

中国代表团在第 80 届联大一委 关于常规武器的专题发言

主席先生，

当前，国际和地区武装冲突频发，常规武器滥用和非法转让加剧地区紧张局势和社会动荡，引发人道主义关切。中国坚定支持常规武器军控进程，建设性参与常规武器军控机制，并将其作为落实全球安全倡议的重点方向之一。

中国严格履行《特定常规武器公约》《武器贸易条约》《枪支议定书》等常规军控领域国际法律文书义务，积极参与《轻小武器行动纲领》《识别与追查国际文书》《全寿期弹药管理全球框架》、联合国常规武器登记册政府专家组相关工作。中国在军品出口方面一向采取慎重、负责的态度。

中国积极支持相关领域国际交流与能力建设合作，通过中国-联合国和平与发展基金和平子基金，助力落实“新和平纲领”和“消弭非洲枪声”倡议。中国还通过物资援助、人员培训、实地指导等方式开展国际人道主义扫雷合作，积极实施习近平主席在中非合作论坛北京峰会期间宣布的“助力非洲摆脱雷患行动”，致力于帮助有关国家和地区早日摆脱地雷和战争遗留爆炸物威胁，实现安全、稳定、可持续发展。

主席先生，

中方高度重视人工智能军事应用可能带来的巨大风险，主张各国在发展人工智能武器系统方面应保持克制，确保人工智能军事应用符合国际人道主义法，避免相关武器系统造成滥杀滥伤和误用恶用。各方应通过对话合作就如何规范人工智能军事应用寻求共识，推动构建开放、公正、有效的安

全治理机制，最大限度降低风险，确保人工智能安全、可靠、可控。

中方认为《特定常规武器公约》是讨论致命性自主武器系统最适当场所，支持在条件成熟时谈判达成具有法律约束力的国际文书。在此之前，各方应首先就 LAWS 定义特征、监管范围等问题达成一致。中方欢迎公约政府专家组围绕相关问题开展实质性讨论、取得积极进展。

主席先生，

不久前，习近平主席提出了全球治理倡议，再次彰显中国维护联合国宪章、弘扬多边主义、支持多边机制的坚定立场。在常规武器军控领域，中方将一如既往地积极参与相关机制，做出应有贡献。中方提出以下主张：

一是奉行主权平等、践行多边主义。支持各国平等参与国际常规军控进程，不断提升发展中国家的代表性和发言权。支持联合国发挥主渠道作用，不断提升各常规武器军控机制的普遍性和有效性，实现各机制间协同互促。

二是遵守国际法治、强化国家责任。支持平衡处理正当军事安全需要和人道主义关切，不断加强和完善常规武器军控领域的国际法律机制，鼓励各国提升对常规武器各领域、各环节的管控能力。去年9月，中国同红十字国际委员会和法国等共同发起国际人道法高级别倡议，旨在推动国际社会重申对国际人道法的坚定承诺，凝聚维护国际人道法的最大合力，推动实现持久和平。我们欢迎更多国家加入这一倡议。

三是倡导以人为本、注重行动导向。支持各国开展务实国际合作，加强政策、执法等领域的信息交流和经验分享。鼓励发达国家与有能力的发展中国家继续在物资援助、技术转让、能力建设等领域加大国际援助力度。

谢谢主席先生。

Statement by Chinese Delegation at the Thematic Debate on Conventional Weapons at the 80th Session of the UNGA First Committee

Mr. Chair,

Currently, the armed conflicts are frequent in international and regional level, and indiscriminate use and the illicit transfer of conventional weapons exacerbating regional tensions and social turmoil, raising humanitarian concerns. China firmly supports global conventional arms control process, and constructively participates in relevant mechanisms in this field. China has defined the work on conventional arms control as one of the key areas to implement the *Global Security Initiative*.

China strictly fulfills the obligations under the international legally binding instruments in conventional field such as Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons(CCW), Arms Trade Treaty(ATT) and Firearms Protocol and participates actively in the work related to the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, ITI, the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management and the UN Register of Conventional Arms. China has always been prudent and responsible in arms export matters.

China actively supports cooperation on international exchange and capacity building in relevant areas, and implement “A New Agenda for Peace” and Silencing the Guns in Africa Initiative through the Peace and Security Sub-Fund of China-UN Peace and Development Trust Fund. China has carried out international humanitarian demining cooperation by providing assistance in kind, personnel training, sending experts, etc.and actively implements the “Action for a mine-free Africa” announced by President Xi Jinping in Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, committed to helping

affected countries and regions overcoming the threats posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war at an early date, and achieving security, stability and sustainable development.

Mr. Chair,

China attaches great importance to the huge risks posed by the use of Artificial Intelligence in military domain, and advocates that countries should exercise restraint in developing Artificial intelligence weapon system, ensuring the use of AI in military domain in compliance with international humanitarian law, and preventing the indiscriminate killing and injuring and malicious use of those weapon systems. All parties should seek common grounds on regulating the use of AI in the military domain through dialogue and cooperation, promote the building of a open, just and effective security governance mechanism, minimize risks to the greatest possible extent, and ensure the use of AI is safe, reliable and controllable.

China is in the view that CCW is the most appropriate forum to discuss Lethal Autonomous Weapons System(LAWS), and supports the negotiation of an international legally binding instrument when the conditions are mature. Prior to this, we should seek consensus on the relevant working characterisations and the scope of the regulation. China welcomes the substantive discussions and progress made within the GGE on LAWS.

Mr. Chair,

Recently, President Xi Jinping has proposed the *Global Governance Initiative*, which highlighted once again China's commitment to safeguarding the UN Charter, promoting multilateralism and strengthening multilateral mechanisms. China will continue to participate actively in and make our contribution to all relevant mechanisms in the process of conventional arms control. To this end, China would like to propose the following:

Firstly, uphold sovereign equality and practice multilateralism. The equal right of all countries to participate in international conventional arms control process should be ensured, and the representation and voice of developing countries should be enhanced. We should support the UN 's role as the main channel, strengthen the universality and effectiveness of relevant mechanisms and enhance the synergy among them.

Secondly, adherence to the international rule of law and strengthen national responsibility. We should strike a balance between the legitimate military security needs and humanitarian concerns, and improve constantly international legal instruments on conventional arms control. Countries are encouraged to enhance their capacity to manage and control conventional arms in various fields and stages. In September 2024, China together with ICRC, France and some other countries jointly launched the Global High-Level Initiative on International Humanitarian Law, aimed to encourage the international community to reaffirm its firm commitment to international humanitarian law, strengthen collective efforts to uphold it, and contribute to the attainment of enduring peace. We welcome more countries to join this initiative.

Thirdly, advocate people-centered and action-oriented approach. We advocate that countries conduct pragmatic international cooperation, and carry out more information and experience sharing on policy and law enforcement. Developed countries and capable developing countries are encouraged to provide more support in terms of assistance in kind, technology transfer and capacity building, etc.

Thank you Mr. Chair.