducive to making further progress in the area of nuclear disarmament.

The draft resolution makes only one reference to the NPT — to article VI — which is insufficient, incidental and unbalanced. The NPT as a whole is the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential basis for nuclear disarmament efforts. Planning another conference to discuss nuclear disarmament without linking it to the NPT as a whole will lead to another failure.

In addition, the draft resolution notes the adoption of the text of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We are firmly opposed to that Treaty for all of the reasons we have already set out. Progress on the nuclear disarmament agenda will be possible only through a progressive, inclusive and consensus-based multilateral process that takes into account the current international security environment.

Lastly, still on behalf of the United Kingdom, the United States and my own country, France, I would like to explain our vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22,

entitled “Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas”.

We would like to emphasize the importance we attach to the development, where appropriate, of internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones. They can make an important contribution to regional and international security, provided they be established in accordance with the 1999 the United Nations Disarmament Commission guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. They must be established on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, verified by the comprehensive safeguards implemented by the International Atomic Energy Agency and concluded in consultation with the nuclear-weapon States.

We continue to believe that it is contradictory to propose the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an area made up mostly of the high seas while also stating that such a zone would be in full compliance with the applicable principles and rules of international law, including those of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that pertain to the freedom of the high seas and the right of passage through maritime space. We are of the view that the real objective of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22 is to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the high seas. We do not believe that that ambiguity has been sufficiently clarified.

Lastly, we note that the draft resolution welcomes the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which we oppose. For all those reasons, we will vote against the draft resolution.

Mr. Bravaco (United States of America): My delegation would like to deliver two explanations of vote before the voting — on draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.1, entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”, and A/C.1/74/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.1, the United States continues to support the overarching objective of the draft resolution, namely, the long-term goal of a Middle East free of all weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems, alongside comprehensive and durable regional peace. We also continue to endorse a number of key elements referenced in the text of the draft resolution, including its recognition of the practical need to build confidence

and consensus among the States of the region, its acknowledgement of the relevance of regional security concerns to any serious arms control efforts and its emphasis on the need for direct dialogue to resolve contentious issues. Unfortunately, however, my delegation cannot support the draft resolution this year, while turning a blind eye to divisive efforts by its sponsors, in cooperation with other States of the region, to advance separate initiatives that run contrary to the cooperative consensus-based principles that the draft resolution claims to endorse in favour of approaches that do not have consensus support among the States of the region.

Such approaches offer no prospects for facilitating inclusive dialogue among the States of the region, and therefore stand no chance of achieving meaningful progress towards the important goal that we all share of a safer and more secure region. We urge the States of the region concerned to abandon such efforts and re-engage their neighbours in the region, in good faith, to identify mutually acceptable paths forward. While my delegation will vote against the draft resolution, we hope that it will some day be possible to return to a consensus-based draft resolution on the issue, once all States of the region have adopted a more cooperative, constructive approach to the issue.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, as in the past, my delegation will vote against it because we believe its goals are fundamentally detrimental to the achievement of a Middle East free of all weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems. Pursuing politically motivated draft resolutions aimed solely at singling out one State in the region will in no way advance our shared goal of a safer and more secure Middle East. On the contrary, such draft resolutions serve only to drive the States of the region further apart, undermine regional trust and confidence and distract attention from real world security risks in the region, such as Iran’s destabilizing activities, including its ballistic missile programme and support for terrorism; Syria’s repeated use of chemical weapons against its own people and its utter disregard for its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and Syria’s non-compliance with its International Atomic Energy Agency Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Those issues represent real risks to regional security and stability and would be much more appropriate topics for consideration in the draft resolution.

We urge all States of the region to refocus attention on pursuing direct dialogue and practical steps in cooperation with their neighbours in the region to address those important real-world security issues, rather than pursuing vacuous and anachronistic multilateral draft resolutions that serve only to advance parochial political objectives.

Mr. Moreno (Israel): I would like to exercise my right to speak in explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/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. Although Israel had its own deep reservations about 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. 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 altered the status quo. We regret that we do not see the same enthusiasm by the advocates of this draft resolution to solve the real threats and challenges of the Middle East.

I would also like to exercise my right to speak in explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”. Israel will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, which has again been submitted by the Arab Group. That 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, 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 a real and constructive dialogue among the States of the region.

The draft resolution is detached from reality and from what the peoples of the Middle East have

been experiencing: unrest and growing instability, unrelenting violence, large-scale displacement of populations and territories ceded or abandoned by 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 authors of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2 neglect to mention that four countries of the region — namely, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Libya — some of them 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 continued aspirations for nuclear weapons, although vast and alarming information on its clandestine nuclear programme was revealed. In that vein, it is important to recall that, since the implementation day of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), Iran has tested more than 20 ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. They were of various ranges, among them a missile with a range of 2,500 kilometres, which can also reach well beyond the Middle East, a missile with an inscription stating that Israel should be wiped off the face of the Earth and one fired towards a Star of David drawn on the ground.

