

## **Compilation of amendments received from States on the revised preamble**

### **BANGLADESH**

As stated at the informal consultations in CR6 this afternoon, the Bangladesh delegation would wish to submit the following language for a preambular paragraph on nuclear disarmament education (combining proposals from the Holy See, Ireland and Indonesia):

"Recognizing the importance of disarmament education in all its aspects in fostering a culture of peace and in raising awareness on the risks and consequences of nuclear weapons for current and future generations, including through the commemoration of the international day of total elimination of nuclear weapons on 26 September, and committed to the dissemination of the principles and norms of this Convention."

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### **MARSHALL ISLANDS**

Appreciate that this version clarifies and elaborates on a number of areas- including the principles of IHL and the recognition of human rights law.

Warmly welcome the recognition of the disproportionate impact on indigenous peoples

The preamble is our vision and our hope, wrapped into a text that should be vibrant and life affirming.

With that in mind, we have the following suggestions:

PP2

The inclusion of risk is useful, but given the grave concerns about the possible use of nuclear weapons and the devastating humanitarian consequences should they ever be used again, we would prefer to see risk put into its own paragraph. We are flexible and believe the Argentinian and Austrian proposals to this end both have merit.

PP5

By elaborating the principles of international humanitarian law, which would be violated by the use of nuclear weapons, this paragraph is greatly improved as a message to the world. However, it still contains a false distinction between humans and the environment of which we are an indivisible part. Towards that end, we would recommend striking the word “natural” from the final sentence of this paragraph.

The new paragraph would therefore read:

Basing themselves on the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, in particular the principle that the right of parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, the rule of distinction, the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, the rules on proportionality and precautions in attack, the prohibition on the use of weapons

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of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering and the rules for the protection of the environment.

PP 14

Add, and other victims of nuclear testing, after the word hibakusha

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