China's Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation in the New Era (II)
新时代的中国军控、裁军与防扩散(下)

IV. Leading International Security Governance in Emerging Fields

Emerging fields such as outer space, cyberspace, and AI represent new frontiers for human development. They create a new focus of strategic security, and new territories of global governance. China proposes that with the universal participation of all countries, the UN should play a pivotal role in fostering a global governance framework and standards for emerging fields based on broad consensus, while increasing the representation and voice of developing countries. States should take practical measures to prevent security risks, address security challenges, and promote peaceful uses of technologies in emerging fields. The discriminatory and exclusive rules, standards, and codes of conduct formulated by certain country blocs cannot replace universally accepted international norms, still less serve as an excuse for sanctioning and suppressing other nations.

1. Outer Space Security

The lasting peace and security in outer space is of vital importance to the security, development and prosperity of all nations and the wellbeing and long-term interests of humanity. China is always committed to the peaceful uses and the security of outer space. It firmly safeguards the international order in outer space based on international law, actively participates in global governance of outer space security, and advocates the building of a community with a shared future for humanity in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. It resolutely opposes offensive space military policies, the creation of space military alliances, the weaponization of outer space, any attempt to turn outer space into a new theater of conflict, and any arms race there. It objects to the use of commercial space activities to intervene in other countries' armed conflicts or internal affairs.

Advocating comprehensive governance of outer space security. Outer space security rules that are open, inclusive, and universally-accepted hold the key to strengthening outer space security governance. China supports the UN in playing its role as the main platform in this endeavor – upholding multilateralism, providing comprehensive and harmonized responses to relevant issues, coordinating efforts in arms control and the peaceful uses and sustainable long-term development of outer space, facilitating the formulation of a comprehensive governance framework for outer space security, and ensuring all countries' common rights and interests in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Working on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. An arms race in outer space constitutes the gravest and most fundamental threat to outer space security. Countering this threat is essential for ensuring peace, stability and sustainability in outer space, and reaching a legally binding instrument on arms control in outer space through negotiation is the fundamental solution. The Chinese-Russian draft of the Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects (PPWT), initially submitted to the CD in 2008 and updated in 2014, formed the basis of the negotiation and conclusion of a legally binding instrument on outer space arms control. China facilitated the establishment of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space in 2017, and again in 2022, making substantive contributions to the formulation of a legally binding instrument in this

四、引领新兴领域国际安全治理

外空、网络、人工智能等新兴领域是人类发展的新高地、战略安全的新焦点、全球治理的新疆域。中国主张，在各国普遍参与的基础上，发挥联合国主渠道作用，推动形成具有广泛共识的新兴领域全球治理体系框架和标准规范，增强发展中国家代表性和发言权。各国应切实防范应对新兴领域安全风险挑战，促进新兴领域和平利用。个别国家集团制定歧视性、排他性规则标准和行为规范，不能取代普遍接受的国际准则，更不能成为制裁打压别国的借口。

（一）外空安全

外空的持久和平与安全关乎各国的安全、发展和繁荣，符合全人类福祉和长远利益。中国一贯坚持和平利用外空、维护外空安全，坚定维护以国际法为基础的外空国际秩序，积极参与外空安全国际治理，推动在外空构建人类命运共同体。坚决反对进攻性外空军事政策，反对外空军事同盟，反对外空武器化、战场化和军备竞赛，反对利用商业航天介入他国武装冲突或干涉别国内政。

倡导外空安全综合治理。开放包容、普遍接受的外空安全规则是推进外空安全治理的关键。中国支持联合国发挥主平台作用，坚持多边主义和综合协调应对，统筹外空军控、外空和平利用、外空长期可持续性等方面，推动形成外空安全综合治理方案，维护各国和平利用外空的共同权益。

致力于防止外空军备竞赛。外空军备竞赛构成外空安全最大和最根本威胁，防止外空军备竞赛，是确保外空和平、安宁、可持续性的重要前提。谈判达成外空军控法律文书是防止外空军备竞赛的根本之道。中俄于2008年向裁谈会提交、2014年更新"防止在外空放置武器、对外空物体使用或威胁使用武力条约"草案，推动以此为基础谈判达成外空军控法律文书。2017年和2022年，中国推动联合国成立两届"防止外空军备竞赛"政府专家组，为讨论制定外空军控法律文书作出实质性贡献。中国倡导在外空领域构建人类命运共同体，这一主张得到国际社会广泛支持，连续多年写入联合国大会相关决议。

regard. China's vision of a community with a shared future for humanity in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space has gained wide international support, with its inclusion in relevant UN General Assembly resolutions for several consecutive years.