The Secretary-General’s report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) (S/2019/492) called on Iran to refrain from conducting missile tests, while warning that such tests have the potential to increase tension in the region. He also clearly stipulated that Iran’s missile tests are not consistent with the spirit of the JCPOA. In the light of Iran’s subversive activity in the region, as well as its support for terrorist organizations in the region, which includes supplying weapons, financial support and military training, it is clear that the authors of the draft resolution have misdirected their efforts.

In addition, draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2 deviates attention from the atrocities conducted in Syria, in particular the use of chemical weapons. The use of such weapons by the Syrian regime has become a pattern, as we have seen in recent years. That is especially significant in the light of the remaining discrepancies, inconsistencies and gaps in the Syrian declaration 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 the draft resolution in its entirety. Attempts to sidetrack, detour or take short-cuts by submitting one-sided and biased draft resolutions in multilateral forums will not succeed.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.11, entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”, the ability of a fissile material cut-off treaty (FMCT) to address proliferation challenges, including non-compliance by States with their international obligations in the nuclear domain, is questionable. That especially holds true for the Middle East, where several States have an exceptionally poor record of compliance with their non-proliferation obligations. It has been Israel’s long-standing position that the notion of an FMCT should be part of a new consensus-based regional security architecture. It is an essential prerequisite, which is far from being fulfilled.

Israel will again vote against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”. Israel did not participate in the negotiations on the Treaty and voted against the First Committee and General Assembly resolutions pertaining to that process. Israel’s deep reservations about that initiative were based on substantive and procedural considerations.

With regard to the substantive issues, Israel is concerned, *inter alia*, about arms control and disarmament processes that fail to give due regard to the security and stability context when drafting disarmament measures. Such endeavours may result in arrangements and agreements that hinder, rather than reinforce, the disarmament process and regional and global security.

With respect to procedural aspects, Israel firmly believes that such negotiations should be undertaken in the appropriate forums, under the appropriate rules of procedure, which would not undermine national security considerations. It should be emphasized that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons does not contribute to the development of or indicate the existence of customary international law related to the subject or content of the Treaty. Moreover, the Treaty does not reflect the legal norms that apply to States that are not parties to the Treaty. It does not in any way alter the existing rights or obligations upon States that have not joined the Treaty.

Israel will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)”, in the light of its long-standing support to the Treaty, which we signed in 1996. Notwithstanding Israel’s favourable attitude towards the Treaty, as outlined earlier, we are unable to support the language contained in draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24 in its entirety, in particular the seventh preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 1 and 6.

The seventh preambular paragraph inserts into a draft resolution on the CTBT references to the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. While both treaties are in the nuclear domain, they are different in their subject matter, scope, obligations and membership. In accordance with international law, decisions and resolutions adopted in the context of one forum cannot be inserted into the work of another without the latter’s explicit consent.

With regard to operative paragraphs 1 and 6, it should be noted that the completion of the verification regime is a prerequisite for the entry to force of the Treaty, in accordance with the stipulations of article IV, paragraph 1. It also constitutes a major consideration for ratification for Israel. While significant progress has been made in the development of the CTBT verification regime, further efforts are still required.

The regional security situation in the Middle East, including the adherence of, and compliance by, States with the Treaty, is another major consideration for ratification by Israel.

Mr. Liddle (United Kingdom): I would like to deliver an explanation of position on behalf of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United States and my own country, the United Kingdom, on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.41, entitled “Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)”.

Our countries reaffirm our commitment to the aims and objectives of the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. As decided at the conference of the five permanent members of the Security Council in Beijing on 30 January, our countries have renewed our engagement with the member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Protocol to the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty, including meeting with the Secretary-General of ASEAN in Geneva on 25 June. We also welcome the statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers meeting

held on 31 July in Bangkok renewing their commitment to ongoing discussions with the nuclear-weapons States on this important issue. In that context, our countries are pleased to join the consensus on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.41.

Mr. Khaldi (Algeria): My delegation asked for the floor to explain its vote before the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”. My delegation will abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1 as a whole, as well as on operative paragraphs 3 (c), (d), (e) and (f) for the following reasons.

As compared to the previous draft resolutions submitted in and before 2016, which my delegation supported, the draft resolution presented this year is not balanced, does not address the concerns of my delegation and differs from the agreed language on several key issues. In particular, in its operative paragraphs, the draft resolution introduces different language and removes relevant references to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) that were reflected in previous versions in 2016 and before. They relate to the following issues: first, the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to achieve the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) are committed under article VI; secondly, the call on all States parties to the NPT to comply with their obligations under all articles of the Treaty and to implement the steps agreed in the final documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT and the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences; thirdly, the call on all States not parties to the NPT to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, promptly and without conditions, so as to achieve its universality; fourthly, urging all States, in particular the eight remaining States listed in annex 2 to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify that Treaty without further delay and without waiting for any other State to do so; fifthly, encouraging the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones; and, sixthly, encouraging efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the

States of the region and in accordance with the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

My delegation will vote in favour of the eighteenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 1, despite concerns regarding the language of the draft resolution. With regard to the eighteenth preambular paragraph, the text does not faithfully reflect the agreed language of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, which emphasizes the deep concerns about the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, which continue to underpin efforts by all States towards a world free of nuclear weapons.

