

(check against delivery)

**Statement By H.E. Ambassador Tan Jian,  
Head of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China,  
At the General Debate of the Twenty-Sixth Session of  
the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention**

Mr. Chairman,

At the outset, please allow me to extend, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, my congratulations on your election as Chairman of the Twenty-Sixth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”). The Chinese delegation wishes to assure you and other delegations of its full cooperation to make this session a success. I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to H.E. Ambassador José Antonio Zabalgaitia Trejo for his excellent work as the Chairman of last session.

China associates itself with the statement delivered by H.E. Mr. Fikrat Akhundov, Ambassador of Azerbaijan on behalf of the NAM CWC States Parties and China. Here, please allow me to further elaborate China's position.

Mr. Chairman,

At a time marked concurrently by unprecedented global changes and a pandemic unseen in a century, today's world needs more than ever to promote peace and development, equity and justice, as well as common security. It is even more important for countries to

join hands in building a community with a shared future for mankind. As an integral part of the global security governance, States Parties of the Convention should follow the mainstream of history, collectively practice the true multilateralism, promote the implementation of the Convention in a comprehensive and balanced manner, and uphold its authority and effectiveness. To this end, China would like to share the following propositions.

First, we should resolutely move forward the process of chemical weapons destruction. The overall and complete destruction of chemical weapons is the core object of the Convention. Next year will mark the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention. On this occasion, States Parties should step up their efforts to promote the realization of a world free of chemical weapons. International rules should be adhered to by all countries without exception. China urges the sole Possessor State of chemical weapons to step up inputs, effectively implement its obligation, and complete the destruction as soon as possible.

At the same time, we should advance the destruction process of the chemical weapons abandoned (hereinafter “ACW”) by Japan in the territory of China. With the concerted efforts of China and Japan, the destruction of Japanese ACW at Haerbaling was resumed last May and steady progress has been made in all aspects under appropriate pandemic prevention and control measures. China encourages the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) to explore innovative methodologies in line with the provisions of the Convention to maintain its focus on and inputs in verification, including the verification of the destruction of the Japanese ACW and safeguard its effectiveness against the backdrop of the pandemic. Next year, the destruction of Japanese ACW will reach its important timeframe as agreed by China and Japan, and the OPCW will review the progress of the destruction. China stands ready for consultations with Japan on this matter with a pragmatic, responsible and constructive approach, in an effort to make arrangements as early as possible.

Second, we should work unswervingly to strengthen international cooperation. As a key cornerstone of the Convention, international cooperation stands for the transition direction

of the OPCW. The OPCW should promote development and security, foster international cooperation, and ensure States Parties' full enjoyment of the legitimate right to the use of chemistry for peaceful purposes. China supports the effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention through measures such as the establishment of the Centre for Chemistry and Technology and the revitalization of the Article XI consultation mechanism. China also supports more inputs into the areas of the concerns of the developing countries. China commends the Secretariat for introducing innovative working methods in taking full advantage of online resources to deliver international cooperation projects and maintain the momentum for such cooperation. China encourages the Secretariat to take stock of good practices in this regard and expand its toolkit for international cooperation.

China has submitted the draft resolution on "Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security" to the First Committee of the 76<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations. Its purpose is to initiate discussions within the UN framework, strike a balance between non-proliferation and peaceful uses, and ensure the peaceful uses and the benefit sharing of the science technology and resources including in the chemistry. It will be conducive to advancing the peaceful uses in different areas in a holistic approach, and encouraging discussions in relevant frameworks, such as that of the CWC. It is sincerely hoped that all parties could actively support and participate in the follow-up process of the UN General Assembly.

Third, strong and steady efforts should be made to safeguard the authority and effectiveness of the Convention. There is only one order in the world, which is the international order underpinned by international law. The CWC constitutes the basis and yardstick for dealing with chemical weapons-related issues. Hence, addressing in compliance with the provisions of the Convention is the only proper way. The incidents of alleged use of chemical weapons in Syria and others should be investigated in a comprehensive, objective and impartial manner in line with the procedures of the Convention. The conclusion should be based on solid evidence, so as to stand the test of history and facts. As for the Navalny case, a constructive and cooperative approach should be taken, and efforts should be made to investigate the truth through dialogue and

consultation. Concerning such issues as the CNS-acting chemicals which constitutes amendment to and reinterpretation of the Convention, it should be made in strict accordance with the amendment procedure of the Convention.