Conducting aerospace activities with transparency and openness. China adheres to the principles of equality, mutual trust, transparency, and openness in aerospace activities and outer space governance. Through government white papers on space activities and national defense, information releases by the Ministry of National Defense, and other means, it has communicated on many occasions its commitment to peaceful space development and policies for outer space security, as well as its major activities, capacity development, and international cooperation efforts. It opens national aerospace infrastructure, such as launch sites and the Satellite Assembly, Integration and Test Center, to the public, diligently fulfills its international obligations including space objects registration, and notifies relevant states and international organizations regarding space activities, including spacecraft re-entry notices and collision alerts. It plays a constructive role in the UNGGE on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities and consistently co-sponsors relevant resolutions at the UN General Assembly.

Jointly maintaining peace and security in outer space. China develops space science and technology and advances its space programs for the benefit of humanity. It develops its Aerospace Force, safeguards national space activities, personnel, assets, and other interests, ensures secure access to and open uses of outer space, and increases its effectiveness in space crisis management and comprehensive governance. China is ready to work with all peace-loving countries to promote international exchange and cooperation on outer space security and contribute to lasting peace and common security in outer space.

2. Cybersecurity

The rapid development of the internet and digital technology has profoundly altered the global economy and security governance. The global threats created by bloc confrontation, militarization and division in cyberspace are increasingly prominent and exacerbating. Cyberspace is a common space for human activities, and its future should be in the hands of all countries. China actively advances global cyberspace governance and engages in international dialogue and cooperation. It firmly champions international rules, safeguards sovereignty and security, and promotes peace and stability in cyberspace.

Advocating the vision of a community with a shared future in cyberspace. In December 2015, China proposed building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, offering a solution to global internet development and governance. This vision establishes four principles for reforming global internet governance and a five-point initiative on building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. The four principles are: respect for cyber sovereignty, maintenance of peace and security, promotion of openness and cooperation, and formulation of good order. The five-point initiative advocates expediting the construction of global internet infrastructure for greater connectivity, building a shared online platform for cultural exchange and mutual learning, promoting innovative development of the cyber economy for common prosperity, ensuring cybersecurity for orderly development, and establishing an internet governance system for fairness and justice. China underlines the imperative for collective action to promote development, safeguard security, participate in governance, and share the benefits.

In 2023, China put forward the major initiative to raise the vision to a new stage, championing development as a priority, joint responsibility for common security, and mutual learning between cultures, and emphasizing the need to accelerate innovative, secure and inclusive development in cyberspace. Having been included into resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the vision has been widely acclaimed and welcomed by the international community.

Upholding the principle of cyber sovereignty. Cyber sovereignty constitutes the natural extension and application of the principle of sovereignty equality enshrined in the UN Charter to cyberspace. China holds

开展透明开放的航天活动。中国秉持平等互信、透明开放原则开展航天活动、参与外空治理。通过航天和国防领域政府白皮书、国防部信息发布等方式，多次阐释中国航天的和平发展宗旨和外空安全政策，介绍主要活动、能力发展和国际交流合作等情况。对外开放发射场、卫星总装集成测试中心等国家航天基础设施，切实履行空间物体登记等国际义务，向有关国家和国际组织通报航天活动，以及航天器再入、避碰等情况。建设性参与联合国“外空透明与建立信任措施”政府专家组，每年在联合国大会参与共提“外空透明与建立信任措施”决议。

共同维护外空和平与安全。中国发展航天科技，推动航天事业发展造福全人类。中国推进军事航天部队建设，维护国家外空活动、人员及资产安全和其他利益，提高安全进出和开放利用外空能力，增强外空危机管控和综合治理效能。中国愿同所有爱好和平的国家一道，加强外空安全国际交流与合作，为维护外空持久和平与共同安全作出贡献。

（二）网络安全

当前，网络和数字技术突飞猛进，深刻影响全球经济和安全治理格局。网络空间阵营化、军事化、碎片化风险突出，全球网络威胁加剧。网络空间是人类共同的活动空间，网络空间前途命运应由世界各国共同掌握。中国积极推进网络空间全球治理，开展网络空间国际交流合作，是网络空间国际规则体系的坚定倡导者，网络主权与安全的坚定捍卫者，网络空间和平稳定的坚定维护者。