Similarly, operative paragraph 1 does not cover the implementation of obligations under the NPT and the steps and actions agreed by the previous NPT Review Conferences.

Mr. Pak Chol Jin (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): My delegation takes the floor to explain its position, first of all, on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, sponsored by New Zealand.

As is well known, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made sincere efforts to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula by taking positive measures to place a moratorium on nuclear tests and intercontinental ballistic missile launches, including the closure of nuclear-test sites. However, the draft resolution severely distorts the essence of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, in total disregard for its root causes and present status. Furthermore, it unilaterally denounces the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and ignores the principle of objectivity and impartiality. The draft resolution fuels only confrontation and animosity, as it is biased and unbalanced. The narrow-minded sponsors of the draft resolution deserve our strong opposition and rejection. In that context, my delegation will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24.

My delegation categorically rejects draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, entitled “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”, sponsored by Japan. Nowhere in the draft resolution can we find the willingness or intention to engage in dialogue towards a world free of nuclear weapons. In fact, Japan is not in a moral or practical position to poke its nose into nuclear issues on the Korean peninsula. It committed Class A crimes against humanity, the Korean people and many other Asian

peoples in the past century. To date, it has refused to liquidate its past, let alone make an apology or offer compensation to the victims. Furthermore, under guise of being the victim of nuclear bombs, it seeks to become a military Power in the region, stockpiles huge amounts of plutonium and refuses to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. If Japan continues its hypocrisy, the nation will remain an isolated island country.

My delegation takes this opportunity to again express its complete rejection of the central resolutions of the Security Council mentioned in the draft resolution. My delegation will vote against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1

Mr. Robotjazi (Islamic Republic of Iran): I take the floor to explain my delegation's vote with regard to draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.1 and A/C.1/74/L.2.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.1. Its third preambular paragraph emphasizes respect for non-proliferation principles. The tenth and eleventh preambular paragraphs recognize the importance of establishing a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone and the essential role of the United Nations in that regard. Operative 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 the spirit of the draft resolution. The substance of the draft resolution has not changed for several years, due to the desire to maintain the consensus on it.

Now the situation has changed, as some have chosen to break the three-decade long consensus on the draft draft. Therefore, there is no longer any justification for refraining from updating the substance of the draft resolution. We urge the sponsor of the draft resolution to delete the ninth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 4, regarding peace negotiations in the Middle East. Since no such peace negotiations exist, all we have and all we see in that part of the Middle East are Israel's relentless aggression and brutal occupation, with the backing of the United States.

The draft resolution should include expressions of regret regarding the lack of progress in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, as well as Israel's refusal to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and place its nuclear facility under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. It is no surprise

that Israel, as the only impediment to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, votes against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.1.

The United States, the most irresponsible nuclear-weapon State, also votes against the draft resolution, while it has a clear international commitment and responsibility to undertake all the necessary measures for the prompt implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. That proves once again that the United States is not a reliable party in international or bilateral agreements.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, as it reflects the concern of the solid majority of States that the Israeli regime, as the only non-party to the NPT in the Middle East, is the source of nuclear proliferation in that region. Draft resolution A/C.1/74/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.

During its short history, the Israeli regime has waged 17 wars, committed aggression against all its neighbours, used force against countries of the region and continued to illegally occupy the territories of several neighbouring countries. On 29 August 2018, speaking at Dimona, Israel's nuclear-weapon development centre, 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 Israel's illicit nuclear-weapons programme.

We fully support operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, which call on Israel to accede to the NPT without further delay, renounce the possession of nuclear weapons and place all of its nuclear facilities under the full scope of IAEA safeguards. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to seek and support meaningful steps aimed at making progress towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East in appropriate international forums, including the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT as well as the conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, to be convened by the Secretary-General in November.

Iran will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, consistent with its principled position on nuclear disarmament. The adoption of that Treaty was the right step in the right direction. We continue to support its overall objective. The Treaty complements the NPT. It should also be complemented by the urgent commencement of negotiations and the conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons in a verifiable and irreversible manner.

Let me also explain my delegation’s vote with regard to draft decision A/C.1/74/L.11, entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

The Islamic Republic of Iran strongly believes that any instrument that seeks to ban the production of and provide for the total elimination of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear-explosive devices should be comprehensive and non-discriminatory. It must be of a nuclear disarmament nature and, accordingly, its scope must cover the past, present and future production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear-explosive devices and provide for the verifiable declaration and total elimination of all stocks of such materials worldwide, at a fixed date. Accordingly, such an instrument should oblige all nuclear-weapon possessors and all nuclear-weapon States, without exception, to completely end the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear-explosive devices and to declare and destroy all their stockpiles of such materials, within a specified time frame, in an irreversible and transparent manner and under strict international verification.

We will abstain in the voting on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.11 because it does not advocate an instrument capable of addressing all the conditions I mentioned. Instead, it advocates the commencement of negotiations on such a treaty on the basis of a limited mandate contained in an old document, which is no longer relevant to today’s reality.

Mr. Ahmed (Pakistan): This is Pakistan’s explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, entitled “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”.

