

66/39 号决议

军备透明

中国高度重视联合国常规武器登记册，积极参加了历届登记册政府专家组工作，为登记册的建立和发展做出了重要贡献。因某国违反登记册的宗旨和原则，自 1996 年起向登记册登记其向中国台湾省出售武器的情况，中方决定暂停参加登记。2006 年，登记册涉台问题圆满解决。中方于 2007 年恢复向登记册提交相关登记数据。

**In response to provide information on Resolution 66/39
Transparency in armaments**

China has always attached great importance to the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms and actively participated in the work of all the Groups of Governmental Experts established for the Register and made important contributions to the establishment and development of the Register. Since 1996, a particular member state had provided data to the U.N. Register on its arms sale to Taiwan province of China, which contradicted the spirit of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the objectives and principles of the U.N. Register. China was impelled to suspend its submission of data to the U.N. Register. In 2006, the problem related to Taiwan in the Register was solved. Since 2007, China has resumed submitting data to the U.N. Register annually.

66/41 号决议

军品、两用物品及技术国家立法

中国政府对所有军品出口采取慎重、负责态度,根据《中华人民共和国军品出口管理条例》实施严格、有效的管理,严格遵循三项原则:有助于接受国的正当自卫能力;不损害有关地区和世界的和平、安全与稳定;不干涉接受国的内政。

中国只与主权国家开展常规军品贸易,并明确要求接受国政府提供军品的最终用户和最终用途证明,承诺未经中国政府许可不向第三方转交从中国进口的武器。中国不向受联合国安理会武器禁运制裁的国家和地区出口武器,也不向非国家实体和个人出售武器。

相关主要法规如下:

一、1997年10月22日,中华人民共和国国务院、中华人民共和国中央军事委员会发布《中华人民共和国军品出口管理条例》并于2002年10月15日修改;2002年11月,发布《军品出口管理清单》;

二、2002年8月,《中华人民共和国导弹及相关物项和技术出口管制条例》及其附件《导弹及相关物项和技术出口管制清单》颁布。

三、2005年12月31日,商务部、海关总署公布《两用物项和技术进出口许可证管理办法》。

In response to provide information on Resolution 66/41

National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

The Chinese government has all along taken a prudent and responsible attitude in its arms export, and implemented strict and effective controls on such exports according to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Arms Export. China has always observed the following three principles in its arms export: the exports should be conducive to the legitimate self-defence capability of the recipient country; the exports should not undermine the peace, security and stability of the region concerned and the world as a whole; and the exports should not be used as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of the recipient country.

China conducts conventional arms trade only with sovereign states, and makes explicit and strict requirements regarding the provision of the certificate of end user and end use of exported arms by the recipient government, which shall commit not to transfer the arms imported from China to any third party without prior consent of the Chinese Government. China never exports arms to countries or regions under arms embargo in accordance with relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. China never transfers arms to non-state actors or individuals.

The major legislations and regulations regarding the export control of arms and dual-use items and technology include:

On October 22, 1997 *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Arms Export* was promulgated by

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Decree No.234 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China and revised on October 15, 2002. And *Military Products Export Control List* was promulgated in November, 2002.

On August 2002, the State Council of the People's Republic of China promulgated *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Missiles and Missile-related Items and Technologies* and its annex *Export Control List of Missiles and Missile-related Items and Technologies*.

On December 31, 2005, *Measures for the Administration on Import and Export of Dual-Use Items and Technologies of the People's Republic of China* was promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce and the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

67/38 号决议

推动裁军和防扩散多边化

中国支持通过政治和外交手段处理防扩散问题，认为应该通过营造互信、合作的全球和地区安全环境，消除大规模杀伤性武器扩散的动因，切实维护和加强国际防扩散机制的权威性、有效性、普遍性，确保国际防扩散努力的公正性和非歧视性，平衡处理防扩散与和平利用科学技术的关系，摒弃双重标准做法。

中国始终以高度负责的态度处理防扩散问题，参加了防扩散领域所有的国际条约和组织，支持联合国安理会在防扩散领域发挥应有作用，重视安理会关于防扩散问题的第 1540 号决议，积极参与 1540 委员会工作及其外联活动，促进全面、平衡地执行 1540 号决议。重视防扩散领域的国际交流与合作，与美国、欧盟及多国防扩散机制保持对话与交流，相互借鉴经验和做法。

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In response to provide information on Resolution 67/38

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

China believes that the issue of non-proliferation should be addressed through political and diplomatic means. Root causes of WMD proliferation should be eliminated through establishment of a regional and global security environment featuring cooperation and mutual trust. Efforts should be made to maintain and strengthen authority, effectiveness and universality of international non-proliferation mechanisms. A balance should be struck between non-proliferation and peaceful uses of technologies. Practices of double standard should be abandoned.

China adopts a highly responsible manner in dealing with international and regional non-proliferation affairs. China has joined all international treaties in this field and supports the UN in playing a key role in this field. China attaches great importance to the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, and supports the work by the 1540 committee. China has actively took part in the work and outreach activities of the 1540 committee, and promoted a comprehensive and balanced implementation of the Resolution.

China attaches importance to international exchange and cooperation in the field of non-proliferation and maintains close contacts with many countries, organizations and multilateral non-proliferation regimes.

