



General Assembly

Seventy-third session

First Committee

26th meeting

Thursday, 1 November 2018, 3 p.m.
New York

Official Records

Chair: Mr. Jinga (Romania)

*In the absence of the Chair, Ms. Edwards (Guyana),
Vice-Chair, took the Chair.*

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda items 93 to 108 (continued)

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

The Acting Chair: Before proceeding further, I want to inform the First Committee that due to a family emergency, the Chair of the Committee cannot be with us today. Our thoughts and prayers are with him and his family at this difficult time.

The Committee will now begin the third and final phase of its work, namely, action on all draft resolutions and decisions submitted under agenda items 93 to 108. The Committee will be guided in that regard by the informal papers issued by the Secretariat that list the draft resolutions and draft decisions on which action will be taken each day. Informal paper No. 1/Rev.3 has been circulated and is posted on the wall of the conference room. We will first take action on the drafts under each cluster listed in it. The Secretariat will revise the informal paper on a daily basis in order to update the drafts 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's desk to the left of the rostrum.

Before we proceed, I propose that we follow the same procedures adopted by the Committee at previous sessions concerning the conduct of business during this action phase. That is to say, we will observe the following established four-step process. First, we will hear general statements under each cluster. Secondly, we will hear explanations of vote before action. Thirdly, we will take action on the drafts, and, lastly, we will hear explanations of vote after action has been taken. Under each cluster listed for any given day, the Committee will first hear general statements. At the same time, delegations will have a final opportunity to introduce draft resolutions and draft decisions ready for action on that day or at subsequent meetings. I would kindly request that they be as brief as possible.

Next, delegations wishing to explain their positions on any of the drafts under a cluster will have the opportunity to do so in a single intervention before the Committee proceeds to take action on the 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. 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”.

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>).

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Once the Committee completes action on all draft resolutions and 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. As with the consolidated explanations of vote before the voting, delegations are requested to make their explanations in one intervention.

Also in accordance with rule 128 of the rules of procedure, sponsors of draft resolutions and 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 decision are requested to kindly inform the Secretariat of their intention as early as possible and before the day's meeting begins. Delegations wishing to postpone action on any draft they have 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 ensure that every delegation fully understands the process for the action phase, the Secretariat has prepared an information sheet similar to the one circulated in previous years regarding the ground rules for taking action on draft resolutions and decisions. It has also been circulated in the room. With members' full cooperation, I intend to follow the procedure I have just explained in order to ensure our full and efficient utilization of the remaining time for this final stage of our work. May I take it that the Committee wishes to proceed accordingly?

It was so decided.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on the draft resolutions and decisions listed under cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons", as set out in informal paper No. 1/Rev.3. Once we complete action on cluster 1, we will proceed to take action on

the draft resolutions and decisions listed under cluster 2, "Other weapons of mass destruction".

In accordance with past practice, if we do not complete action on the draft resolutions and decisions listed in the informal paper for a particular meeting, the Committee will first finish action on the drafts remaining in that informal paper before starting action on the next cluster.

I now open the floor for delegations wishing to make either a general statement or to introduce new or revised draft resolutions under cluster 1. I would once again like to remind all delegations that the sponsors of draft resolutions and 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 vote before or after action is taken. General statements are limited to five minutes.

Mr. Hwang (France) (*spoke in French*): I have the honour to take the floor on behalf of China, the United States, France, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom to make a general statement before the voting on cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons".

As nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, our five countries continue to take a gradual approach to nuclear disarmament in a way that takes into account the current security environment and is based on the principle of the maintenance of strategic international stability and undiminished security for all. In that regard, we believe that we cannot achieve the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons without ending the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Our five countries reiterate their support for and willingness to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, that is, a fissile-material cut-off treaty, based on consensus and the participation of all countries interested in such a treaty. We continue to believe that the appropriate forum for negotiating such an instrument is the Conference on Disarmament (CD). We believe firmly that negotiations based on document CD/1299 and the mandate it contains will enable the concerns of all CD member States to be taken into account in a framework acceptable to them all.

We consider that the work that has been done so far on a fissile material cut-off treaty is very important.

We welcomed the report (see A/70/81) adopted in 2015 by consensus by the Group of Governmental Experts to make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to but not negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, as well as that adopted by the High-level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group this year (A/73/159), in which our five countries actively participated. We underscore the importance of promoting a common understanding of the many complex issues surrounding such a treaty. We therefore commend the thorough technical discussions that took place this year in the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Conference on Disarmament. We believe that the substantive work done so far in various forums represents a sound basis for ongoing efforts on the issue. In that regard, our five countries intend to support draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58, entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”, submitted to the First Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session.

Mr. Yermakov (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): I have a statement to make about procedure. This is a major issue and one that is especially important before we begin voting. I doubt that everyone here is aware that our American colleagues have invented a new procedure, a new disarmament instrument, as it were. They have been working to disarm their partners in our dialogue. That has produced some very interesting results. If members meekly follow all of Washington’s instructions and blindly support every American whim, they will of course receive their visas for participating in the work of the United Nations. It is quite another matter if they are upholding their States’ sovereign interests, which clearly do not always coincide with those of the United States. Then they have problems with being granted American visas to come here to the United Nations in New York. For four months now Washington has been denying a visa to a key member of the Russian delegation, the head of a department in our Ministry of Foreign Affairs who is specifically responsible for the work of the First Committee.

We get the impression that Washington no longer understands that all of us are here in the First Committee of the General Assembly to find mutually acceptable ways to strengthen international security, not to blindly follow any and all American orders, as some so-called United States allies have lately been doing. I would

like to remind the Committee that the right to host the Headquarters of the United Nations was granted at a time when it seemed that the United States of America was a responsible State. It took on the obligation to further our work in our Organization in every possible way. As we all know, one of the basic functions of the host country is the unconditional issuing of visas to all official State representatives coming to United Nations Headquarters for events at our international Organization. But what are we seeing in practice? This indisputable and unconditional obligation of the United States is being flagrantly violated. Washington is simply cutting off access to the United Nations for representatives of delegations whose views it does not like. Is that not a mighty position, worthy of a great Power? It certainly seems that the United States has suddenly and unilaterally decided to determine which of us merits a place at the United Nations and which does not.

Can it really be that the United States is so weak right now that American diplomacy has neither the patience, the intelligence or the analytic and intellectual ability to abide by the norms of international law or at least elementary standards of courtesy in international relations? Can it really be that the only weapon that remains in Washington’s arsenal is the flagrant violation of universal rights and the use of such shameless tactics as the denial of visas to State representatives to the United Nations? We have a question for our American colleagues, and for the Chair of this forum, and through him for the Secretary-General. Is it really possible that the founding principles of our Organization no longer have any meaning for the United States, one of its founders?

I have to conclude, because the buzzer has gone off. I would therefore like to urge the United States to reconsider and speedily issue a visa to Konstantin Vorontsov, who is one of my colleagues and the young Russian diplomat responsible for the work of the First Committee. I call on the Secretariat to ensure unimpeded access to the United Nations for him and for the representatives of all Member States, and to report this flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations to the Secretary-General, ensure that it is included in the records of this meeting and, of course, monitor the process for resolving the issue. I urge Committee members to vote according to their own conscience, not that of Washington.

The Acting Chair: Before giving the floor to the next speaker, I would like to remind delegations that we agreed earlier on a four-step process for the action phase. We are at step one of that process, which is for making general statements under cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons".

Mr. Gad (Egypt): On behalf of my delegation, I would like to begin by expressing our best wishes to the Chair of the Committee, who is absent today due to a family emergency.

As we begin the phase of taking action on draft resolutions related to nuclear disarmament, my delegation would like to make the following remarks. In recent years, threats to international peace and security have reached a level unprecedented since the era of the Cold War. Tensions among the major nuclear-weapon States are rising and serious accusations of non-compliance with key disarmament and arms-control treaties continue to accumulate, not to mention threats of withdrawal from such treaties. 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, it is costly and risky. The international community stands at a crossroads today. We can either stand idly by, waiting for a catastrophe to occur, or start taking bold and brave decisions.

Delegations voting on the set of draft resolutions before the Committee today have a clear choice to make with every vote they cast. It always boils down to whether each vote does or does not support the argument that nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are legitimate and consistent with human values and international humanitarian law. The three proposals submitted by Egypt and the Group of Arab States with regard to the Middle East are no exception to that choice. Support for them represents a commitment to the principled position that weapons of mass destruction are illegitimate and violate basic human values and international humanitarian law. An unwillingness to support them represents a call for chaos, violence and disrespect for the rule of law at the international level.

