

## 中国政府关于全面研究无核武器区问题的立场文件

根据联合国大会第79/241号“全面研究无核武器区问题”决议相关要求，中国对全面研究无核武器区问题的立场如下：

一、建立无核武器区是实现无核武器世界的关键步骤，有利于防止核武器扩散、促进和平利用核能，有利于构建均衡、有效、可持续的区域安全架构，有利于实现全球共同安全、普遍安全，保障各国和平稳定发展，符合全人类共同利益。

二、国际社会应继续支持有关国家根据《不扩散核武器条约》第七条和联合国裁军审议委员会于1999年通过的指导原则建立无核武器区。核武器国家与无核武器国家均应避免采取破坏或损害无核武器区地位的行动。

三、无核武器国家通过建立无核武器区，为国际核不扩散事业作出重大贡献。遗憾的是，目前仅《拉丁美洲和加勒比禁止无核武器区条约》二号议定书获得了全部五个核武器国家的批准。核武器国家应支持建立无核武器区的努力，尊重无核武器区法律地位，尽快签署和批准所有开放供签署的无核武器区条约相关附加议定书。应支持建立中东无核武器及其他大规模杀伤性武器区的主张和努力，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》并切实履行相关义务，尽快签署和批准国际原子能机构全面保障监督协定和附加议定书。

四、核武器国家通过联合国安理会决议、发表国家声明、签批无核武器区条约议定书等方式向无核武器国家提供安全保证，但多数情况下附加了条件。目前已建立的无核武器区尚未涵盖所有地区和所有无核武器国家，比如建立中东无核武器区面临现实障碍。新的安全形势下，向无核武器国家和无核武器区提供消极安全保证问题的重要性和紧迫性进一步增强。

五、国际社会应支持尽早缔结一项关于保证不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器的国际法律文书，并通过《不扩散核武器条约》审议进程等就此深入讨论。在谈判达成上述国际法律文书之前，所有核武器国家均应发表公开声明，保证无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器。

六、无核武器区在防扩散方面的作用广受认可，但无核武器区安排对促进地区国家间安全对话，降低军费投入，增加国家间理解与相互信任，建立其他区域性安全架构等更广泛领域的深刻影响和潜在作用，值得国际社会进一步研究。例如，我们注意到，拉美无核区已逐步发展演变为“和平区”。2014年1月，拉美和加勒比国家共同体第二届峰会通过《宣布拉美和加勒比为和平区的公告》。

七、个别核武器国家打造军事联盟、新建或加强“核共享”和“延伸威慑”安排等，在政治、法律、技术等各方面对现有及新的无核武器区造成何种影响，也值得深入探讨。无核武器区成员与个别核武器国家军事结盟，并在其境内设置可保障核武器使用的军事设施，是否破坏无核武器区地位？参与上述安排

是否会显著降低无核武器国家建立新的无核武器区或达成无核安保国际法律文书的政治意愿？这些问题正受到国际社会越来越多的关注。

八、美国、英国、澳大利亚开展核潜艇合作，系核武器国家首次向无核武器国家转让核潜艇动力堆及大量武器级高浓铀，违反《不扩散核武器条约》目的和宗旨，构成严重核扩散风险。此举将损害《南太平洋无核区条约》，并破坏东盟国家建立东南亚无核武器区的努力。

九、中国坚定支持建立无核武器区的国际努力，始终奉行不首先使用核武器政策，明确承诺无条件不对无核武器国家和无核武器区使用或威胁使用核武器。截至目前，中国签署和批准了所有已开放供签署的无核武器区条约议定书，愿率先签署《东南亚无核武器区条约》议定书。中方发布《全球安全倡议概念文件》，明确支持有关地区国家建立无核武器区。

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 Comprehensive Study of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones**

Pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/241 entitled *Comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects*, the Government of China presents herewith the following positions and views on comprehensive study of nuclear-weapon-free zones:

1. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, as a key step toward a world without nuclear weapons, is conducive to preventing nuclear proliferation, promoting peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and establishing a balanced, effective and sustainable regional security architecture. It is also conducive to realize common security and universal security, safeguard the peaceful and stable development of all countries and in conformity with the common interest of mankind.

2. The international community should continue to support the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in accordance with Article VII of *the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), as well as the the principles and guidelines for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone recommended by the UN Disarmament Commission in its report of April 30, 1999. Both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States should refrain from any actions that undermine or deteriorate the status of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

3. Non-nuclear-weapon States have made significant contributions to the cause of nuclear non-proliferation through establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. It is regretting that until now, only the Additional Protocol II to *the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean* has been approved by all five nuclear-weapon States. Nuclear-weapon States should support the efforts of establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones, respect their legal status, sign and ratify additional protocols to treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones open for signature as soon as possible. Nuclear-weapon States should support the position and efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Israel should accede to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon State as soon as possible, concretely comply with the NPT obligations, and sign and ratify the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol with the International Atomic Energy Agency as soon as possible.

4. Nuclear-weapon States have provided security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States through such means as UNSC resolution, national statements and the signing and ratification of protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties, but in most cases with reservations attached. The existing nuclear-weapon-free zones do not cover all regions and all non-nuclear-weapon States. For example, the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East faces realistic obstacles. Under the new international security situation, providing negative security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States has become a more and more

relevant and urgent issue.

5. The international community should conclude an international legal instrument as soon as possible on not using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones and engage in in-depth discussion during the NPT review process. Before concluding such an instrument, all nuclear-weapon States should make public statements to unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones.

6. The role of nuclear-weapon-free zones in promoting nuclear non-proliferation has been universally acknowledged. However, the international community should conduct further studies on nuclear-weapon-free zones' profound influences and potential effects on wide-ranging aspects, such as promoting inter-regional security dialogues, lowering military expenditure, enhancing mutual understanding and trust between countries, and establishing other regional security structure. For example, we have noticed that the Latin American nuclear-weapon-free zone has gradually evolved to a "zone of peace". In January, 2014, the second summit of Community of Latin American and Caribbean States released *Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace*.

7. Certain nuclear-weapon States have forged military alliances and attempted to strengthen the so-called nuclear sharing and extended deterrence arrangements or even replicate new ones. Further discussion

should be conducted on political, legal and technological impact of these aforementioned actions on existing and future nuclear-weapon-free zones. Will the status of nuclear-weapon-free zones be seriously affected, if participating states to those zones, in military alliance with nuclear-weapon States, establish military infrastructure in their territories to support the activities of nuclear forces? Will participation in the above arrangements diminish the willingness of non-nuclear-weapon States to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones or conclude an international legal instrument on security assurances? These issues are gaining more and more attention of the international community.

8. The nuclear-powered submarine cooperation among the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia sets a precedent for the transfer of naval nuclear propulsion reactors and a large quantity of weapons-grade highly-enriched uranium materials from nuclear-weapon States to a non-nuclear-weapon State, in contravention of the object and purpose of the NPT, and thus constitutes serious risks of nuclear proliferation. Such action will undermine *the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty* and damage the efforts of ASEAN countries to establish the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

9. China firmly supports the international efforts to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones. China adheres to the policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons, and is unequivocally committed not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones unconditionally. Upon now, China has signed

and ratified all protocols to treaties on nuclear-weapon-free zones that are open for signature, and is willing to take the lead in signing the Protocol to the *Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone*. China has issued the Global Security Initiative Concept Paper which clearly supports relevant countries to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones.

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