

《关于禁止发展、生产和储存细菌(生物)
及毒素武器和销毁此种武器的公约》
缔约国会议

19 August 2010
Chinese only

工作文件二

中国关于指称使用生物武器情况下国际援助与协调的看法与
主张

一、传染病大规模流行、重大突发公共卫生事件等非传统安全威胁对全球安全构成严峻挑战。使用生物武器、生物恐怖袭击可导致疫情爆发或公共卫生事件。及时妥善应对并实行有效援助，与《禁止生物武器公约》调查与援助条款直接相关，也是许多缔约国的现实需要。

缔约国在应对、调查指称使用生物武器方面负有首要责任。中国支持缔约国在上述领域采取相应措施，建立并完善符合本国国情的应对、调查机制，在疫情监控、生物反恐、公共卫生突发事件调查及应对领域加强能力建设。

二、根据《禁止生物武器公约》第七条规定，如果安理会断定由于公约遭受违反而使缔约国面临危险，应该缔约国请求，其他缔约国有义务提供援助。

中国支持缔约国间根据公约上述规定开展国家援助。同意缔约国在其他缔约国面临指称使用生物武器危险时，应该缔约国请求，提供援助。

三、世界卫生组织、世界动物卫生组织、联合国粮农组织等相关国际组织在疫情监控与应对方面具有优势，能够在帮助缔约国提高相关能力方面发挥积极作用。

应缔约国请求，上述国际组织可根据其职能，在卫生及人道主义领域，向有实际困难的缔约国提供资金、设备、技术等方面的帮助。

四、根据《禁止生物武器公约》第六条规定，如缔约国发现另一缔约国存在违约行为，可向联合国安理会提出控诉，安理会将决定是否启动调查。

调查指称使用生物武器复杂敏感，缔约国可根据公约上述规定向安理会提出控诉。如安理会决定启动调查，有关调查宜在安理会主持下进行。

(Unofficial Translation)

Working Paper Submitted by the Chinese Delegation

China's Views and Propositions on the International Assistance and Coordination in the Case of Alleged Use of Biological Weapons

I. The non-traditional security threats such as pandemic infectious diseases and public health emergencies of great concern pose a serious challenge to global security. The use of biological weapons or bioterrorist attacks may result in an outbreak of diseases or public health emergency. Timely and effective response and assistance maintain close relevance to the provisions of the investigation and assistance of the Biological Weapons Convention and also a kind of practical need of many States Parties.

States Parties bear the primary responsibilities in response to and investigation of alleged use of biological weapons. Therefore States Parties should take appropriate measures to establish and improve response and investigation mechanisms according to their own circumstances and enhance their capacity building in disease surveillance, anti-bioterrorism, public health response and investigation.

II. According to Article VII of the Biological Weapons Convention, each State Party undertakes to provide or support assistance, to any State Party which so requests, if the Security Council decides that such Party has been exposed to danger as a result of violation of the Convention.

China supports to carry out assistance among States Parties according to above-mentioned provisions. States Parties may provide assistance upon the request of the State party in the face of danger as a result of alleged use of biological weapons.

III. The relevant international organizations such as World Health Organization, World Organization for Animal Health, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have advantages in the field of disease surveillance, control and response, and could play an active role in helping States Parties enhancing their capacity building in such fields.

The above-mentioned international organizations may, within their mandates, provide funding, equipment and technical assistance in public health and humanitarian field to States Parties which have practical difficulties.

IV. According to Article VI of the Biological Weapons Convention, any State Party which finds that any other State Party is acting in breach of obligations deriving from the provisions of the Convention may lodge a complaint with the Security

Council of the United Nations. The Security Council will decide whether to initiate an investigation or not.

Investigation of alleged use of biological weapons is a complicated and sensitive issue. Any State Party may lodge a complaint with the Security Council according to above-mentioned provisions. If the Security Council decides to initiate an investigation, such investigation should be conducted under the aegis of the Security Council.