Peace and security cannot be achieved in the Middle East by advocating deterrence and accumulating weaponry instead of engaging in establishing an equitable security architecture aimed at achieving the collective and collaborative security of all the States and peoples of the region. Practical steps towards

establishing a zone in the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction could have saved the region and the world from recent incidents involving the actual use of weapons of mass destruction and several instances of illegitimate military aggression, as well as chronic country-specific proliferation concerns. Previous attempts to address the issue have been blocked, thanks to a lack of political will on the part of those who continue to knowingly ignore the severity of the deteriorating security conditions in the region and the inevitability of further catastrophic consequences. The region is already witnessing a new chapter in a gravely alarming arms race, and we cannot continue to stand by with our hands tied. We urge all Member States to support the relevant proposals and honour previous agreements and unequivocal undertakings. Turning down an opportunity to invite the States of the region to engage in a constructive, inclusive and consensus-based process amounts only to a call for the continuation of violence, chaos and an arms race.

Lastly, it is indeed regrettable to see consensus being blocked on the resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which has enjoyed consensus for years. Such unsubstantiated actions only undermine the role of multilateral diplomacy and the principles and objectives of the United Nations.

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

Mr. Kritikos (European Union): First and foremost, I would like to express and convey our deepest sympathy to the Chair of the Committee.

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union. The candidate countries Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania; the country of the Stabilization and Association process and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia, align themselves with this statement.

The European Union reaffirms its full support for the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. 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 so far 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. 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 guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. We maintain the view that dialogue and the building of confidence among stakeholders represent 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 them, as decided by the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

The European Union has always expressed its readiness to assist in the process leading to the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction. After the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the European Union 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 create an enabling atmosphere and move the process forward. We are ready to consider supporting similar processes, including Track 1.5 events, that could facilitate dialogue and assist in preparing a meaningful intergovernmental conference. We continue to call on all the States in the region that have not yet done so to accede to and abide by the NPT, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, subscribe to The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and conclude a comprehensive safeguards agreement, the additional protocol and, as applicable, a modified small-quantities protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency. Such actions would be an important confidence- and security-building measure and could constitute tangible steps towards establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

In the 1995 Barcelona Declaration, the European Union and its member States, together with all the countries of the Middle East and North Africa, committed to the pursuit of a mutually and effectively

verifiable zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their delivery systems. Progress towards that objective is long overdue and we invite all parties to engage constructively in further efforts and dialogue in order to seek mutually acceptable solutions that would enable the convening of a meaningful conference on the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction.

The Acting Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of Austria to introduce draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.23 and A/C.1/73/L.24.

Ms. Tichy-Fisslberger (Austria): I have the honour to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, submitted by Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Thailand and my country, Austria. The draft resolution is sponsored by 67 countries.

After being opened for signature on 20 September last year, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is making rapid strides towards entering into force, with 69 signatures and 19 ratifications already. It is progressing faster than any previous treaty on weapons of mass destruction, and we look forward to its entry into force once it reaches 50 ratifications. With the Treaty’s adoption, a clear majority of States has decided that in the light of the new evidence of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and the risks they pose, the status quo is not acceptable. The Treaty strengthens and complements the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and in fact is essential to the full implementation of the NPT’s article VI. The NPT’s centrality is stressed both in the draft resolution and in the text of the Treaty. Both make it clear that the NPT is the cornerstone of the nuclear-non-proliferation and disarmament regime. Furthermore, the Treaty requires a higher standard for safeguards than the NPT and, unlike the NPT, also requires State parties that possess nuclear weapons to directly negotiate, conclude and maintain an adequate safeguards agreement. To quote the Secretary-General, it is a historic instrument that

“will form an important component of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime when it enters into force and enable 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.1/73/L.24 has been deliberately drafted as a purely technical document, with no preambular paragraphs and merely the customary implementation provisions for treaties. We would be grateful for the Committee's support.

I also want to take this opportunity to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.23, 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. It is sponsored by 83 countries and contains only technical updates of last year's text. As it was last year, the text is based entirely on the joint statement on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons delivered in New York on behalf of 159 countries at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The sponsors of the new draft resolutions are unquestionably committed to the NPT and to the commitments made 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.1/73/L.23, "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", and A/C.1/73/L.24, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons".

Lastly, I would like to make some remarks about other draft resolutions. We are very concerned about statements, as well as texts and resolutions, that seek to establish new conditions for progress and nuclear-disarmament obligations. At a time when we have a standstill in nuclear disarmament as well as reversals, thanks to the modernization and upgrade of nuclear weapons, we have recently been seeing increasing attempts to backtrack on parts of the NPT acquis. That is highly dangerous and very worrying, particularly in view of the upcoming 2020 NPT Review Conference. We should reaffirm that the NPT and the outcome documents of its previous Review Conferences remain fully valid until they have been fully implemented. We should seek concrete progress on the implementation of disarmament obligations and commitments. The status quo is unacceptable and indefensible, and we therefore cannot support any draft resolutions that seek to backtrack on or question existing treaty obligations.

The Acting Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of Canada to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58.

Ms. McCarney (Canada): On behalf of the delegation of Canada, I am very proud to formally introduce the annual First Committee draft resolution on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices, issued as document A/C.1/73/L.58. Canada would like to thank its sponsors Germany and the Netherlands for their support in bringing the draft resolution forward. This annual resolution has widespread support among the membership of the General Assembly, signalling the international community's shared view of the importance of a fissile material cut-off treaty for advancing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

(spoke in French)

This year's draft resolution recognizes the important work done in recent years on the content of a future treaty banning the production of fissile material. The text underscores in particular the recent findings of the High-level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group and its report (A/73/159), adopted by consensus in June. It also recognizes the contributions of the informal consultative meetings on a fissile material cut-off treaty that took place in New York in 2017 and 2018. The process enabled the discussions of the Preparatory Group to be as inclusive as possible, and we deeply appreciate the fact that more than 100 delegations participated in the process.

(spoke in English)

The draft resolution seeks to establish widespread support for the recommendations of the Preparatory Group, including the immediate commencement of negotiations on a treaty in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), and it looks to encourage member States, both in the context of the CD and elsewhere, to take concrete steps to implement those recommendations. We believe that broad support for this year's draft resolution would send a strong message about the importance of tangible progress on negotiations for a treaty as an inclusive, pragmatic and concrete way forward on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament that brings together all key stakeholders. We hope that all delegations will be able to vote in favour of this year's draft resolution.

The Acting Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of Kazakhstan to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46.

Mr. Tauassarov (Kazakhstan): I would like to call on all member States with a sincere request to support draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46, entitled “Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World”. When it was first adopted, three years ago, this resolution was supported by 133 States, showing their firm commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free world. We hope that given the world’s complex geopolitical realities, the number of members that will stand up for a world free of nuclear threats will increase.

During the informal consultations and individual discussions, we realized that member States had a diverse range of commitments, perspectives and activities on nuclear disarmament, but one common factor and approach unites us all. We all want a safe, peaceful world, free of nuclear threats, and we should pursue that goal in every possible way. We believe that our document makes a significant contribution to the overall process of building a safe and secure world. The Declaration contains the fundamental principles of nuclear disarmament, designed to rally the international community around the basic tenets of the Charter of the United Nations and provide the momentum to sustain them. The paragraphs that have been added to this year’s draft reflect events that have occurred over the past three years and do not affect the document’s balanced and bridge-building nature.

We would like to draw attention to the fact that our draft resolution is not a product of like-minded countries alone but is an open declaration, inviting us all to unite in working for a nuclear-weapon-free world. We very much hope to see the Committee’s support and demonstration of the political will needed for further progress and success in the nuclear-disarmament process. My delegation especially thanks the other sponsors of our draft resolution. They represent different parts of the world and have truly shown their valuable commitment to a nuclear-weapon-free world. We invite everyone to join us in solidarity with our aspirations, as one United Nations family and a common humankind with a shared destiny. I wish all members great success.

The Acting Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of Indonesia to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14.

Mr. Soemirat (Indonesia): I will be brief. I am speaking on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It has come to our attention that during the discussion on this particular cluster on 17 October (see A/C.1/73/PV.11), the fact that we introduced a draft resolution was not clearly stated due to the time limitations. We would therefore like to put on record that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries will submit draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14, entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”. We in the Non-Aligned Movement appreciate the support of all delegations on this particular draft resolution.

The Acting Chair: I now give the floor to the representative of Mongolia to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19.

Mr. Sukhee (Mongolia): I have the honour to introduce draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19, entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”. To date, the following delegations have joined as sponsors: Australia, Austria, the People’s Republic of China, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam. My delegation would like to express our gratitude to them for their valuable consideration.

