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24-hour delay for the proposed amendments to be put into writing and translated?

It was so decided.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): We shall thus return to draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50 later in the meeting.

Mr. Gala López (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): My delegation would like to make a brief general comment on cluster 1, "Nuclear weapons". A number of the draft resolutions under this cluster make reference to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). In that connection, we would like to stress that Cuba rejects the selective application of the NPT, taking the view that issues linked to nuclear disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy cannot go on being relegated to the back burner while special attention is devoted to horizontal non-proliferation. The Cuban Government, over time, has taken additional steps that clearly reflect Cuba's decision to comply expeditiously with all its obligations as a State party to both these treaties. My delegation made detailed reference to this issue when we spoke in the general debate of this Committee.

As regards votes on texts under this particular cluster, my delegation reaffirms that we will continue, on a case by case basis, evaluating how we will vote, mindful of the overall balance within each draft resolution, and acting on the premise that, for Cuba, achieving complete nuclear disarmament under a strict and effective international verification system is the top priority with regard to disarmament.

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legislation adopted in that regard, in order to promote the principles of confidence-building, peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness. To that end, the United Arab Emirates urges all members of the Committee to support the two draft resolutions on “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” and “The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East”, contained in documents A/C.1/59/L.8 and A/C.1/59/L.37 respectively, for they address the alarming situation in the Middle East and contribute to the global efforts aimed at achieving complete disarmament in order to avoid the scourge of war and the destruction of mankind.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): I call now on those representatives wishing to speak in explanation of vote or position before the Committee takes action on draft resolutions and draft decisions under cluster 1, with the exception of: draft resolutions A/C.1/59/L.6/Rev.1 — with respect to which a statement by the Secretariat is in preparation — and A/C.1/59/L.50, to which we will return later in this meeting; and draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.56, action upon which has been deferred at the request of the sponsors.

Mr. Bar (Israel): Israel will join the consensus on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.8, entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East”, as it has done on similar texts for more than 20 years, notwithstanding substantive and

Mr. Heinsberg (Germany): I would like to explain our vote on the draft decision submitted by Mexico in document A/C.1/59/L.15, concerning the holding of a United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament. Like Mexico, which put forward that draft decision, Germany also sympathizes with the sense of urgency and the disappointment at the slow pace of progress that underlie the proposal to convene a United Nations conference. We reaffirm our determination to contribute to the implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). The NPT is a cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and an essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

We particularly stress the need for the full implementation of the 13 practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the NPT, as agreed upon at the 2000 NPT Review Conference. The implementation of those 13 steps requires focused efforts. Nothing should detract from the obligations undertaken by the parties to the NPT. We therefore consider the pursuit of those efforts within the context of the NPT process leading up to the next review conference, in 2005, to be of key importance.

Likewise, we deem it of utmost urgency to overcome the deadlock in the work of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. I would like to reiterate that Germany calls for the immediate start of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained th95rs0174 T.(con)-rd1-ahyCD/1 Twm88r.rkrr7agrer.rur-6.8(Cagrer.rt.3a-5multilz

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Gu

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

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium,

should now hear from the representative of Chile, as the main sponsor of draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50.

Mr. Maquieira

a decision to proceed to a vote would also need to be taken by the Committee if we are to discard the amendments. But, Mr. Chairman, before the First Committee is essentially propelled into such a procedural vote, may I suggest a suspension of the meeting for five minutes?

Mr. Maquieira (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): I regret that this seems extremely complex, but actually it is very simple. The only

Therefore, I agree with my Egyptian colleague that we need at least a five-minute recess so that sponsors can get together and make an appropriate decision. Otherwise, we will be pushed to take a decision that I am not sure is in the best interests of the Committee or in the best interests of the matters that we are addressing in the Committee. We should allow delegations to calmly consider how best to address the issues at hand.

The Chairman: I will now briefly suspend the meeting.

The meeting was suspended at 4.35 p.m. and resumed at 4.55 p.m.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): As I understand it, the sponsors of the draft resolution and the sponsors of the amendments thereto have not been able to reach an agreement. If there is no agreement among them, the Chairman must strictly apply the rules.

As was pointed out earlier, the 24-hour rule does not favour the amendments' sponsors; following consultations with the Legal Counsel, I confirm that it does not apply. However, I invite the sponsors to present the amendments orally, immediately following which the Committee will take a decision on such amendments and, if need be, on the draft resolution as amended. I would ask that the amendments be presented slowly enough so that all delegations can take written note of the amendments.

I call now on the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Baeidi-Nejad (Islamic Republic of Iran): As you, Sir, have taken the decision — which we respect — that amendments are to be put forward (

A/C.1/59/L.50, separate recorded votes on them have been requested.

The Committee will now proceed to take action on amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50.

The Committee will first vote on the amendment to the seventh preambular paragraph.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee to conduct the voting on the oral amendment to the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50.

Ms. Stoute (Secretary of the Committee): The Committee will now take action on the oral amendment proposed by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the seventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50, entitled “Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”.

The amendment reads as follows: add the words “development and” before the word “proliferation”, and add the words “in a comprehensive manner” at the end of the paragraph.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia

wishing to speak in explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. Paranhos (Brazil): Brazil is a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and follows all its guidelines regarding export, control and transfer of technology. We have observed the growing adherence to the Hague Code of Conduct and we acknowledge that its subscribing States today number 117. We recognize the importance of the issue and the significance of adequate steps to impose discipline with respect to it.

Brazil participated in the initial negotiations of the Code and dissociated itself from them for reasons already explained. The Code does not address Brazilian expectations regarding development of technology towards the peaceful use of outer space, especially regarding programmes concerning satellite launching vehicles. We were disappointed with the downgrading of the Code's cooperation aspects in the final text. Moreover, we were not satisfied with the way negotiations were conducted, as there was not sufficient debate. Many views were not considered at that time.

