

# A BAN ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

## United Nations



### HUMANITARIAN PLEDGE

RESOLUTION 70/48: 139 YES VOTES

"The General Assembly calls upon all states to identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons."

### HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

RESOLUTION 70/47: 141 YES VOTES

"The General Assembly stresses that it is in the interest of the very survival of humanity that nuclear weapons are never used again, under any circumstances."

### ETHICAL IMPERATIVES

RESOLUTION 70/50: 132 YES VOTES

"The General Assembly declares that, given their indiscriminate nature and potential to annihilate humanity, nuclear weapons are inherently immoral."

### NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

RESOLUTION 70/32: 138 YES VOTES

"The General Assembly decides to convene an open-ended working group to substantively address concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that will need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons."

## Latin America & the Caribbean

### CELAC

"We are committed to the commencement of a multilateral diplomatic process for the negotiation of a legally binding instrument for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### CARICOM

"CARICOM considers the outcome of the 2015 NPT review conference to be the Humanitarian Pledge, which represents a commitment by more than 100 states to work for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### ARGENTINA

"Argentina supports the efforts of the international community to move towards the negotiation of a universal legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons."

SEPTEMBER 2013

### BRAZIL

"The conferences on the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons ... have shed new light on the legal gap that needs to be filled for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. My country, Brazil, supports the Humanitarian Pledge."

OCTOBER 2015

### CHILE

"What we take away from the ninth NPT review conference is the ... commitment of 117 countries to fill the unacceptable legal vacuum that allows the most destructive of the weapons of mass destruction [to] not be explicitly prohibited under international law."

OCTOBER 2015

### COLOMBIA

"Colombia [has] supported in a resolute manner the initiative to negotiate a treaty on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

APRIL 2015

### COSTA RICA

"The time has come to look for a legal ban on the use, possession, stockpiling and development of nuclear weapons, even if nuclear-weapon states are initially unwilling to participate in the negotiation process."

APRIL 2015

### CUBA

"It is time to begin, without delay, a diplomatic process to negotiate a legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons and providing for their total elimination."

DECEMBER 2014

### ECUADOR

"Ecuador has advocated for several years on the need to start as soon as possible negotiations for a treaty to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### EL SALVADOR

"The zones free of nuclear weapons ... represent a solid basis for the development of a universal, international prohibition on nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### GUATEMALA

"It is essential to undertake the definition of a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons."

APRIL 2015

### JAMAICA

"Jamaica ... supports the strong call ... for the negotiation and adoption of a legally binding instrument for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, which is embodied in the recent Humanitarian Pledge."

OCTOBER 2015

### MEXICO

"Mexico believes in the need to negotiate a legally binding instrument prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling, possession, transfer, deployment and use of nuclear weapons."

APRIL 2015

### NICARAGUA

"We firmly support the call of the Vienna conference to adopt an international legally binding instrument for the prohibition of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### PERU

"[Failure of the 2015 NPT review conference] should be a new impetus for those of us who believe in the need to prohibit and completely eliminate nuclear weapons as soon as possible."

OCTOBER 2015

### ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

"The time is ripe for action. We therefore raise our voice and join the call for the initiation of a diplomatic process to negotiate a legally binding instrument banning nuclear weapons."

DECEMBER 2014

### TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

"My delegation supports proposals and resolutions for negotiations of a treaty banning nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### URUGUAY

"These weapons should be subject to an express and urgent prohibition."

OCTOBER 2015

### VENEZUELA

"My country supports the start of negotiations for an international convention prohibiting the manufacture, possession, use and stockpiling of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2014

## Africa

### AFRICAN GROUP

"The Group strongly supports the call for banning nuclear weapons, the only WMD not prohibited by an international legal instrument."

OCTOBER 2015

### ALGERIA

"We continue to be of the view that eliminating these weapons is the ultimate aim. We must ensure that we have a comprehensive treaty that will prohibit their acquisition, stockpiling and production."

OCTOBER 2015

### BOTSWANA

"This is the time to seriously consider developing new international standards, including a legally binding instrument, to prohibit their possession."

OCTOBER 2015

### BURUNDI

"[Burundi] solemnly expresses its readiness ... to further work out a robust road map or action plan on totally banning nuclear weapons."

FEBRUARY 2014

### COMOROS

"We welcome the call made at the Nayart [Mexico] conference for a legally binding instrument to prohibit all nuclear weapons."

DECEMBER 2014

### CONGO (DRC)

"The conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of nuclear weapons remains an urgent priority for which multilateral negotiations must be conducted."

OCTOBER 2014

### CONGO

"We must move beyond words, and act. This conference in Vienna should lead to an action plan aimed at creating a legally binding instrument totally banning nuclear weapons."

DECEMBER 2014

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

"Côte d'Ivoire subscribes to the [Humanitarian] Pledge, which draws the attention of all to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### EGYPT

"The international community needs to take immediate action to fully ban nuclear weapons and effectively and verifiably dismantle them all."

DECEMBER 2014

### ETHIOPIA

"We must exert all our efforts to identify and pursue effective measures to fill the legal gap for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### GHANA

"We urge the beginning of a diplomatic process that would lead to negotiations on a legally binding instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### GUINEA-BISSAU

"Guinea-Bissau thinks that it is time to trigger a transparent and inclusive diplomatic process to negotiate a legal instrument banning nuclear weapons."

DECEMBER 2014

### KENYA

"[We] must move past the interests of a few nuclear-weapon states and shift to a process where a majority of interested states can work together to put in place effective prohibitions against nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### LESOTHO

"We are optimistic that [the humanitarian impact] conferences will generate the necessary momentum to push for a legal instrument prohibiting nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2014

### LIBYA

"We support the Vienna compact, or Humanitarian Pledge, to which 113 states have acceded, including Libya."

OCTOBER 2015

### MADAGASCAR

"My delegation believes that it is high time to undertake negotiations for a new legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons."

OCTOBER 2015

### MALAWI

"Malawi supports the proposals and resolutions for negotiations of the new treaty banning nuclear weapons to commence urgently in a forum open to all and blockable by none, even without participation of nuclear-armed states."

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