This year we mark the twenty-sixth anniversary of Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status, which we declared in 1992 as a demonstration of our commitment to maintaining international peace and security. Since 1998, the General Assembly has been supporting and welcoming Mongolia’s efforts to promote and strengthen its status for the adoption of the biennial resolution. In 2012 the five nuclear-weapon States signed a joint declaration in which they pledged to respect Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status and not contribute to any act that would violate it. Owing to our consistent efforts and the support of the international community, today Mongolia’s nuclear-weapon-free status enjoys broad international recognition. Its unique status has been recognized as a contribution to nuclear non-proliferation and to the promotion of confidence and predictability in the region.

Mongolia will continue its efforts to help lead the way to a more peaceful and prosperous world by further consolidating its international security and nuclear-

weapon-free status. I would also like to convey my Government's strong support for nuclear-weapon-free zones, and to reassure the Committee that Mongolia will continue its efforts to cooperate with the United Nations and its Member States in strengthening the non-nuclear aspects of its security, which will contribute to stability, greater regional confidence and mutual beneficial cooperation in and beyond the region. It is our sincere hope that as in previous years, the draft resolution will receive the unanimous support of member States.

The Acting Chair: We have heard the last general statement. Before the Committee takes action on the draft resolutions and decisions in cluster 1, we will hear from delegations wishing to explain their positions on them.

Mr. Yermakov (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): My previous statement was on procedure. I will now say a few words on the substantive issue being considered in the First Committee. We have met here in order to solve problems related to international security, not to create new ones. Before we vote on the draft resolutions, therefore, I would like to once again express our concern about a problem that Washington created only very recently by announcing its official intention to withdraw from one of the key agreements in the area of nuclear-missile disarmament — the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF) — and to embark on accumulating an entirely unlimited arsenal of nuclear missiles. That is a direct violation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and will seriously damage the entire disarmament and non-proliferation process.

The arguments put forward by the United States do not stand up to any criticism, which is why the American delegation has made every possible effort to prevent the issue from being considered here in the First Committee. We have all seen how our American colleagues have run around the room and almost literally held a pistol to their vassals' heads to get them to join them in blocking even the introduction of our proposal for a draft resolution in support of the INF Treaty. We congratulate the United States, all the NATO countries and everyone here — all of them such great proponents of disarmament — on their success in shutting up those who genuinely speak for the interests of international security, the equitable and indivisible security of all States.

Not all countries are aware of the true situation surrounding the Treaty. We have not previously tried to take to a public forum to discuss the problems that have actually existed within its framework for many years now. We have been discussing them with our American colleagues and pointing out violations for the past 20 years. We have always acted within the framework of the Treaty, but those violations were very serious. Let me say once again that as long ago as 2000 we officially presented claims to the United States in connection with the fact that they were testing intermediate-range missiles, which they said were targets for their own anti-missile systems. A year later the problem emerged of strike drones emerged, which also fall under terminology defined in the Treaty. In Europe in 2010, as we all know — and we have often noted — the United States began to deploy its MK-41 vertical launching systems, whose uses include launching intermediate-range offensive missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. That was already a very serious violation of the Treaty. And only after that did the United States begin to come up with its claims about Russia as a way to somehow whitewash its own violations. That did not work, needless to say, as any expert will tell us. Except, of course, those in the United States, who have simply been pressured into keeping their mouths shut.

At the same time, Russia was working on universalizing the agreement and the obligations under it. Let me remind the Committee that we proposed considering the possibility of expanding the obligations under the Treaty to all States Members of the United Nations. We are open to any dialogue within its framework and continue to urge the United States not to withdraw from it. We call on all States to try to explain to our American colleagues how damaging such a step would be, and that particularly applies to our European partners, since the United States basically wants to turn Europe into a platform for its nuclear-missile testing.

Turning to another issue, I would like to draw the Committee's attention to draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, prepared by the League of Arab States, on the convening of a conference on establishing a zone in the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The Russian delegation supports that initiative. It is no secret that in the past few years we have undertaken considerable efforts to organize such a conference. We brought this up at the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 NPT Review

Conference and are ready to help to further advance that important cause. After all, this is merely about convening a conference. Is it really not possible for our American colleagues to agree to that? This is one of the obligations they signed on to back in 1995. Surely that at least can be achieved here, rather than working the room in the First Committee to try to persuade everyone not to support this draft decision. That is completely outside the norms of international relations.

Mr. Liddle (United Kingdom): Before I begin, could I ask you, Madam, to convey my delegation's best wishes to the Chair and his family.

I am speaking on behalf of France, the United States and my own country, the United Kingdom. I would like to explain our vote against draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.23, "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons", and A/C.1/73/L.62, "Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world".

The concerns resulting from the use of nuclear weapons are not new. They were written into the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in 1968 and captured in the outcome document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1978 (resolution S-10/2). The question is about the conclusions that we can draw from that. Some of those who continue to promote the humanitarian-consequences narrative contend that the route to the goal of nuclear disarmament is to try to prohibit the possession and use of nuclear weapons now, even if the States in possession of such weapons do not sign up to and are not bound by the prohibition. We find that approach deeply flawed. We believe that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is at odds with the NPT and risks undermining it, notably by making consensus difficult, if not impossible, during its review process. Moreover, it risks creating a less secure world, of the sort we inhabited before the NPT entered into force and became nearly universal. That was a time when many regions were faced with the prospect of nuclear proliferation, and when uncertainty and mistrust impeded access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons fails to account for the security considerations required for nuclear disarmament and will not eliminate a single nuclear weapon. Rather, it sets back the cause of implementing and strengthening the NPT regime in all its aspects by deepening the divide among NPT States parties.

We are committed to pursuing the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons and are active in that area, as we set out in our respective national statements earlier in the session. Creating and maintaining a world without nuclear weapons, however, cannot take place in isolation from the very real international security concerns that we face. We believe that an approach that addresses the challenges to the international security environment that make nuclear deterrence necessary is the only way to combine the imperatives of general and complete disarmament, in accordance with the goals of the NPT, and of maintaining global stability. Working together, we can create the conditions in which nuclear weapons will no longer be needed.

I would also like to speak on behalf of the same group of countries to explain our position on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24, "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons". We reiterate our long-standing, continued and well-known opposition to the Treaty. We firmly believe that the best way to achieve a world without nuclear weapons is through a gradual process that takes into account and seeks to ameliorate conditions in the international security environment. That proven approach to nuclear disarmament has produced tangible results over many years, including deep reductions in the global stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The Treaty fails to address the key issues that must be overcome to achieve and sustain global nuclear disarmament. It is clearly at odds with the NPT and risks undermining it. It ignores the international security context and regional challenges and does nothing to increase trust and transparency among States. It will not result in the elimination of a single weapon. It also fails to meet the highest standard of non-proliferation, the Additional Protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Indeed, it is creating divisions across the international non-proliferation and disarmament machinery that could make further progress on disarmament even more difficult.

We will not support, sign or ratify the Treaty, and it will not be binding on our countries. We do not accept any claim that it contributes to the development of customary international law or sets any new standards or norms. We call on all countries that consider supporting it to reflect seriously on its implications for international peace and security. Rather, we urge all States to commit to the continued success of the NPT, ensuring compliance, promoting its universalization and the highest standards of non-proliferation, and

responding to ongoing and emerging proliferation challenges wherever they occur. In that context, our three countries reiterate our commitment to continuing our individual and collective efforts within and consistent with the NPT framework to advance nuclear-disarmament goals and objectives.

Ms. Tichy-Fisslberger (Austria): I would like to explain my delegation's vote on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". Due to substantive changes, Austria changed its voting behaviour on the resolution last year and abstained in the voting on it, and this year we will do the same again. Some of the main elements of concern to us remain in the text and further changes to the text introduced this year are problematic for my delegation, as I will now indicate.

The language in draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54 deviates from the language agreed to at the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and in consensus documents. It therefore risks undermining long-standing agreements of the international community on nuclear disarmament. That is of great concern to us, particularly in view of the ongoing NPT review process. In that context, we reject the introduction of conditionality to commitments previously agreed to in the framework of the NPT, such as in the draft resolution's operative paragraph 3. Rather than imposing new conditions, we should recognize that the security situation is further endangered by the risk inherent in nuclear weapons and their catastrophic humanitarian consequences, which should compel us to make concrete progress towards a nuclear-weapon-free world. We regret that sponsors did not return to the language contained in the resolution's 2016 text (General Assembly resolution 71/49), which included a strong appeal for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). That is extremely important to my delegation and is correctly reflected in this year's draft resolution on the CTBT (A/C.1/73/L.26).

As a strong supporter of both the NPT and the CTBT, Austria cannot support a draft resolution that risks undermining the fundamental role that those Treaties play in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Furthermore, we miss references to important developments around the subject matter on this resolution, that is, the Treaty on the Prohibition of

Nuclear Weapons and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. We stand ready to continue working closely with the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54 in order to restore balance to the text and to find a text that unites member States again next year.