67/49 号决议

常规武器领域建立信任措施

中方支持在常规武器领域建立切实可行的信任措施，积极推动和参与国际、区域裁军进程和建立信任措施。

中国高度重视打击轻小武器非法贸易问题，认真落实《联合国轻小武器行动纲领》，以建设性姿态积极参加去年举行的“行动纲领”二审会，推动审议会达成一系列成果文件。中方认为，为使“行动纲领”得到全面、有效落实，各国政府应承担首要责任，完善法律法规，加强能力建设和执法力度；联合国应发挥主导作用，推动各国加强协调配合，帮助有关国家发展经济、实现和平与稳定，消除轻小武器非法贸易的根源。

中国赞成国际社会采取必要措施规范国际常规武器贸易，打击非法武器转让和贩运，支持达成武器贸易条约，并以建设性姿态参与了“武器贸易条约”谈判进程。同时，中方认为联大表决通过该条约有损“协商一致”原则，将开创不良先例，因此对相关决议投弃权票。

联合国常规武器登记册是权威性的军备透明机制，中方积极参与登记并参加了登记册历次专家组会，与各方共同探讨登记册的运作和发展问题。中方认为，当务之急是提高登记册的普遍性，增加参与国数量。

**In response to provide information on Resolution 67/49
Confidence building measures in the field of conventional arms**

China supports and actively promotes confidence building measures in the field of conventional arms.

China attaches importance to battling illegal trade on SALW. China has earnestly implemented the UN POA on SALW, and actively took part in the second preparatory conference on POA and promoted for outcome documents. China believes that, to ensure a comprehensive and effective implementation, national government should take up primary responsibilities in legislation, law enforcement and capacity building. The UN should play a leading role in promoting an enhanced international cooperation, assisting countries concerned in developing their economy so as to achieve peace and security and eliminate the root causes of illegal arms trade.

China supports the international society in taking necessary measures on regulating international conventional arms trade and combatting illegal arms transfer. China supports the conclusion of ATT and actively takes part in the process. Having said that, China holds the view that adoption of the treaty through voting by the UN General Assembly violates the principle of consensus. As a result, China cast abstention in the voting.

UN Conventional Arms Register is an authoritative mechanism on confidence building measures. China has resumed submission of data to the Register since 2007 and actively took part in the GGE conference on the Register. China believes that the most pressing issue concerning the Register at the moment is encourageing more participation and thereby increasing its universality.

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67/61 号决议

区域和次区域构建信任措施

中国重视区域和次区域构建信任措施，积极参与东盟地区论坛框架下防扩散与裁军事务，与相关国家一道共同推进亚太地区裁军与防扩散进程。2009 至 2011 年，中国与美国、新加坡共同担任东盟地区论坛“防扩散与裁军会间会”主席。2012 年，中国应邀出席在澳大利亚悉尼举办的第四届东盟地区论坛“防扩散与裁军会间会”，在越南举办的首届东盟地区论坛外空安全研讨会，及在韩国济州岛举办的亚太第 11 届裁军与防扩散会议，阐明中方在相关问题上的政策立场并与各方深入交换意见。

**In response to provide information on Resolution 67/61
Confidence building measures in the regional and subregional
context**

China supports confidence building measures in regional and subregional context. China has actively took part in disarmament and non-proliferation affairs under the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum, promoting process in this field in the Asia-Pacific region. China had been co-chair of the "Inter-Session on Non-proliferation and Disarmament" of ARF from 2009 to 2011. In 2012, China took part in the fourth "Inter-Session on Non-proliferation and Disarmament" of ARF held in Sydney, the first ARF Workshop on Space Security held in Vietnam, and the 11th UN-ROK Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation held in the ROK, on which occasions China elaborated its policies and positions on relevant issues and held indepth exchanges with other participants.

67/62 号决议

区域、次区域常规武器军控

中国高度重视与轻小武器、地雷等常规武器相关的人道主义问题，积极推动区域常规武器军控进程。中国是《特定常规武器公约》及所有附加议定书的缔约国，切实履行相关议定书规定的各种义务，并积极向地雷和集束弹药受害国提供人道主义援助。认真落实《联合国轻小武器行动纲领》，在立法、执法、能力建设、国际交流与合作方面采取了一系列切实举措，取得积极成绩，先后四次提交落实“行动纲领”的国家报告。2012年，以建设性姿态参加“行动纲领”二审会、筹备会及相关地区会议，推动二审会达成一系列成果文件。支持国际社会达成规范常规武器贸易的“武器贸易条约”，并积极参与了相关谈判进程。

**In response to provide information on Resolution 67/62
Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional
levels**

China attaches great importance to addressing the humanitarian concerns caused by conventional weapons as SALW and landmines. China is party to CCW and all its annexed protocols. China has earnestly implemented the treaty obligations and provided humanitarian assistance to victim countries. China has fully implemented the UN POA on SALW, and made unremitting efforts in legislation, law enforcement, capacity building, international exchange and cooperation. China has submitted national report of the implementation of POA for four times. In 2012, China took part in the second review conference on POA, the preparatory meeting thereof, and regional conference on POA, and promoted a set of outcome documents in the review conference. China supports the conclusion of ATT, which could regulate transactions of conventional arms, and positively took part in the negotiation process.