Pakistan continues to concur with the primary purpose and focus of the draft resolution. Pakistan is not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

Nuclear Weapons, and is therefore not bound by any of its provisions or by the conclusions or recommendations emanating from its various Review Conferences. We will therefore vote against the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs, while voting in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

For the very same reason, we will also abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.4 as a whole, 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”, as well as on the sixth preambular paragraph.

I would also like to share our explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.17, entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”. Pakistan has supported the draft resolution in the past, since we agree with its objectives. However, this year we will abstain in the voting on the text. Pakistan has consistently signalled its willingness to consider measures for restraint, risk reduction and the avoidance of an arms race in our region. Pakistan also continues to support international arms control and disarmament initiatives that are equitable and non-discriminatory in character. However, progress on those initiatives cannot take place in a vacuum or be de-linked from global and regional security challenges.

Unfortunately, the sponsor of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.17, which through this draft resolution claims to promote de-alerting, de-targeting and the reduction of risks relating to nuclear war, in fact relies on the continuous expansion and modernization of its conventional and nuclear arsenals and increasing the readiness of its nuclear forces by taking steps — such as the canisterization of missiles, the induction of destabilizing weapon systems, and forced postures and security doctrines — that have an offensive, rather than defensive, intent.

The sponsor of the draft resolution, in the elusive pursuit of a new normal, has continuously sought to create space for a limited war under the nuclear overhang. We witnessed a demonstration of the such reckless behaviour in February this year in our region. The narrative that limited conventional conflict is possible under the nuclear threshold, without any risk of escalation, must be challenged by the international community.

As of last year, the sponsor of the draft resolution has also nuclearized the Indian Ocean. It claims to

conduct deterrence patrols. The challenges related to command and control when it comes to bringing nuclear weapons to the sea will certainly not reduce the nuclear danger in South Asia. Neither will the conversation under way relating to the revision of doctrine to adopt a pre-emptive counter-force help reduce the risk of a nuclear war. Winning an election by whipping the war frenzy and issuing nuclear threats during an electoral campaign will also not contribute to the objectives of the draft resolution.

Under the circumstances, it is difficult for us to support the draft resolution on reducing nuclear danger, presented by a State that has taken steps that will increase the nuclear danger in South Asia, especially since last year. No proposal designed to create good optics can provide cover for the destabilizing and dangerous developments in South Asia unleashed by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

I would also like to offer our explanation of vote on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.11, entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”. The draft decision recalls resolution 73/65, adopted by the General Assembly on the topic last year. My delegation was compelled to vote against that resolution because of its glaring shortcomings. Our consistent and principled position on the issue is well known. A treaty banning the future production of fissile material would simply freeze the status quo to the strategic advantage of a select few. It would neither effectively serve the objective of disarmament nor of non-proliferation in all its aspects. By perpetuating the asymmetries in existing stocks of fissile material, it would be detrimental to global and regional strategic stability and gravely prejudice Pakistan’s security.

A cut-off only treaty would accentuate the strategic imbalance in South Asia, which is already being exacerbated by the continued exercise of double standards and discrimination. Similar to Pakistan’s stance towards the ill-advised Group of Governmental Experts established in 2014, Pakistan chose not to participate in the so-called High-level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group. The limited and incomplete composition of that Expert Group, as well as its divisive genesis, restrictive mandate and partial basis of work, was ill-suited for the task that it arrogated to itself. We do not recognize the conclusions or recommendations produced by that Expert Group

and do not consider its report (see A/73/159) to be an acceptable basis for further work.

Forward movement on fissile material-related issues cannot be achieved by changing the format or forum, or by imposing solutions that exclude the views of major stakeholders. Significant differences continue to exist on the very objective and scope of the proposed treaty, which need to be addressed and resolved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, prior to considering the launch of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament. Progress cannot be achieved by repeating or staying loyal to the tried and tested failed and defunct approaches of the past. Such considerations leave us with no option but to vote against the draft decision.

I would also like to offer Pakistan’s explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”. The first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament emphasized that, in adopting disarmament measures, the right of each State to security should be kept in mind and that, at each stage of the disarmament process, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and military forces. Pakistan believes that that cardinal objective can be achieved only as a cooperative and universally agreed undertaking, through a consensus-based process involving all the relevant stakeholders.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted by a vote on 7 July 2017, did not fulfil those essential conditions, neither in terms of process nor of substance. Therefore, like all other nuclear-armed States, Pakistan did not take part in its negotiation. Pakistan does not consider itself bound by any of the obligations enshrined in the Treaty, which neither forms a part of, nor contributes to, the development of customary international law in any manner. In the light of those important considerations, my delegation is constrained to vote against the draft resolution.

Mr. Uzunovski (North Macedonia): I take the floor to explain that, after thorough consideration of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.13, North Macedonia has decided to withdraw its sponsorship. However, we will vote in favour of the draft resolution.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/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.1/74/L.1 was submitted by the representative of Egypt on 30 September. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.1.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Cameroon, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.1 was adopted by 172 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Zimbabwe 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.1/74/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.1/74/L.2 was submitted on 30 September by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the League of Arab States. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.2.