Mr. Gad (Egypt): I am taking the floor to explain my delegation's vote before the voting on three of the proposals presented to the Committee for action under this cluster, draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.25, A/C.1/73/L.26 and A/C.1/73/L.58.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.25, Egypt reiterates that The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation is a product of export-control regimes developed outside the United Nations in a discriminatory and non-inclusive manner. Egypt believes that besides being voluntary and non-verifiable, the Code is neither balanced in its approach nor comprehensive in its scope. It focuses on the issue of ballistic missiles while ignoring more advanced means for delivering weapons of mass destruction, such as cruise missiles. Since its adoption, it has significantly failed to develop in a manner capable of addressing these weaknesses and shortcomings. Furthermore, it still includes language that we believe has the potential to restrict States' right to the peaceful uses of outer space. We believe that any serious and comprehensive consideration of missile-related issues must take place in the context of the United Nations if such an endeavour is to enjoy legitimacy, balance, inclusiveness and effectiveness.

With respect to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26, Egypt will continue to vote in favour of it as a whole, as a sign of our continuing commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as of our support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its objectives. However, we want to once again express our concern about its fourth preambular paragraph, which refers to Security Council resolution 2310 (2016), on which Egypt also abstained in the voting in the Security Council in 2016 and expressed its substantive reservations about in detail. In that regard, we would like to reiterate our principled position on the practice of selectively resorting to the Security Council on matters that do not come under its mandate and in a way that infringes on the mandate of the General Assembly and the policymaking organs of certain treaties, in order to impose obligations that should be negotiated in an inclusive manner by all parties. With regard to the seventh preambular paragraph, we note

that the language this year included a reference to a joint ministerial statement of 27 September that was not endorsed by all member States and that contains elements we do not subscribe to. We hope that those controversial elements, which add no real value to the draft resolution, will be deleted in its future versions, in order to facilitate its adoption by consensus.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58, while Egypt has actively and constructively participated in the work of the High-level Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty Expert Preparatory Group and welcomed the Group's final report (A/73/159), we still find that the language of the draft resolution intentionally avoids any explicit references that would ensure that a future fissile material cut-off treaty would be negotiated in the context of the Conference on Disarmament and would be truly non-discriminatory or multilaterally or effectively verifiable. Furthermore, at the holistic level, some major nuclear Powers are setting multiple preconditions for the implementation of previously agreed nuclear-disarmament obligations and are equivocating on undertakings, arguing that the continued possession and renewal of nuclear arsenals are necessary for the maintenance of so-called strategic stability. In the circumstances, there can be little doubt that any negotiations on banning fissile material for weaponization purposes in the foreseeable future will exclude existing stockpiles, thereby turning the instrument into another non-proliferation measure that does not contribute to nuclear disarmament and thereby adding to the discrimination and huge imbalances between the obligations of nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States. My delegation's vote on this draft resolution today seeks to reiterate that Egypt will not accept a discriminatory fissile material cut-off treaty that does not include existing stockpiles.

Mr. Hwang (France) (*spoke in French*): This time I am taking the floor in my national capacity.

I would like to make it clear this year that in the First Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-third session, France is maintaining its previous position on various draft resolutions. France rejects any draft texts that contain references to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted on 7 July 2017, specifically draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.1, A/C.1/73/L.15, A/C.1/73/L.30, A/C.1/73/L.43 and A/C.1/73/L.44.

Mr. Kang Myong Chol (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): My delegation is taking the floor to explain its position on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty". My delegation will vote against it.

As everyone knows, this year the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took the initiative to discontinue its nuclear and intercontinental-ballistic-missile tests, dismantling its nuclear test site in an irreversible manner. Our discontinuation of nuclear tests is an important process with regard to global nuclear disarmament, and the proactive measures of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represent a significant contribution to international nuclear-disarmament efforts. However, the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26 have once again taken a confrontational position, regardless of the improvements we have made this year.

My delegation reached out to one of the draft resolution's sponsors with a flexible proposal, but the sponsoring States were so small-minded and prejudiced that they were unwilling to engage. Although the decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to discontinue its nuclear tests is firm and unwavering, we cannot vote in favour of a draft resolution that explicitly condemns it. My delegation regrets that we cannot arrive at a common understanding with the sponsors this year, but we will continue to reach out and facilitate dialogue and contact.

My delegation totally rejects draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, entitled "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", introduced by the representative of Japan. Let me emphasize a few points in that regard. First, the draft resolution contains several paragraphs related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that distort the spirit and essence of the Panmunjom declaration and the Singapore joint statement. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea committed to working towards the complete denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. At the same time, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States also committed to joint efforts to build a lasting and stable peace on the Korean peninsula and establish new bilateral relations, in accordance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries.

Secondly, Japan has no moral standing for putting forward such a draft resolution, let alone interfering

in the issues of the Korean peninsula. In the previous century Japan inflicted huge misfortune and suffering on Koreans and peoples of other Asian nations. Instead of learning a lesson from the past, this war-criminal State is now rushing headlong along the road of militarism, with wild ambitions for overseas expansion. It is changing its pacifist Constitution through a series of incremental revisions. While playing the role of the pitiable victim of nuclear bombing, Japan has its own axe to grind. It has accumulated more than 40 tons of plutonium and is ready to manufacture a nuclear weapon at any moment. Its actions will only compel the international community to better understand the political and moral arrogance of a small-minded country and its true colours as a country that seeks to disturb the peace.

The situation in North-East Asia is changing rapidly thanks to the series of negotiations held between North and South Korea and the United States. Japan alone has been marginalized in the structuring of relations among the neighbouring countries of the Korean peninsula. Japan has no say in Korean peninsula issues and should not interfere in the denuclearization and peacebuilding process there. Japan continues to go against current trends and disgraces itself as it refuses to reflect seriously on its past crime-ridden history of aggression. Japan should make the right choice. I want to sincerely counsel the Japanese representative that the only way that his country can become a normal State is by repenting for its past crimes against humanity and atoning for its sins as soon as possible. Otherwise Japan will forever live in debt as a contemptible, lonely island country. It had better not forget the disgrace and humiliation it suffered 70 years ago. My delegation hopes that the States Members of the United Nations can discern Japan's true identity and take a fair position on the draft resolution it has introduced.

Mr. Wood (United States of America): Madam Chair, I would like to request that you convey my delegation's thoughts to the Chair of the First Committee and his family at this very difficult time.

I am taking the floor to explain my country's position before the voting on draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.1, A/C.1/73/L.2 and A/C.1/73/L.54 and draft decisions A/C.1/73/L.10 and A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1.

For many years, my delegation has been pleased to join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.1, "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the

region of the Middle East", and the United States continues to support the overarching long-term goals that it represents, that is, the pursuit of a Middle East free of all weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, alongside a comprehensive and durable regional peace. We also continue to endorse a number of the key elements that it references, including its recognition of the practical need to build confidence and consensus among the States of the region and its acknowledgement of the importance of direct dialogue for resolving contentious issues

Unfortunately, however, my delegation cannot continue to support the draft resolution this year while turning a blind eye to the extremely unconstructive efforts of its sponsors, and others in the Group of Arab States, to advance a separate draft decision, A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, which would abandon the cooperative, consensus-based principles that draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.1 claims to endorse in favour of coercive solutions intentionally designed to isolate rather than engage. The United States deeply regrets the Arab Group's divisive, short-sighted approach in that regard, which we fear will cause profound damage to international efforts to advance the aims of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.1 and jeopardize any prospects for inclusive dialogue among the States of the region on security issues. While my delegation will vote no on the draft resolution, we hope that it will someday be possible to return to a consensus resolution on the issue once all the States of the region have committed to a more cooperative, constructive approach to it.

As in the past, my delegation will vote no on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2, "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East", because we believe its goals are fundamentally detrimental to achieving a Middle East free of all weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. Pursuing politically motivated resolutions aimed solely at singling out one State in good standing will in no way advance our shared goal of a safer and more secure Middle East. On the contrary, such 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 ongoing non-compliance

with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement. Those issues represent real risks to regional security and stability that would be much more appropriate topics for consideration in such a draft resolution. We urge all States of the region to refocus their attention on pursuing direct dialogue, practical steps and cooperation with their neighbours in the region to address such important real-world security issues, rather than pursuing vacuous and anachronistic multilateral resolutions that serve only to advance parochial political objectives.

My delegation will also abstain in the voting on the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs. Despite its position on those paragraphs, the United States continues to support the goal of achieving universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We recognize, however, that achieving that goal in the context of the Middle East is a long-term undertaking and will require that essential conditions be in place, including a comprehensive and durable peace in the region and full compliance by all States of the region with their arms-control and non-proliferation obligations.

