Sixty-fourth session
First Committee
Agenda item 97 (b)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document
of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cuba, Democratic Republic
of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic
Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar,
Malaysia, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sudan, Viet Nam,
Zambia: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the use of nuclear weapons poses the most serious threat to the
survival of mankind,

Bearing in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of
8 July 1996 on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons,¹

Convinced that a multilateral, universal and binding agreement prohibiting the
use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would contribute to the elimination of the
nuclear threat and to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination
of nuclear weapons, thereby strengthening international peace and security,

Conscious that some steps taken by the Russian Federation and the United
States of America towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the
improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of the
complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special
Session of the General Assembly,² states that all States should actively participate in
efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a

¹ A/51/218, annex; see also Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion,
² See resolution S-10/2.
A code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,


Determined to achieve an international convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate destruction,

Stressing that an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons would be an important step in a phased programme towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2009 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on this subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 63/75 of 2 December 2008,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of those negotiations.