The Chair: A separate vote has been requested on the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/74/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, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia,

Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, France, Nigeria, Panama, United States of America

The fifth preambular paragraph was retained by 159 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

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

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, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize,

Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, France, Panama, United States of America

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 163 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Panama, Papua

New Guinea, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.2, as a whole, was adopted by 151 votes to 6, with 22 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Zimbabwe 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.1/74/L.4, 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.1/74/L.4 was submitted by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 30 September. The sponsor of the draft resolution is listed in document A/C.1/74/L.4.

The Chair: A separate recorded vote has been requested on the sixth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.4. I shall first put that paragraph to the vote.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia,

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 109 votes to 5, with 50 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.4, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, 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:

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, China, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.4, as a whole, was adopted by 110 votes to 43, with 20 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.6, 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.1/74/L.6 was submitted by the representative of Pakistan on 5 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.6. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Eritrea 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, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, 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, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.6 was adopted by 118 votes to none, with 63 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.11, 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 decision A/C.1/74/L.11 was submitted by the representatives of Canada, Germany and the Netherlands on 10 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.11.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia,

Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, 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 Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

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

Draft decision A/C.1/74/L.11 was adopted 177 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, 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.1/74/L.12 was submitted by the representative of Austria on 10 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.12.

The main sponsor has informed the Secretariat of the following oral revision. Operative paragraph 3 should now read:

"Welcomes that already 79 States had signed the Treaty and 33 States had ratified or acceded to it, as of 1 November 2019".

Additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. The Bahamas, Equatorial

Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and Zambia have also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The Chair: Separate votes have been requested on operative paragraphs 5 and 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12. I shall therefore put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote operative paragraph 5.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland

Operative paragraph 5 was retained by 108 votes to 40, with 13 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Against:

Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Poland,

Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Serbia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland

Operative paragraph 6 was retained by 109 votes to 26, with 23 abstentions.

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

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab

Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, 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, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Serbia, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, as a whole, was adopted by 119 votes to 41, with 15 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.13, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons".

I give the floor to the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.13 was submitted by the representative of Austria on 10 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.13. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea and Saint Kitts and Nevis have also become sponsors.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, 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, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Republic of Korea, 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, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.13 was adopted by 136 votes to 14, with 27 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.14, entitled

“Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

I give the floor to the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.14 was submitted by the representative of Mexico on 10 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.14. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee.

The Chair (*spoke in Spanish*): The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.14 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.17, entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

I give the floor to the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.17 was submitted by the representative of India on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.17. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea, Seychelles and Venezuela have also become sponsors.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, 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, 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:

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Georgia, Japan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.17 was adopted by 117 votes to 49, with 14 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.18, entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons”.

I give the floor to the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.18 was submitted by the representative of India on 11 October. The sponsors

of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.18. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Venezuela has also become a sponsor.

The Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, 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, Guyana, Japan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.18 was adopted by 115 votes to 50, 15 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19, entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19 was submitted by the representative of Myanmar on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.19. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Bhutan, Eritrea and Seychelles have also become sponsors.

The Chair: Separate recorded votes have been requested on the thirty-second preambular paragraph and operative paragraphs 12 and 16 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, 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, 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, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland

The thirty-second preambular paragraph was retained by 108 votes to 38, with 14 abstentions.

The Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 12.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Australia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Mali, Monaco, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Togo, Zimbabwe

Operative paragraph 12 was retained by 144 votes to 4, with 17 abstentions.

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

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Israel, Mali, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe

Operative paragraph 16 was retained by 157 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic

of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, South Africa, Sweden, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.19, as a whole, was adopted by 117 votes to 40, with 22 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.20, 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.1/74/L.20 was submitted by the representative of Egypt on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition on 13 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.20. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea, Seychelles and Vanuatu have also become sponsors.

The Chair: Separate recorded votes have been requested on the fourth, twelfth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on operative paragraphs 15 and 24 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.20. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I shall first put to the vote the fourth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia,

Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

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

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by 133 votes to 1, with 29 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, 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, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland

The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by 110 votes to 37, with 12 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Pakistan, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, France, Israel, Monaco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The twenty-eighth preambular paragraph was retained by 153 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Hungary, Monaco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Operative paragraph 15 was retained by 153 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, 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, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, 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, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, 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, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland

Operative paragraph 24 was retained by 111 votes to 36, with 12 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.20, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, 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, Cameroon, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of),

North Macedonia, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.20, as a whole, was adopted by 132 votes to 32, with 17 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.21, 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.1/74/L.21 was submitted by the representative of South Africa on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.21. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea, Seychelles and Togo have also become sponsors.

The Chair: A separate recorded vote has been requested on the eleventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.21. I shall put that paragraph to the vote now.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland,

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

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, 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, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Serbia, Spain

The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by 111 votes to 32, with 16 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.21, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, 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, China, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Japan, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.21, as a whole, was adopted by 129 votes to 37, with 12 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22, 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.1/74/L.22 was submitted by the representative of New Zealand on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.22. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Togo has also become a sponsor.

The Chair: Separate recorded votes have been requested on the sixth preambular paragraph and on operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22. 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:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Haiti, India, Japan, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland

The sixth preambular paragraph was retained by 108 votes to 36, with 14 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Albania informed the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against; the delegation of Haiti informed the Secretariat that it had not intended to participate.]