The United States has traditionally not participated in action on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.10. However, we can no longer remain silent. For Iran to attempt to assert leadership on the issue of preventing the proliferation of ballistic missiles is the height of hypocrisy. Given Iran's long-standing and deeply troubling record of ballistic-missile development and proliferation, in violation of multiple Security Council resolutions, it is disappointing that any countries would make common cause with Tehran on this draft decision. The United States has taken note of those who have decided to do so. For that reason, my delegation will vote no on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.10, and we urge all responsible States to join the United States in voting against this hypocritical decision.

The United States deeply regrets the fact that the Arab Group has decided to move forward with draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, on convening a conference on the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the legitimate concerns expressed by other States in the region, including Israel. I would like to take this opportunity to briefly reiterate why my delegation believes the initiative to be fundamentally misguided and profoundly counterproductive to the

goals it purports to advance. The United States has long supported the goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, alongside a comprehensive and durable regional peace. However, we remain convinced that all arrangements and modalities for negotiating such a zone in any region of the world must be mutually agreed on among all the States of the region concerned and not imposed from the outside, which is consistent with international practice regarding such zones. We believe that such requirements are essential at every stage of any regional process aimed at establishing such a zone, not just in the concluding phases of any potential negotiations.

The Arab Group's draft decision fails to meet that fundamental requirement, because it seeks to advance proposals that lack consensus support in the region and has been pursued without any effort to address the legitimate concerns expressed by other parties in the region, particularly Israel. Rather than proposing terms for a process that could potentially achieve regional consensus or engaging directly with Israel on mutually acceptable terms, the Arab Group put forward a draft text that seeks to impose a resource-intensive annual United Nations-led process that would operate on an arbitrary timeline and be based on terms and modalities that the Arab States know to be completely unacceptable to Israel. Misleading references in the draft decision to consensus decision-making and arrangements freely arrived at by States of the region cannot conceal the fundamentally illegitimate nature of that effort, which is expressly intended to impose a narrow vision of how to pursue regional arms control over and against the legitimate views of other States of the region.

Despite cynical claims to the contrary, that approach will in no way advance the long-term goal of a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction or create opportunities for meaningful dialogue among the States of the region. If adopted, the draft decision will only further diminish trust and confidence among those States and jeopardize any prospects for productive dialogue on regional arms-control and security issues. By launching a negotiation process designed to exclude Israel, the Arab States have sent a clear signal that they are not interested in inclusive engagement or achieving meaningful progress on a zone but merely in achieving parochial objectives and scoring cheap political points at the expense of others in the region. Moreover, the proposal seeks to advance those short-sighted political objectives in a way that will drain resources and distract

attention from international efforts to address real security challenges in the region, including the serious, deplorable use of chemical weapons and the full range of Iran's destabilizing activities. Worse yet, it will do so while leaving the States Members of the United Nations to foot the bill at an annual estimated cost of more than \$1 million a year in perpetuity.

Let me be very clear. If the draft decision is adopted and the proposed conference convened, the United States will not attend it or contribute any resources to support it. We will regard any outcome of such a conference as fundamentally illegitimate, due to the absence of the participation by all the States of the region concerned. For the reasons I have outlined, my delegation will vote no on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1. We urge all responsible States to join the United States in voting against a wasteful, counterproductive and divisive decision and encourage its sponsors to adopt a more cooperative, consensus-based approach going forward.

I will now explain the decision of the United States to abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, entitled "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". The United States was a sponsor of the 2017 version of this draft resolution (General Assembly resolution 72/50), which, uniquely among resolutions focused on nuclear disarmament, recognized that progress on disarmament is inherently tied to the international security environment. As a result of that balanced and forward-looking approach, the 2017 resolution set a new baseline for cooperative nuclear-disarmament efforts that can achieve results, as reflected in the broad support for the resolution from nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States alike. This year's draft resolution remains the most realistic and practical of the nuclear-disarmament resolutions before the Committee and represents a positive effort by the sponsors to continue to set out a realistic and achievable agenda on nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, however, in some important ways it is also a step back from the baseline set in 2017, including a return to language that dates from a different time and security environment from those we are currently facing. To make progress towards our shared long-term goal of the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons, we should look forward, not backwards. We must not fixate on historic language that is out of date and out of step with the prevailing security environment, rather than

looking at the world as it is and working to create the conditions that will enable progress.

Despite those shortcomings, the United States will abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, in recognition of the efforts made by the sponsors to bridge the gap between nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States on nuclear disarmament. While we are unable to support the draft resolution, we appreciate Japan's efforts to recognize the challenging security environment we face and the need to address those challenges if we are to make tangible progress on disarmament.

Mr. Jadoon (Pakistan): I have asked for the floor to deliver Pakistan's explanations of vote on six draft resolutions and decisions before action is taken on them.

First, with regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2, entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East", Pakistan continues to concur with its primary purpose and focus. Pakistan is not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is therefore bound neither to any of its provisions nor to the conclusions or recommendations emanating from its various Review Conferences. Accordingly, we will vote against the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs, while voting in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

Secondly, we will vote in favour of draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, entitled "Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction". Our support is based on the fact that the proposal for establishing a zone in the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction has been the subject of numerous General Assembly resolutions and all the parties directly concerned have expressed their support for the concept. In that context, we would like to recall the consensus final document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2), which states, among other things, that nuclear-weapon-free zones are to be established on the basis of arrangements or agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned.

That fundamental principle was reiterated in the 1999 consensus guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones. The UNDC guidelines also emphasize, first, that the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone should emanate

exclusively from States within the region concerned and be pursued by all the States of that region. Secondly, all States concerned in the region should participate in the negotiations on such a zone and its establishment on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among those States. Thirdly, any proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at should be considered only after consensus on the objective has been achieved in broad consultations in the region concerned.

I turn now to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.23, entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”, and draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.62, “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”, to provide a joint explanation of our vote on both texts before the voting. We understand the growing sense of frustration on the slow pace of nuclear disarmament, and we are also mindful of the concerns associated with the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. We participated in the three international conferences held on the subject in 2013 and 2014. At the same time, we believe that the discourse on nuclear weapons cannot be reduced solely to its humanitarian and ethical dimensions by trivializing and ignoring the fundamental concerns of States that rely on them for their security. We need a non-divisive approach that unites us in our common endeavour to achieve nuclear disarmament, based on the cardinal principle of attaining equal and undiminished security for all States, as enshrined in the consensus final document of the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament (resolution S-10/2). In the light of such considerations, my delegation will be compelled to abstain in the voting on those two resolutions.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24, entitled “Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons”, it was emphasized at the first special session on disarmament that when in the process of the adoption of disarmament measures, the right of each State to security should be kept in mind and the objective at each stage of the disarmament process should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces. Pakistan believes that cardinal objective can be achieved only as a cooperative and universally agreed undertaking through a consensus-based process involving all relevant stakeholders. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, adopted by a vote on 7 July 2017, did not fulfil those essential conditions either in terms

of process or substance. Like all the other nuclear-weapon States, therefore, Pakistan did not take part in its negotiation. Pakistan does not consider itself to be bound by any of the obligations enshrined in the Treaty, which in no way forms a part of or contributes to the development of customary international law. In the light of those important considerations, my delegation feels constrained to vote against the draft resolution.

Lastly, Pakistan has consistently supported the annual resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, contained in draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26. We participated constructively in the negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Conference on Disarmament and voted for its adoption by the General Assembly in 1996. Since then, we have voted in favour of the annual CTBT resolution in the Committee and at the General Assembly. In the context of South Asia, Pakistan has made a proposal to convert our unilateral moratoriums into bilateral, legally binding arrangements. The debate in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on the membership criteria for non-NPT States affords NSG-participating Governments another opportunity to strengthen the norm on non-testing.

The fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution refers to Security Council resolution 2310 (2016). We are wary of seeing the Council define legislative requirements for member States and enter into areas that are not necessarily under its jurisdiction. Nor are we bound by any provisions emanating from the NPT or its Review Conferences, including as stated in the seventh preambular paragraph, or from any other instrument to which Pakistan is not a party. In line with its consistent support for the CTBT’s objectives and purposes, Pakistan will again vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26 as a whole and abstain in the voting on the seventh preambular paragraph, while voting in favour of the fourth preambular paragraph.

Mr. Giacomelli (Brazil): My delegation would like to take the floor to provide an explanation of vote before the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, “United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.