Fourth, steadfast efforts should be made to safeguard the solidarity of the OPCW. Currently, the OPCW is at the crossroad between division and unity, and confrontation and cooperation. Some States Parties deliberately ignore the provisions of the Convention in certain issues and disregard our tradition of seeking consensus. With respect to the attribution of the responsibility of chemical weapons use, the Investigation and Identification Team was established forcibly, which went beyond the mandate of the Convention. In terms of the CNS-acting chemicals, a vote was forced on the proposal concerned even though a consensus has far from being reached. The United States has even added an OPCW-designated laboratory of China to its “Military End User List”, which severely undermined the foundation of mutual trust and cooperation among States Parties, and caused a substantive damage to the work of the OPCW. China recalls on relevant countries to correct their mistakes by stopping poisoning the atmosphere of the OPCW, halting the practice of politicization and jeopardizing authority of the Convention. The OPCW should not turn into a political tool for suppressing dissidents. China also hopes that the Secretariat, in particular the Director General, could maintain an objective and impartial position and perform its work strictly in compliance with its mandate.

Mr. Chairman,

This year marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the restoration of the legitimate seat of the People’s Republic of China in the United Nations. In the past 50 years, China has always been a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development and a defender of the international order. As a founding State Party of the CWC and the second largest contributor to the OPCW budget, China has been consistently dedicated to safeguarding the purposes and objectives of the Convention. China is firmly opposed to the use of chemical weapons by any state, organization or individual under any circumstance for any purpose. China has declared the most industry facilities in the world, and has been subjected to all types of monitoring and verification in a constantly efficient and stringent

manner. Against the backdrop of the pandemic, China has focused its efforts on national implementation, such as promulgating and enacting *the Export Control Law*, starting the amendment to *the Regulations of the PRC on the Administration of Chemicals Subjected to Supervision and Control*, drafting *the Provisional Methods of General License Management for Exporting Monitored and Controlled Chemicals*, as well as hosting training courses for regional implementation authorities and enterprises, in a continuous effort to raise the awareness and enhance capacity for the implementation of the Convention.

The Chinese delegation requests that this statement, together with that by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China attached hereto, be circulated as an official document of this session and uploaded to the public website and external server of the OPCW.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

## **Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**

According to the “One Country, Two Systems” principle under the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People’s Republic of China (Basic Law), the Central People’s Government has extended the application of the Chemical Weapons Convention (Convention) to the HKSAR. The Government of the HKSAR is responsible for implementation of the Convention in HKSAR.

To ensure the full and effective implementation of the Convention in the HKSAR, the Government of the HKSAR has implemented the Chemical Weapons (Convention) Ordinance (the Ordinance) since 2004 to fully implement the requirements of the Convention. The Ordinance prohibits the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retaining, and participating in the transfer of a chemical weapon. The import and export of chemicals under the control of the Convention are regulated under the HKSAR’s strategic trade control system. The Government of the HKSAR has included for control the four new sets of toxic chemicals adopted by the Convention with effect from June 2020.

To control and monitor the production and related activities pertinent to scheduled chemicals as well as unscheduled discrete organic chemicals under the Convention, the Ordinance stipulates that no person shall produce, acquire, retain, use, transfer or consume a scheduled chemical more than the prescribed amount unless a permit has been obtained from the Trade and Industry Department (TID) of the Government of the HKSAR. Besides, all permit holders are required to provide periodic report of the relevant production activities. An operator of chemical facilities is also required to notify the TID if the production of unscheduled discrete organic chemicals exceeds the relevant threshold.

