

## 中国政府关于建立中东无核武器区的立场文件

根据联合国大会第79/16号“关于在中东地区建立无核武器区”决议的要求，中国政府对建立中东无核武器区的立场如下：

一、建立中东无核武器区，有利于防止核武器扩散，缓和中东紧张局势，增进地区及世界和平与安全。国际社会在促进中东国家和解与合作、推动中东和平进程的同时，应该继续高度重视和积极支持建立中东无核武器区的努力。

二、历届联合国大会相关决议和决定、1995年《不扩散核武器条约》审议和延期大会关于中东问题的决议、2000年和2010年《不扩散核武器条约》审议大会最后文件有关内容均应得到切实遵守。第73届联大“召开建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区会议”的决定（A/73/546）应予积极落实。

1995年《不扩散核武器条约》审议和延期大会通过关于中东无核武器区的决议，呼吁《不扩散核武器条约》所有缔约国尤其是核武器国家通力合作，确保区域内缔约国及早建立一个中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区。国际社会特别是核武器国家应当兑现对阿拉伯国家承诺，积极支持和推动建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区，以维护《不扩散核武器条约》审议进程的权威性和有效性。

三、以色列应尽快以无核武器国家身份加入《不扩散核武器条约》，将所有核设施置于国际原子能机构保障监督之下，

并停止发表威胁使用核武器的言论。中东地区有关国家应尽快签署和批准国际原子能机构全面保障监督协定。国际社会应继续鼓励中东地区有关国家尽快签署和批准国际原子能机构保障监督协定附加议定书。

四、中国一贯坚定支持建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区的国际努力，以观察员身份建设性参加了五届建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区国际会议，与各方一道为建设中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区注入新的动力。中国呼吁有关核武器国家切实承担应尽责任，回应阿拉伯国家正当合理诉求并积极参与上述进程。

2024年5月，中国—阿拉伯国家合作论坛第十届部长级会议发表《北京宣言》，强调“支持一切旨在实现建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区的努力”。2024年9月，中非合作论坛北京峰会通过《中非合作论坛—北京行动计划（2025-2027）》，强调“继续支持地区国家建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器的努力”。

中方愿同国际社会一道努力，为早日实现建立中东无核武器区、实现中东地区的长治久安的目标作出贡献。

中方希望上述观点能反映在联合国秘书长相关报告中。

## **Positions and views of the Government of China on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East**

Pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/16 entitled *Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East*, the Government of China presents herewith the following positions and views on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East:

1. The Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, once established, will help prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ease tension in the Middle East and enhance peace and security in the region and the world. While promoting reconciliation and cooperation among the Middle East countries and facilitating the Middle East peace process, the international community should attach great importance to and actively support efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons.

2. The relevant resolutions and decisions of the previous sessions of the General Assembly, the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to *the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), and the relevant provisions of the Final Documents of the NPT Review Conferences in 2000 and in 2010 should be effectively implemented. The UN General Assembly Decision A/DEC/73/546 on convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction should also be effectively implemented.

The resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference calls upon all States Parties to the NPT, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction. The international community, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, should honor their commitments to the Arab countries, actively support and advance the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, so as to maintain the authority and effectiveness of the NPT review process.

3. Israel should accede to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon State as soon as possible, place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards, and stop making statements of threatening the use of nuclear weapons. States concerned in the Middle East should sign and ratify Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements with IAEA and the international community should continue to encourage States concerned in the Middle East to sign and ratify the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements as soon as possible.

4. China has always firmly supported the international efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and constructively participated as an observer in the five sessions of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, thus injecting new impetus to the establishment of the Middle East zone free of

nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. China calls upon relevant nuclear-weapon State to earnestly fulfill its responsibility, respond to the legitimate requests of the Arab countries and actively participate in the above-mentioned process.

In May 2024, the 10<sup>th</sup> ministerial conference of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) adopted the Beijing Declaration and it emphasizes “support for all efforts aimed at the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction”. In September 2024, the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) adopted the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2025-2027) and it emphasizes to “continue to support regional countries in their efforts to build nuclear and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zones in the Middle East”.

China will continue to actively participate in the relevant process and contribute to the early establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and the long-term peace and stability of Middle East.

China hopes the above views will be reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.