The Brazilian delegation will abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54. Although we share with its sponsors the ultimate goal of complete nuclear disarmament, we believe that last year’s version (General Assembly resolution 72/50) represented a disappointing

step backwards in our efforts to completely eliminate nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, this year's draft has gone further in that direction. Although it aims to renew the global commitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons, it once again fails to mention the adoption in July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, a milestone in the disarmament and non-proliferation regime. It is inconceivable not to refer to an international legally binding instrument that has been adopted by a majority of States Members of the United Nations and has received overwhelming support from the international community, including civil society, which was recognized for those efforts with a well-deserved 2017 Nobel Peace Prize.

We also regret the fact that this year's resolution again contains diluted provisions related to previous commitments on nuclear disarmament. With regard to operative paragraph 2, although we welcome the inclusion of a reference to article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), we are still disappointed that the reference to the unequivocal undertaking by nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear-weapon arsenals, as enshrined in the consensus outcome documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the NPT, continues to be reinterpreted and severely diluted.

Brazil is also very concerned about the introduction of language in various operative paragraphs that establishes a relationship of conditionality between the steps towards nuclear disarmament and improvements in regional and global security. That represents an unacceptable reinterpretation of previous unequivocal commitments adopted by consensus. It also directly contradicts our belief that disarmament and international peace and stability are mutually reinforcing and should be pursued in parallel. As an example of that approach, the reference in operative paragraph 3 to due consideration to developments in global security represents an unacceptable conditionality for implementing the steps agreed to by consensus in the final documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT and the 2000 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences. The same approach is taken in operative paragraphs 10 and 12, which set out a number of conditions for further steps towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Neither can Brazil support a step back on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We must continue to urge all States, particularly all eight

remaining States listed in annex 2 to the CTBT, to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay and without waiting for any other State to do so. With regard to operative paragraph 31, we reiterate that its language should fully reflect the relevant provisions of the final document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, particularly action 30 in its Action Plan, which states that additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved. Due to the issues mentioned above, we are regrettably not in a position to support draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54 this year. As we have stated at previous sessions of the First Committee, we hope that in future the main sponsors will put forward a text that does not run counter to nuclear-disarmament commitments previously agreed to.

Ms. Higgie (New Zealand): I am taking the floor to explain New Zealand's position before the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, entitled "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". New Zealand is not able to vote in favour of that text, just as we were not able to vote in favour of its predecessor (A/C.1/72/L.35) when it was presented to the Committee last year. Last year's text represented a fundamental departure from its precursors, which were indeed resolutions that sought to find common ground for united action towards a nuclear-weapon-free world.

This year's draft, like last year's, takes a very different approach. It has a number of unsatisfactory elements, but what is most concerning of all is that it redrafts important outcomes and undertakings in the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and has unacceptably weak language on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). As a committed supporter of both those treaties, New Zealand cannot vote in favour of any resolution that risks undermining the contribution that the NPT and CTBT have made and are positioned to make in the future to the international community's long-standing efforts to advance nuclear disarmament and support non-proliferation. New Zealand will again abstain in the voting on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54. I should also note that our "no" votes on the separate votes on operative paragraphs 2 and 3 are a reflection of our concern about the implications for the health and viability of the NPT regime of changing long-agreed language on fundamental NPT undertakings.

Mr. Jiménez (Nicaragua) (*spoke in Spanish*): My delegation has asked for the floor to withdraw our sponsorship of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.66, entitled “Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, 2020”. The version of the draft resolution that is still on the e-deleGATE portal is the one we sponsored and could support. Nonetheless, because of the changes that have been made to the text, our delegation has decided to withdraw its sponsorship.

I would also like to thank the Secretariat for its ongoing efforts to improve our work and make it more efficient. Perhaps in future it will be possible to withdraw sponsorship of a draft resolution through the e-deleGATE portal. We thank the Secretariat again for its efforts.

Mr. Penaranda (Philippines): I would first like to discuss draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, entitled “United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”. My delegation appreciates the sponsor’s serious efforts to accommodate all perspectives in order to make the resolution more balanced and more reflective of Member States’ sentiments. The Philippines supports the draft resolution as a whole but could not see its way to sponsoring it, as we have done in the past, particularly in 2016. We would like to stress the following.

The Philippines is fully committed to the universal goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In realizing that aspiration, the Philippines is guided by a couple of key principles that we would have wanted the resolution to strongly articulate. Compliance with our obligations under the various treaties and agreements concerning the non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons is a top priority. In the context of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, where States parties have an obligation to advance and achieve nuclear disarmament, States possessing nuclear weapons should be working as urgently as possible to fulfil their end of the grand bargain, without subjecting previously agreed-on steps to developments in global security. I refer to the final documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the 2010 Review Conference. The implementation of the action points included in the 12 practical steps and the 64-point Action Plan, in particular actions 1 to 22, is key.

Our work towards realizing a nuclear-weapon-free world is founded on the humanitarian imperative that finds nuclear weapons to be the greatest threat to humankind’s very existence. That is the foundation of the global nuclear-disarmament architecture and the reason why the goal of complete, verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament remains at the top of the agenda of the United Nations. That key principle must be upheld and reaffirmed. That same humanitarian imperative inspired the work of 122 Member States, together with civil society, that led to the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in July last year. The Treaty is the first multilateral legally binding instrument delegitimizing nuclear weapons and represents an essential stage towards the total elimination of such weapons. A truly earnest reaffirmation of our commitment to the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons with renewed determination would acknowledge the importance and legitimacy of that historic Treaty.

Secondly, my delegation would like to sponsor and support draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19, entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”. We recognize Mongolia’s landmark decision to announce its territory as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, the first State to do so. Together with Mongolia, the Philippines co-chaired a regional forum of the 2015 Association of Southeast Asian Nations workshop on Mongolia as a nuclear-weapon-free zone, soon after the initial adoption of the resolution in New York.

Thirdly and lastly, the Philippines will vote in favour of draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”, given its position on a universal nuclear-weapon ban, and sees yet another nuclear-weapon-free zone as a track parallel to the same but larger aim of a nuclear-weapon-free world to which we subscribe. However, the Philippines will oppose any use of the draft decision as a platform for questioning or, worse, criticizing any Middle Eastern State’s sovereign decision to abide or not to abide by it. The Philippines adheres firmly and without any qualification to the sovereignty of the States that make up the membership of the United Nations.

The Acting Chair: Before we proceed further, I would like to point out that without prejudice to the right of Committee members to explain their votes

before taking action or to take 10 minutes to do so, we need at least one hour to take action on the drafts scheduled for today. The list of speakers continues to grow, so I ask delegations to bear that in mind. We need at least one hour to take action today, and if we go past 5 p.m. and are still on explanations of vote, that will not be possible.

Mr. Robotjazi (Islamic Republic of Iran): I have taken the floor to explain my delegation's position on draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.24, A/C.1/73/L.26 and A/C.1/73/L.58.

Consistent with our principled position on nuclear disarmament, we will vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24, entitled "Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons". The adoption of the Treaty was a step in the right direction. We continue to support its overall objective. While it complements the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 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 all nuclear weapons in a verifiable and irreversible manner.

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", as a signatory to the Treaty, Iran will vote in favour. The principled objective of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is terminating the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons. Twenty-two years after its adoption, we need to answer as to whether or not we have achieved that objective. Unfortunately, nuclear-weapon States, in particular the United States, are modernizing and qualitatively upgrading their nuclear-weapon systems by using new technologies, including subcritical testing and simulations.

Considering that this undermines the CTBT's object and purpose, it is a source of serious regret that the draft resolution does not call on the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from such measures. My delegation will abstain on the fourth preambular paragraph and dissociates itself from its references to Security Council resolution 2310 (2016). First, in our view the involvement of the Security Council in the proceedings of the CTBT preparatory process is not justified, mainly due to the particular status of the Treaty's operation and the unique provisional status of the Preparatory

Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), which operates only in order to achieve certain objectives.

Secondly, the Assembly can and must express its views on any matter independently. There is no need to refer to the work of other organs done in a completely different context. There are also other aspects of the draft about which my delegation has serious reservations. First, until the Treaty enters into force, the purpose of all the activities of the Preparatory Commission is carrying out the necessary preparations for the Treaty's effective implementation and preparing for the first session of the conference of State parties. Because of that, all of the work on the verification regime at any stage of development should be seen as the necessary preparation for independent and reliable means to ensure compliance with the Treaty once it enters into force. Secondly, while we note the positive role that might be played by the various initiatives of the Executive Secretary of the Provisional Technical Secretariat, including the friends of the CTBT's Group of Eminent Persons or Youth Group, none of them should have official status in the preparatory process for the Treaty's verification regime, and therefore no document emanating from those bodies should gain any status in the process.