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Operative paragraph 6 was retained by 135 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Haiti informed the Secretariat that it had not intended to participate.]

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, 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, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino,

Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, 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, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.22, as a whole, was adopted by 142 votes to 5, with 30 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, 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.1/74/L.24 was submitted by the representative of New Zealand on 14 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.24. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea, Maldives and Vanuatu have also become sponsors.

The Chair: Separate recorded votes have been requested on the fourth and seventh preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I first put to the vote the fourth preambular paragraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, 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, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by 160 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

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

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 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, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, 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, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

India, Israel, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America

The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by 168 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of Italy 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.1/74/L.24, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, 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 Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Abstaining:

India, Mauritius, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, as a whole, was adopted by 177 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.36, 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.1/74/L.36 was submitted on 16 October by the representative of Nigeria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.36. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Zambia have also become sponsors.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.36 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.37, 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.1/74/L.37 was submitted on 16 October by the representative of Nigeria on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.37. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft resolution have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.37 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/74/L.41, 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.1/74/L.41 was submitted on 16 October by the representative of Thailand on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the States parties to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.41.

The Chair: The sponsors of the draft decision have expressed the wish that the Committee adopt it without a vote. Unless I hear any objection, I shall take it that the Committee wishes to act accordingly.

Draft decision A/C.1/74/L.41 was adopted.

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, 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.1/74/L.47 was submitted by the representative of Japan on 17 October. Subsequently,

revised draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1 was submitted on 31 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1. The additional sponsors are listed in the e-deleGATE portal of the First Committee. Equatorial Guinea has also become a sponsor.

The Chair: Separate recorded votes have been requested on the second, fourth, eighth, sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and on operative paragraphs 1, 3 (c), 3 (d), 3 (e), 3 (f) and 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1. I shall now put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

Ifirstputtothevotethesecondpreambularparagraph.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, 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, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland,

Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mexico, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The second preambular paragraph was retained by 149 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions.

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

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Austria, India, Ireland, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by 158 votes to 2, with 7 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, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, 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, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives,

Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America

The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by 155 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia,

Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The sixteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 150 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States of America

The eighteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 147 votes to none, with 18 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, 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, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

China, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Israel, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America

The nineteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 155 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria, Brazil, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa

Abstaining:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 1 was retained by 133 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

China, Pakistan, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Monaco, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 (c) was retained by 145 votes to 3, with 15 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria, Brazil, Ireland, Mexico, United States of America

Abstaining:

Algeria, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand,

Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste

Operative paragraph 3 (d) was retained by 132 votes to 5, with 21 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

China, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 (e) was retained by 139 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions.

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

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, 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, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, 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, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands,

South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

China, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Israel, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Zimbabwe

Operative paragraph 3 (f) was retained by 151 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, 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, 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, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint

Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste

Operative paragraph 5 was retained by 149 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions.

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

The Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, as a whole.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by votes 148 votes to 4, with 26 abstentions.

[Subsequently, the delegation of the Philippines informed the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour; the delegation of Nigeria had intended to abstain]

The Chair: I shall now give the floor to those delegations that wish to speak in explanation of vote or position after the adoption of the draft resolutions and decisions.

Mr. Ji Zhaoyu (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): The Chinese delegation voted against draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47, as a whole, as well as against the sixteenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and

operative paragraphs 3 (c), 3 (e), 3 (f) and 5. I would like to briefly explain China's votes on those paragraphs.

With regard to the fissile material cut-off treaty, China has always maintained that reaching a comprehensive and balanced programme of work in the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and negotiating the treaty under the Shannon Mandate is the only viable way forward. The moratorium does not have a clear definition or scope and cannot be verified. It therefore has very little meaning in practice and could undermine the international community's political motivation to negotiate the cut-off treaty.

With respect to visiting areas that have been affected by nuclear bombs, China believes that an accurate and comprehensive understanding of history is crucial to preserving the post-war international order and to the future of international peace. The international community should therefore pay the greatest attention. China extends great sympathy to the people of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, who endured immense suffering. China is not against the visit itself, or the people in the area. However, China is of the view that learning from history and reflecting on how to prevent past tragedies from recurring are much more meaningful than oral propaganda and invitations to visit.

Turning now to nuclear disarmament verification, certain paragraphs list concrete exercises. China believes that either the Group of Governmental Experts, under the United Nations framework, or the CD, according to its own rules of procedure and through discussion, must decide whether or not to take that approach. Incorporating pre-conclusions in United Nations draft resolutions or imposing such an approach on Member States is inappropriate.

With regard to the paragraph on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China persists in its efforts to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, maintain stability and peace in the area and resolve issues through dialogue and consultation. China's main concern is that the paragraph includes content that goes above and beyond the provisions of Security Council resolutions, thereby giving the impression that it has misinterpreted Council resolutions. Therefore, China cannot support it.

China abstained in the voting on draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.13, entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", and A/C.1/74/L.21, entitled "Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world", and

would like to take this opportunity to briefly explain its position on both.