The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) of the Government of the HKSAR is conferred by the Ordinance with extensive enforcement powers to investigate suspicious cases, including- entering and searching premises, vehicles, vessels or aircrafts; seizing

and forfeiting offending articles; and arresting and prosecuting persons who violate the Ordinance. They are authorized to inspect chemical facilities subject to the permit and notification system. Infringement of the provisions of the Ordinance constitutes a criminal offence. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment upon conviction on indictment by the courts of the HKSAR. The Ordinance also empowers the C&ED to grant the necessary rights to the inspection teams of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Secretariat to conduct inspections at relevant facilities in the HKSAR pursuant to the Convention.

To fulfill the reporting obligation of making annual declaration to the OPCW, the Government of the HKSAR has been forwarding relevant information to the Central People's Government regularly since 2004. Currently, there is no production or storage of chemical weapons and no declarable chemical facilities in the HKSAR. There are only a small amount of trade activities involving scheduled chemicals of the Convention, which are imported for local research or industrial uses.



## 中华人民共和国常驻禁止化学武器组织代表团

### 中国代表团团长谈践大使在《禁止化学武器公约》 第 26 次缔约国大会一般性辩论中的发言

主席先生：

首先，我代表中国代表团对你当选《禁止化学武器公约》第 26 次缔约国大会主席表示祝贺。中国代表团愿与你和各国代表团充分合作，推动大会取得成功。借此机会，我也愿对前任主席 José Antonio Zabalgaitia Trejo 大使所做工作表示赞赏。

中方赞同阿塞拜疆代表不结盟运动和中国所作发言。下面，请允许我进一步阐述中方立场。

主席先生，

当前，百年变局和世纪疫情交织，世界比任何时候都更需要推进和平发展、公平正义和普遍安全，各国携手构建人类命运共同体的重要性更加突出。《禁止化学武器公约》是全球安全治理的重要支柱。广大缔约国应顺应历史大势，共同践行真正的多边主义，推动公约得到全面、平衡落实，维

护公约的权威性和有效性。中方有几点主张：

首先，要坚定不移推进化武销毁。全面、彻底销毁化武是《禁止化学武器公约》的核心目标。明年将迎来公约生效25周年，缔约国应加大工作力度，使无化武世界的愿景尽快成为现实。国际规则应由所有国家共同遵守，没有也不应该有例外。中方敦促唯一未完成库存化武销毁的国家加大投入，切实履行国际义务，尽快完成库存化武销毁。

同时，要继续推进日遗化武销毁。在中日双方努力下，哈尔巴岭日遗化武于今年5月重启销毁，各项工作在确保疫情防控的前提下稳步推进。中方鼓励技秘处探索符合公约规定的创新方式，保持对日遗化武在内核查的关注和投入，在疫情背景下维护核查的实效性。明年是中日商定的日遗化武销毁重要节点，禁化武组织将对销毁进展进行审议。中方愿同日方秉持务实、负责任和建设性态度，就此展开协商并争取尽早做出安排。

第二，要坚定不移深化国际合作。国际合作是《禁止化学武器公约》的重要支柱，也是禁化武组织转型方向所在。要统筹发展与安全，切实促进国际合作，确保缔约国充分享受和平利用的合法权利。中方支持通过建设化学技术中心、重振第十一条磋商机制等措施，确保公约相关条款得到有效实施，支持对发展中国家重点关注的领域加大投入。中方对技秘处创新工作方法，充分利用在线资源开展国际合作项目、保持国际合作势头表示赞赏。鼓励技秘处总结好的经验

做法，丰富国际合作的工具箱。

中方向第 76 届联大一委提交“在国际安全领域促进和平利用国际合作”决议，目的是在联合国框架下开启讨论进程，平衡处理防扩散与和平利用的关系，确保包括化学在内的相关领域技术和资源的和平利用与普惠共享。这有助于统筹考虑各领域的和平利用，也有助于促进《禁止化学武器公约》等框架下有关讨论。希望各方积极支持并参与联大后续进程。

第三，要坚定不移维护公约权威性和有效性。世界上只有一个秩序，就是以国际法为基础的国际秩序。《禁止化学武器公约》是解决化武相关问题的依据和准绳，按照公约规定处理问题是唯一正确途径。对于叙利亚化武等指称使用化武问题，要按照公约规定的程序，开展全面、客观、公正的调查，基于确凿证据，得出经得起历史和事实检验的结论。在纳瓦尼问题上，应采取建设性合作态度，通过对话协商查明真相。对于中枢神经系统作用剂等涉及公约修订和解读的问题，应当根据公约规定的修约程序开展相关工作。