Thirdly, while we acknowledge the potential civil and scientific benefits that might be available to State signatories through the CTBTO's International Monitoring System, as reflected in the draft resolution, we stress that such benefits should neither distract our attention from the Treaty's fundamental objective nor be used as a pretext for its de facto operationalization. Such benefits do not fall within the inherent mandate of the Treaty. The Preparatory Commission should therefore decide on the relevant request on a case-by-case basis. Lastly, we are concerned about the closed and non-inclusive process of updating the draft resolution. A resolution as important as this one should be thoroughly discussed with the participation of all concerned and of all interested countries.

With respect to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58, entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices", the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly believes that any instrument that aims to ban the production 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 its scope must accordingly cover the past, present and future production of fissile material for nuclear weapons. It must also provide for the verifiable declaration and total elimination of all stocks of such material worldwide by a specific date. Accordingly, such an instrument should oblige all nuclear-weapon possessors and all nuclear-weapon States, without exception, to completely end their production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, as well as to declare and destroy all their stockpiles of such material within a specified framework of time in an irreversible and transparent manner, under strict international verification. We will abstain in the voting on this draft resolution because it does not advocate an instrument capable of addressing all of those conditions but rather advocates starting negotiations on a treaty on the basis of a limited mandate outlined in an old document that is no longer relevant to today's realities.

Ms. McCarney (Canada): I am taking the floor to provide Canada's explanation of vote on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1 and draft resolutions A/C.1/73/L.64 and A/C.1/73/L.14.

With regard to draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, Canada continues to advocate strongly for the full implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and specifically for the establishment of a zone in the region free of weapons of mass destruction. We also support initiatives aimed at convening a conference on such a zone, as called for in the outcome document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. More generally, Canada has long supported regional nuclear-weapon-free zones. When they are carefully established and properly implemented, regional nuclear-weapon-free zones can enhance international peace and security.

We maintain that the only conference on a zone free of weapons of mass destruction worth having is an effective one, based on a legitimate process and requiring the presence of all States in the region. The responsibility for the creation of such zones should fall to the States of the region and be reflected in a process that is in every aspect inclusive and freely arrived at, with the full mutual consent of all of the States in the region. Unfortunately, the current draft decision falls short of those principles on a number of counts. It assigns responsibility to the Secretary-General, unduly

implicating the United Nations in an ill-defined and indefinite annual conference process on an issue that is already addressed at length in the context of the NPT. Furthermore, while referencing a consensus-based decision-making process, it appears that the proposed conference could adopt decisions regardless of the actual number of States of the region represented. In our view, that does not represent a meaningful effort to overcome the divergent perspectives and real security concerns involved in the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction. Canada stands ready to support an inclusive and practical effort on the establishment of a zone in the Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction that genuinely aims to achieve consensus. We regret that the decision diverges from those important core principles.

(spoke in French)

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64, Canada remains firmly attached to nuclear disarmament and to the full implementation of commitments made by States, including in the context of the NPT and the Conference on Disarmament. We continue to believe firmly that a practical, pragmatic and inclusive approach offers the best chance for success in pursuing our common vision of a nuclear-weapon-free world. That approach encourages cooperation among nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon States and focuses on initiatives that build trust in the international community and lead to tangible and verifiable progress on nuclear disarmament, which Canada continues to strongly support. Such initiatives include moves towards a fissile material cut-off treaty and consolidation of the global capacity to overcome the technical challenges of nuclear-disarmament verification. We are unable to support draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64 and its predecessors owing to our concerns about various aspects of its text, not the least of which is the fact that over the years this resolution has moved further and further away from the NPT, the cornerstone of the international disarmament system. In future versions of the draft resolution we encourage its sponsors to envisage a text that strengthens the importance of the NPT and describes an inclusive approach to the pursuit of effective nuclear disarmament.

(spoke in English)

With regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14, Canada remains committed to the long-term goal of achieving and maintaining a world free of nuclear

weapons. To that end, we participated constructively in the General Assembly's high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament in 2013. We remain concerned about the fact that the draft resolution does not encompass the full range of the proposals discussed at that meeting. Canada is ready to engage in a high-level multilateral conference on nuclear disarmament that is inclusive from its very inception, planned in consultation with all States Members of the United Nations and on which there is agreement on its objectives and agenda. It should welcome the participation of civil society as well. We also believe that an inclusive high-level conference would provide an opportunity to address the deteriorating international security environment.

The Acting Chair: We have heard the last speaker on the list of delegations wishing to explain their votes before the voting on cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons". Before proceeding further, I would like to inform the Committee that at the request of the main sponsor, action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.66, "Fourth Conference of nuclear-weapon-free zones and Mongolia, 2020", has been postponed to a later date, to be announced.

The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/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.1/73/L.1 was submitted by the representative of Egypt on 25 September. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.1.

The Acting 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic,

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.1 was adopted by 174 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/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.1/73/L.2 was submitted on 25 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.1/73/L.2.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2. I shall now therefore put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

I shall 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, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia,

Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Canada, India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, France, Georgia, United States of America

The fifth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2 was retained by 170 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

The Acting 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, Congo, 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, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New

Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Bhutan, France, Georgia, Kiribati, United States of America

The sixth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2 was retained by 171 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2, 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, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, 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, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, United States of America

Abstaining:

Australia, Belgium, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.2, as a whole, was adopted by 158 votes to 5, with 21 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.4, 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.1/73/L.4 was submitted by the

representative of Pakistan on 2 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.4.

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

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg,

Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.4 was adopted by 122 votes to none, with 65 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.10, entitled "Missiles".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee) Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.10 was submitted by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on 6 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.10.

The Acting Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, 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, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, 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, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein,

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Australia, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, Kiribati, Liberia, Malawi, Palau, Sierra Leone

Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.10 was adopted by 166 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14, entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14 was submitted on 8 October by the representative of Indonesia on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.14.

I will now read an oral statement in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14, the General Assembly will decide to convene in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in that regard. With regard to the high-level international conference referred to in operative paragraph 5, it is understood that all issues related to the conference, including the date, format, organization and scope, are yet to be determined. Accordingly, in the absence of modalities for the conference, it is not possible at the present time to estimate the potential cost implications of the requirements for the conference and documentation. Upon the decision on the modalities, format and organization of the conference, the Secretary-General would submit the relevant costs of such requirements, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the date of the conference will have to be determined in consultation with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management. Accordingly, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14 would not give rise to any budgetary implications under the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019.

That brings me to the end of the oral statement.

The Acting Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the twelfth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14. I shall therefore put that paragraph to the vote first.

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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya,

Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Belgium, China, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine

The twelfth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14 was retained by 129 votes to 20, with 22 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14, 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, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde,

Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, 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, Australia, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.14 was adopted by 143 votes to 27, with 14 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19, entitled “Mongolia’s international security and nuclear-weapon-free status”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19 was submitted by the representative of Mongolia on 9 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.19. In addition, the Philippines and Uzbekistan have become sponsors.

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

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.19 was adopted.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1, entitled “Convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22 was submitted by the representative of Egypt on 10 October on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States. The subsequently revised version of draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22 was submitted on 17 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1. A statement on the programme budget implications of this draft decision has been issued as document A/C.1/73/L.70.

The Acting Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador,

Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.22/Rev.1 was adopted by 103 votes to 3, with 71 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.23, entitled “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.23 was submitted by the representative of Austria on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.23. Mozambique and the United Arab Emirates have also become sponsors.

The Acting 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, 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, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, 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:

Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, 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, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.23 was adopted by 143 votes to 15, with 26 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24, 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.1/73/L.24 was submitted by the representative of Austria on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.24. The Gambia and the United Arab Emirates have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar,

Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, 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, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Tuvalu, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.24 was adopted by 122 votes to 41, with 16 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.25, entitled "The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.25 was submitted by the representative of Sweden on 11 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.25.

The Acting Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

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, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Abstaining:

Algeria, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.25 was adopted by 171 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26, 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.1/73/L.26 was submitted by the representative of Australia on 12 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.26. The United Arab Emirates has also become a sponsor.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the fourth and seventh preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26. I shall therefore 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:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's

Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

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

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by 169 votes to none, with 13 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall 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, Cabo Verde,

Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

none

Abstaining:

Burundi, Egypt, India, Israel, Liberia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America

The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by 170 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.26, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, 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, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, 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.1/73/L.26, as a whole, was adopted by 181 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.28, entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.28 was submitted by the representative of Myanmar on 15 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are contained in document A/C.1/73/L.28. Mozambique has also become a sponsor.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the thirty-second preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 16 of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.28. I shall now therefore 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, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, 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, Haiti, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The thirty-second preambular paragraph was retained by 117 votes to 37, with 19 abstentions.