I take this opportunity to emphasize that China has attached great importance to the possible humanitarian consequences for the use of nuclear weapons and understands the legitimate concerns of the international community in that regard. From the very first day it possessed nuclear weapons, China has stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We have always abided by the policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons. We have explicitly undertaken not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States. That policy and commitment constitute the best practice for implementing the humanitarian concept.

Mr. Horne (Australia), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.

China also believes that the goal of nuclear disarmament cannot be accomplished in one step and that over-emphasizing humanitarian issues while neglecting other important elements that are closely related to nuclear disarmament will not be conducive to achieving results in the process of nuclear disarmament. Instead, it will interfere with and undermine the consensus-based conclusions already reached.

Ms. Jáquez Huacuja (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): This is the explanation of vote of the delegation of Mexico with regard to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, entitled "Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons".

Mexico and Japan maintain very close cooperation on the areas of non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and we will continue to cooperate thereon. Mexico understands the motivations of the authors of the draft resolution. We believe in the need to seek unity and joint courses of action to achieve a nuclear-weapon-free world and maintain peace through effective multilateralism and the pre-eminence of international law. States must therefore meet our international obligations and commitments without conditions.

That is why it has not been possible for us to support the draft resolution. The language in several paragraphs reinterprets prior agreements made by the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in particular the obligations and provisions listed in article VI of the NPT. Furthermore, the draft resolution includes notions of conditionalities for

compliance with obligations for nuclear disarmament and does not acknowledge differentiated responsibilities between nuclear and non-nuclear States. We are also concerned about the fact that the draft resolution includes references to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that do not match the language agreed in other resolutions and documents, including the draft resolution on the subject that Mexico co-authored.

Lastly, we reiterate that Mexico is of the view that adopting the draft resolution is not a precedent and does not imply a change in obligations and bilateral commitments for nuclear disarmament. Similarly, the language in the draft resolution cannot be considered a substitute for the language agreed by the parties to the NPT. My delegation reserves the right to present its position on the Treaty at the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT. The General Assembly is not the appropriate forum in which to agree upon the content of the Review Conference. We stand ready to continue discussing all of those issues with the authors of the draft resolution.

Mr. Makaiowski (Sweden): Sweden abstained in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.12, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, for the following reasons.

Sweden actively participated in the negotiations in 2017 that led to the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). At that time, we voiced our concerns about certain shortcomings in the draft. The Swedish Government subsequently undertook an independent inquiry in order to analyse the consequences of Sweden’s possible accession to the Treaty. The report of the inquiry was published earlier this year. After careful consideration and extensive consultations, the Government announced in July that Sweden would refrain from signing or seeking the ratification of the TPNW in its current form. That is largely due to the shortcomings in the Treaty, which Sweden addressed during the negotiations in 2017. Sweden will seek to become an observer State once the Treaty enters into force, in order to actively follow its further development.

Mr. Sparber (Liechtenstein): I take the floor to explain Liechtenstein’s vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, which we just adopted.

Liechtenstein appreciates the efforts of the main sponsor, Japan, in presenting the draft resolution to the First Committee in a new shape. Despite major

changes to the text in comparison to last year, however, Liechtenstein is still not in a position to support the text — that has been the case since 2016 — and again abstained in the voting on the draft resolution.

Liechtenstein took that position after careful evaluation of the new elements, which resulted in the recognition that our fundamental concerns with the previous editions of the text persist. The current geopolitical situation and the erosion of the international rules-based order, in particular in the areas of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, call for the unequivocal support of our common acquis of past agreements in this field, especially in the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its Review Conferences.

Against that backdrop, Liechtenstein considers the formulation in operative paragraph 1 unacceptable, as it introduces a qualification to the clear obligations of the nuclear-weapon States under article VI of the NPT and undermines the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, as previously agreed.

In view of the upcoming discussions on the Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT, such an attempt at weakening what should unite us is unfortunate. Liechtenstein places on record that it will not accept that or any other elements of the draft resolution, either as a basis or as guidance towards the outcome of the 2020 NPT Review Conference.

As last year, we are also dissatisfied with the approach of the draft resolution towards the urgent entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). While we should be united in our call on all missing States, and in particular the annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the CTBT without delay and without waiting for any other State to do so, the text suggests that a moratorium could be an acceptable effort by the nuclear-weapon States to comply with past commitments. Today more than ever, we witness at first-hand the direct negative implications for global security of a CTBT that has not yet entered into force, as violations of the prohibition on nuclear tests continue. Liechtenstein therefore clearly distances itself from any message to the effect that the international community is reducing efforts towards the entry into force of the CTBT.

Mr. Leopoldino (Brazil): My delegation asked for the floor to explain its vote on draft resolutions A/C.1/74/L.24 and A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1.

Brazil voted in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.24, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, in the light of our continued support for the integrity and entry into force of the Treaty as an important nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measure. However, we regret the continued reference made in the draft resolution to Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), which we believe is counter-productive in efforts towards the Treaty’s entry into force and unduly encroaches upon the responsibilities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. For that reason, we abstained in the voting on that paragraph.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, my delegation would like to commend Japan for drawing attention to an important issue by submitting the text. While Brazil shares Japan’s overarching goal of a world without nuclear weapons, as set out in the draft resolution, my delegation has deep concerns about some elements of its language. Furthermore, we are of the view that such language is hardly conducive to promoting common understanding in that regard.