第四，要坚定不移维护禁化武组织团结。禁化武组织正面临分裂与团结、对抗与合作的十字路口。一些国家在若干问题上无视公约规定，罔顾协商一致传统。在使用化武追责问题上，强推建立超出公约授权的“调查鉴定组”。在中枢神经系统作用剂问题上，在各方远未达成共识的情况下强行推动就相关问题诉诸表决。美国甚至将中国的禁化武组织指

定实验室列入“军事最终用户”清单，严重破坏缔约国互信与合作基础，对禁化武组织工作造成实质性损害。我们再次敦促有关国家改弦更张，停止毒化禁化武组织合作氛围，停止政治化的做法，停止损害公约权威。禁化武组织不能成为打压异己的政治工具。中方也希望技秘书处，特别是总干事坚持客观公正立场，严格按照授权开展工作。

主席先生，

今年是中国恢复联合国合法席位 50 周年。50 年来，中国始终做世界和平的建设者、全球发展的贡献者、国际秩序的维护者。作为《禁止化学武器公约》原始缔约国和禁化武组织第二大会费国，中方始终致力于维护公约宗旨和目标，坚决反对任何国家、任何组织和个人在任何情况下使用化武。中国宣布的工业设施居世界首位，始终高效、严格接受各类监督核查。疫情背景下，我们着力抓好国内履约工作，颁布实施《出口管制法》，启动修订《监控化学品管理条例》工作，制定《监控化学品出口通用许可管理暂行办法》，举办面向地方履约主管机构和企业的培训班，持续提升履约意识和能力。

中国代表团要求将此发言以及后附香港特别行政区发言作为会议正式文件散发，并刊载于禁化武组织公众网和内网。

谢谢主席先生。

## 《禁止化学武器公约》在香港特别行政区实施的情况

按照《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区基本法》（以下简称“《基本法》”）的“一国两制”原则，中央人民政府已将《禁止化学武器公约》（以下简称“《公约》”）的使用范围延伸到香港特别行政区（以下简称“香港特区”），香港特区政府负责在香港特区执行《公约》。

为确保《公约》全面及有效于香港特区执行，香港特区政府自 2004 年开始实施《化学武器（公约）条例》（以下简称“《条例》”），全面落实《公约》的规定。《条例》严禁使用、发展、生产、获取、储存、保有和参与转让化学武器。而受《公约》管制的化学品则受香港特区的战略贸易管制制度规管。香港特区政府亦已将《公约》自 2020 年 6 月起新增的四组有毒化学品加入规管范围。

为管制和监察涉及《公约》附表所列化学品和非附表所列特定有机化学品的生产和相关活动，《条例》规定，除非取得香港特区工业贸易署发出的许可证，任何人均严禁生产、获取、保有、使用、转让或消耗超过规定数量的表列化学品。此外，所有许可证持有人须定期呈报有关的生产活动。有关化学品设施的营运人亦必须对生产超过规定数量的非附表所列的特定有机化学品向工贸署作出呈报。

香港海关获《条例》赋予全面的执法权力，以调查可疑案件，包括：进入并搜查有关处所、车辆、船只或飞机；检取和没收违法物品；以及逮捕与检控违法人士。他们可视察受许可证和呈报制度所监管的化学品设施。违反《条例》规定，即属于刑事犯罪，于香港特区的法院经公诉程序定罪后，最高刑罚为终身监禁。《条例》亦授权香港海关容许禁止化学武器组织秘书处根据《公约》派遣的视察组视察香港特区的有关设施。

为履行向禁化武组织提交年度报告的责任，香港特区政府自 2004 年起定期将有关资料呈报中央人民政府。香港特区现时并没有生产或储存化学武器，亦没有需按《公约》规定而作宣布的化学品设施，只有少量涉及《公约》附表所列化学品的贸易活动，进口作科研或工业用途。