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

The Acting 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, Congo, 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, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Israel, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Operative paragraph 16 was retained by 168 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.28, as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

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

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Uzbekistan

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.28, as a whole, was adopted by 120 votes to 41, with 21 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft decision A/C.1/73/L.31, entitled “Nuclear disarmament verification”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.31 was submitted by the representative of Norway on 15 October. The sponsors of the draft decision are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.31.

The Acting 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, Congo, 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, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius,

Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, 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:

None

Abstaining:

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Syrian Arab Republic

Draft decision A/C.1/73/L.31 was adopted by 177 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.33, 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.1/73/L.33 was submitted on 15 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.1/73/L.33. Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Sierra Leone have also become sponsors.

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

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.33 was adopted.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.43, entitled “Reducing nuclear danger”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott: Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.43 was submitted by the representative of India on 16 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.43. The Plurinational State of Bolivia has also become a sponsor.

The Acting 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu,

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, China, Georgia, Japan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Russian Federation, Serbia

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.43 was adopted by 127 votes to 49, with 10 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.44, entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.44 was submitted by the representative of India on 16 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.44.

The Acting Chair: A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic People’s Republic

of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Uzbekistan

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.44 was adopted by 120 votes to 50, with 15 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46,

entitled "Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46 was submitted by the representative of Kazakhstan on 16 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.46. Bangladesh, the Comoros, Guinea and Paraguay have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the seventh and ninth preambular paragraphs of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46. I shall now therefore put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, 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, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Belgium, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Montenegro, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine

The seventh preambular paragraph was retained by 126 votes to 21, with 26 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Re-public of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Re-public of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine

The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by 137 votes to 3, with 36 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46, as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea,

Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Mali, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.46, as a whole, was adopted by 135 votes to 21, with 27 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.48, entitled "Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.48 was submitted on 16 October

by the representative of Uzbekistan, also on behalf of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.48.

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

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.48 was adopted.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.52, entitled "Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.52 was submitted on 16 October by the representative of New Zealand on behalf of the De-Alerting Group. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.52.

The Acting Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the eighth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.52. I shall therefore put that paragraph to the vote first.

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, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho,

Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Russian Federation, United States of America

Abstaining:

France, India, Israel, Liberia, Lithuania, Mali, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The eighth preambular paragraph was retained by 166 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.52, 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, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, 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:

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

Abstaining:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Israel, Lithuania, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.52, as a whole, was adopted by 173 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, entitled "United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54 was submitted by the representative of Japan on 17 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.54. Andorra, Guinea, Mauritania and the United Arab Emirates have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the nineteenth and twentieth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21 and 31 of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54. I shall now therefore put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, 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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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:

France, Russian Federation, South Africa

Abstaining:

China, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, Monaco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Samoa, Switzerland, United States of America

The nineteenth preambular paragraph was retained by 164 votes to 3, with 12 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote the twentieth 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia

(Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, 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, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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

France, Russian Federation

Abstaining

China, Israel, Liberia, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, United States of America

The twentieth preambular paragraph was retained by 170 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 2.

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, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan,

Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, 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, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, South Africa, United States of America

Abstaining:

Algeria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uzbekistan

Operative paragraph 2 was retained by 145 votes to 5, with 23 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 3.

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, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire,

Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, France, Ghana, Haiti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, San Marino, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 3 was retained by 139 votes to 8, with 29 abstentions.

The Acting 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, 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, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, 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, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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:

India, Israel, Pakistan

Abstaining

Bhutan, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mali, United States of America

Operative paragraph 5 was retained by 173 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 7.

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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, 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, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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:

France, Monaco, Russian Federation, South Africa

Abstaining:

China, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Switzerland, United States of America

Operative paragraph 7 was retained by 165 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 10.

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, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, 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, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 10 was retained by 152 votes to 1, with 23 abstentions.

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

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, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco,

Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Austria, South Africa

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 12 was retained by 147 votes to 2, with 26 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 13.

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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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:

China, France, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mali, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa

Operative paragraph 13 was retained by 170 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 18.

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, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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:

South Africa, United States of America

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand

Operative paragraph 18 was retained by 158 votes to 2, with 19 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 20.

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, Congo, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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

Against:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pakistan

Abstaining:

Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mali, Thailand

Operative paragraph 20 was retained by 172 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 21.

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, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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

Against:

China, Pakistan

Abstaining:

India, Israel, Mali, Myanmar, Thailand

Operative paragraph 21 was retained by 172 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 31.

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, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

none

Abstaining:

Brazil, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mali, Myanmar, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Operative paragraph 31 was retained by 170 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, 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, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, 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, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54, as a whole, was adopted by 160 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.57/Rev.1, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons".

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.57 was submitted by the representative of Malaysia on 18 October. The subsequently revised draft resolution was submitted on 29 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.57/Rev.1. The Plurinational State of Bolivia and Singapore have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the ninth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.57/Rev.1. I shall now therefore put those paragraphs to the vote, one by one.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, 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, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan,

Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, 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, Zimbabwe

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The ninth preambular paragraph was retained by 137 votes to 1, with 35 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote the seventeenth 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, 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, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

The seventeenth preambular paragraph was retained by 118 votes to 34, with 23 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 2.

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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Operative paragraph 2 was retained by 120 votes to 34, with 22 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.57/Rev.1, as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

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, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.57/Rev.1, as a whole, was adopted by 131 votes to 31, with 19 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58, entitled “Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

I give the floor to the Secretary of the Committee.

Ms. Elliott (Secretary of the Committee): Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58 was submitted by the representative of Canada on 18 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.58.

The Acting 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, Congo, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of

Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Pakistan

Abstaining:

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

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.58 was adopted by 180 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.62, 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.1/73/L.62 was submitted by the representative of South Africa on 18 October. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.62. Benin and Nigeria have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: A separate, recorded vote has been requested on the eleventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.62. I shall therefore put that paragraph to the vote first.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia,

Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Andorra, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Mali, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey

The eleventh preambular paragraph was retained by 121 votes to 29, with 22 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.62, as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, 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, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Iceland, India, Japan, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland,

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.62, as a whole, was adopted by 130 votes to 34, with 18 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64, 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.1/73/L.64 was submitted on 18 October by the representative of South Africa on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition. The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in document A/C.1/73/L.64. Nigeria and Thailand have also become sponsors.

The Acting Chair: Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the fourth and twelfth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 13, 15 and 24 of draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64. I shall now therefore 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, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, 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, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Niger, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The fourth preambular paragraph was retained by 134 votes to 1, with 36 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

The twelfth preambular paragraph was retained by 120 votes to 35, with 18 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I shall now put to the vote operative paragraph 13.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Algeria, 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, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, 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, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Operative paragraph 13 was retained by 131 votes to 2, with 41 abstentions.

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

Against:

Greece, India, Israel, Pakistan, United States of America

Abstaining:

Bhutan, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Mali, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Operative paragraph 15 was retained by 160 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

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

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

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

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece,

Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Seychelles, Sweden, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Operative paragraph 24 was retained by 122 votes to 35, with 17 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64, as a whole. A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, 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, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, 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, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, 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, 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:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Japan, Liberia, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine

Draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.64, as a whole, was adopted by 134 votes to 31, with 18 abstentions.

The Acting Chair: I will now release the interpreters. We will continue the meeting in English.

I give the floor to the representative of the Russian Federation on a point of order.

Mr. Belousov (Russian Federation): I would like to draw the attention of the Secretariat to the fact that when the voting was being conducted on separate paragraphs, not all of them appeared on the screen. I ask that that be taken into account.

The Acting Chair: We will hear explanations of vote after the voting tomorrow. I shall now call on those representatives who wish to speak in exercise of the right of reply. I would like to remind members that statements in exercise of the right of reply are limited to 10 minutes for the first intervention.

Mr. Takamizawa (Japan): I would like to speak in exercise of the right of reply in response to the allegations made by the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to draft resolution A/C.1/73/L.54. I think that the results of the voting clearly reflect the views of those present here

today. I think that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should consider the results of the voting and act in accordance with what they indicate and with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Mr. Hallak (Syrian Arab Republic): I would like to exercise my right of reply, but since interpretation is not available and it is my right to speak in my native language, I would therefore like to reserve my right of reply for today's meeting for another meeting at which interpretation is available. If that is possible right now, we will exercise our right of reply today. If not, just to make it very clear, we will reserve today's right of reply for tomorrow's meeting.

The Acting Chair: The next meeting of the Committee will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m. sharp in this conference room. On that occasion we will continue to hear explanations of vote after the voting on draft resolutions and decisions under cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons", and to take action on the remaining draft resolutions and decisions listed in informal paper A/C.1/73/INF/Rev.3.

Delegations are encouraged to bring hard copies of the draft resolutions and decisions circulated today for action tomorrow, given the current efforts to green the United Nations.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.