In concrete terms, some elements of the draft text seem to reinterpret or limit the obligations and commitments derived from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its review process. Our delegation repeatedly pointed out those concerns during the consultations on the draft resolution, both in Geneva and New York. We regret that our suggestions were not taken into account.

With regard to the second preambular paragraph, our delegation is concerned about the characterization of the NPT as an essential foundation for achieving the goal of a world without nuclear weapons. We would have preferred the use of the term “cornerstone” to refer to the relevance of the NPT to the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, in line with long-standing practice.

With regard to operative paragraph 1, Brazil believes that the language contained therein suggests that the achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons, which is a legally binding obligation derived from article VI of the NPT, is contingent upon the easing of international tensions and the strengthening of trust among States.

We are also very concerned about the most recent revision of the draft, which also suggests that the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons is dependent upon the strengthening of the international non-proliferation regime. Not only is that language not in line with the obligations of all States parties to the NPT under article VI and the commitments undertaken in its review process, but it is also at odds with its own fourteenth preambular paragraph, which recognizes that nuclear disarmament and the enhancing of international security are mutually reinforcing.

With respect to paragraph 3 (d), the language contained therein weakens the calls for States to sign and ratify the Treaty, in particular annex 2 States, and elevates the importance of moratoriums on nuclear tests. While such moratoriums are important interim measures, there are by no means a substitute for the entry into force of the Treaty, which is as urgent today as it was when it was adopted, 20 years ago.

Mr. Sánchez de Lerín (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): Spain would like to explain its vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.36, entitled “African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty”, which was adopted by consensus.

The entry into force, in 2009, of the Treaty of Pelindaba, on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in Africa, was an important element in strengthening international peace and security, which is of particular importance for all African countries. Spain has always provided its unequivocal support for the objectives of the Treaty of Pelindaba and welcomes its entry into force. Spain maintains close relations with all African countries and has made considerable efforts, through the efforts of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, to promote sustainable development in all African countries. Spain is willing to make the necessary efforts to ensure that the States parties to the Treaty of Pelindaba acquire the capabilities required in their respective territories.

After very carefully considering the invitation extended to Spain to sign Protocol III of the Treaty of Pelindaba, in consultation with our Parliament and taking into consideration the guidelines adopted by consensus in the United Nations Disarmament Commission at its substantive session held in 1999 on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, my Government decided not to sign the Protocol, which we then communicated to the

depository of the Treaty. In that regard, I would like to highlight two points.

First, the Treaty of Pelindaba does not include any provision, obligation, guarantee or safeguard in the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation that Spain has not already adopted in its national territory. Through its membership of several international organizations, Spain is bound by obligations and safeguards in the framework of the European Atomic Energy Community and the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, complemented by the Additional Protocol, which it signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which go above and beyond those contained in the Treaty of Pelindaba, to which it fully adheres.

Secondly, the entire territory of Spain has been militarily denuclearized since 1976. The prohibition to produce, install or stockpile such weapons throughout the country was reinforced by the Parliament when Spain became a member of NATO, in 1981, and approved in a referendum held in March 1986. Consequently, Spain has already taken all of the necessary measures to ensure that the provisions of the Treaty of Pelindaba are implemented across its national territory.

Spain has joined the consensus on this particular draft resolution since it was introduced in 1997. However, Spain does not support the mentioned consensus on paragraph 5 and, for that reason, it has worked with other delegations to find more balanced wording that is acceptable to all parties. We trust that talks on the draft resolution can produce satisfactory results for future sessions of the First Committee.

Mr. Flynn (Ireland): I asked for the floor to explain our vote on draft resolution A/C.1/74/L.47/Rev.1, “Joint courses of action and future-oriented dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons”, sponsored by Japan.

Ireland welcomes the dialogue and strong engagement of the main sponsor in preparing the draft

resolution. However, Ireland was not able to vote in favour because certain elements reinterpret a number of important outcomes and undertakings related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). Ireland cannot accept any implication that conditionality applies to disarmament obligations.

The entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its universalization are key priorities for Ireland, and the language on that point is insufficient.

While welcoming the efforts of the main sponsor to include the issue of humanitarian consequences, Ireland abstained in the voting on that paragraph, as, in our view, it insufficiently captures the devastating consequences that would result from nuclear-weapons use and does not adequately capture the urgency of the issue.

Ireland also regrets the lack of a comprehensive gender perspective in the draft resolution.

Ireland’s voting pattern is a reflection of our concerns about the implications of accepting a reinterpretation of clear and unambiguous existing language on commitments undertaken by all States parties to the NPT. That is particularly important ahead of the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT and taking into account the significant challenges multilateral disarmament today.

The Acting Chair: We have exhausted the time available to us this afternoon. There are a number of speakers remaining on the list of speakers who wish to speak in explanation of vote after the voting. The next meeting of the First Committee will be held on Monday at 10 a.m., when we will hear those remaining statements under cluster 1 and take action on the remaining draft resolutions and draft decisions listed in informal paper No.1/Rev.3.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.