We have therefore decided to abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50. We expect the international community to continue to work to achieve a non-discriminatory instrument on this matter.

Mr. Gala López (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): My delegation wishes to explain its vote on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50. In 2002, Cuba participated actively in two

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24-hour deferral, our delegation has decided not to participate in the voting process, mainly due to the manner in which the sponsors of the draft resolution have decided to carry out procedural matters. Once again, we believe that the draft resolution as it stands is a good text. If the procedural aspect had been carried out amicably, we would have voted in favour of it.

Mr. Prasad

interested in getting the draft resolution adopted rather than promoting the Code. My delegation has therefore decided that it will abstain in the voting on the draft resolution.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): We shall now take action on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50.

I call on the Secretary of the Committee to conduct the voting.

Ms. Stoute (Secretary of the Committee): The Committee will now proceed to take action on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50, entitled "Hague Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation." The draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Chile at the Committee's 11th meeting, held on 19 October 2004.

The sponsors of the draft resolution are listed in documents A/C.1/59/L.50, A/C.1/59/INF/2 and A/C.1/59/INF/2/Add.1 and Add.2. In addition, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Samoa have now become sponsors of the draft resolution.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

Against:

Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Abstaining:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Tuvalu

Draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50 was adopted by 137 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): I am informed by the Secretary of the Committee that an oral statement can now be made on draft resolution

“By operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to prepare a report with the support of qualified consultants and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus can be reached and to submit it to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session; and also requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a panel of governmental experts, to be established in 2007, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, further to explore further ways and means to address, within the United Nations, the issue of missiles in all its aspects, including identifying areas where consensus can be reached, and to submit a report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

“It is envisaged that the activities called for in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution would take place in 2006, and that the panel of governmental experts requested in operative paragraph 3 would hold one session in 2007, and two sessions in 2008, of one week each.

“Accordingly, the conference servicing requirements at full cost are estimated in 2008 and 2009 at \$345,075. The non-conferencing requirements that would be needed to allow the Department of Disarmament Affairs to provide the necessary substantive support in the preparation of the report and with servicing of the sessions of the proposed panel of governmental experts to be held in New York in 2007 and 2008 is estimated at \$158,500 and \$327,800 respectively.

“These provisions would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budgets for the biennia 2006-2007 and 2008-2009.

“Therefore, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.6/Rev.1, no additional requirements would arise under the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.”

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): I call on the representative of the United States on a point of order.

Mr. Luages (United States of America): Our delegation would like to know why this information has not been provided to delegations in writing before the vote.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): With the permission of the representative of the United States, we will proceed to the vote on the draft resolution, and immediately afterwards I will ask the Secretariat to look into the matter and respond to his question.

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

Ms. Stoute (Secretary of the Committee): The Committee is voting on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.6/Rev.1, entitled “Missiles”.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.6/Rev.1 was adopted by 98 votes to 2, with 60 abstentions.

The Chairman (*spoke in Spanish*): I now call on those representatives who wish speak in explanation of vote or position with regard to all draft resolutions and draft decisions under cluster 1.

Mr. Issa (Egypt): I wish to speak in explanation of vote on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.50. Egypt has supported the active involvement and engagement of the United Nations in addressing the issue of missiles since the issue was introduced in the First Committee five years ago. That position is an expression of our deeply held belief that the United Nations is the appropriate forum in which to address this and all other issues related to questions of international peace and security.

Since receiving the first draft of the Hague Code of Conduct from the Missile Technology Control Regime member States in 2000, we have conveyed our position that there are lacunae in the draft Code —

precision cruise missiles armed with conventional high-explosive warheads.

Finally, I should like to state that my delegation looks forward with keen interest to the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General under paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

Mr. Sanders (Netherlands): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the European Union (EU) on draft resolution A/C.1/59/L.6/Rev.1, entitled "Missiles". The candidate countries Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Croatia, the countries of the Stabilization and Association Process and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro, and the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this explanation of vote.

The European Union decided to abstain on the draft resolution on missiles, as we did last year. I would like to underline the fact that our abstention must not be regarded as a lack of commitment on this issue. On the contrary, the EU is convinced that the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction puts at risk the security of all States and peoples. The development, by several countries of concern, of programmes of autonomous capacity in the production of medium- and long-range ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, as well as cruise missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles, is a growing cause of concern within the European Union.

The European Union welcomes the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, which was successfully launched in November 2002 in The Hague and which has to date been subscribed to by 117 States. Unfortunately, the draft resolution introduced by Iran does not make any specific reference to the Code.

Last year during the voting process on the draft resolution, the EU stated that we were

"not convinced that another panel of governmental experts, as proposed by the draft resolution under consideration, to assist in the preparation of a report on the issue of missiles in all its aspects, is an efficient next step".
(A/C.1/58/PV.16, p. 5)

The EU remains of the opinion that a panel of experts would be meaningful only on the basis of an agreed specific mandate which ensured added value.

We take note of the sponsors' proposal that the Secretary-General produce a report, taking into account the views of Member States, before a new panel is convoked. This shall include views already expressed. It is difficult to imagine that the unchanged mandate of the third panel, which would be established by the draft resolution, will this time lead to a positive outcome in the form of agreed conclusions. However, the EU will approach the issue constructively.

Those are the reasons why the EU is not in a position to support the draft resolution.

Mr. Hu Xiaodi (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): The Chinese delegation voted in favour of draft resolution

which states that we have the right to self-defence in the event of aggression.

My country abstained in the vote on the draft resolution entitled “Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation”, contained in document A/C.1/59/L.50, because it is discriminatory and