倡导构建网络空间命运共同体。2015年12月，中国提出构建网络空间命运共同体重要理念，为全球互联网发展治理贡献了中国方案。这一重要理念包括推进全球互联网治理体系变革的“四项原则”，即“尊重网络主权、维护和平安全、促进开放合作、构建良好秩序”，以及构建网络空间命运共同体的“五点主张”，即“加快全球网络基础设施建设，促进互联互通；打造网上文化交流共享平台，促进交流互鉴；推动网络经济创新发展，促进共同繁荣；保障网络安全，促进有序发展；构建互联网治理体系，促进公平正义”。中国强调，应做到发展共同推进、安全共同维护、治理共同参与、成果共同分享。

2023年以来，中国提出共同推动构建网络空间命运共同体迈向新阶段的重大倡议，倡导发展优先、安危与共、文明互鉴，强调加快推动网络空间创新发展、安全发展、普惠发展。构建网络空间命运共同体重要理念已多次被写入联合国大会决议，受到国际社会广泛赞赏和

that countries have the right to exercise jurisdiction over information and communications infrastructure, resources, data, and relevant activities within their territories, and protect their information systems and important data from threats, interference, attacks, theft and destruction. They are entitled to formulate their public policies, laws, and regulations on cyberspace to protect the legitimate internet rights and interests of their citizens, legal persons, and organizations. They have the right to jointly manage and equitably allocate foundational internet resources and build a multilateral, democratic and transparent international internet governance system. No nation shall abuse information and communications technologies to disseminate disinformation, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, promote "peaceful evolution" schemes, and instigate color revolutions, thereby endangering other countries' national security and social stability.

Safeguarding cyberspace peace and security. Peaceful uses of cyberspace are in the common interests of humanity, and maintaining cybersecurity is a responsibility shared by all countries. Cyberspace should not be turned into a new theater of geopolitical conflicts. China opposes attempts to "own the domain" from a position of strength and carry out large-scale, systemic and indiscriminate theft and cyberattacks around the globe. It condemns a certain country' wanton targeting of other nations' critical infrastructure in cyberattacks, which places global critical infrastructure at grave risk. It rejects the introduction of ideological confrontation and military alliance into cyberspace under the guise of "cybersecurity cooperation", including the deployment of cyber forces in the Asia-Pacific region, and the proliferation of cyber weapons and systems, which may increase risks of miscalculation and escalation.

Promoting international cooperation on cybersecurity. In March 2017, China released the International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace for peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation in cyberspace. It has carried out bilateral cyber affairs dialogues and cooperation: establishing dialogue mechanisms with Russia, France, Germany, the EU, and ASEAN, and expanding practical cooperation in cyberspace and the digital sector with countries in Central Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. It has worked with other SCO member states to release a heads-of-state joint statement on information security, set up an expert group on information security, and facilitated the conclusion of the Agreement on Cooperation in Ensuring International Information Security Between the Member States of the SCO with accompanying plans of cooperation. It has contributed to the agreement on the BRICS Roadmap of Practical Cooperation on Ensuring Security in the Use of ICTs and its progress report, identifying areas of cooperation such as policy exchange, emergency response, and collaboration on law enforcement.

Leading the efforts to build an international governance system for cybersecurity. China supports the establishment of a cybersecurity process under the UN framework with the participation of all parties, and promotes the formulation and implementation of universally accepted international rules on cybersecurity. In September 2011, China, together with Russia and others, jointly submitted the International Code of Conduct for Information Security to the UN General Assembly, which was updated and submitted again in 2015 by all the SCO members then. This was the first comprehensive and systematic international document dedicated to norms of behavior in cyberspace. In December 2021, in its position paper submitted to the UN, China elaborated on its principles and policies concerning the international rules for cyberspace.

China is an active participant in the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of ICTs in the Context of International Security and the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Security of and in the Use of ICTs. It has advanced the adoption of the Framework for Responsible State Behavior in the use of ICTs based on the International Code of Conduct for Information Security. This framework explicitly affirms the applicability of the UN Charter to cyberspace, respects states' sovereignty, and stands as the sole code of conduct for states in global emerging technology governance. China is committed to full observa-

认同。

坚定支持网络主权原则。网络主权是联合国宪章确立的主权平等原则在网络空间的自然延伸和适用。中国主张，各国对本国境内信息通信基础设施、资源和数据及信息通信活动拥有管辖权，有权保护本国信息系统和重要数据免受威胁、干扰、攻击、窃取和破坏；各国有权制定本国互联网公共政策和法律法规，保障公民、法人和其他组织等主体在网络空间的合法权益；各国有权共同管理和公平分配互联网基础资源，建立多边、民主、透明的国际互联网治理体系；各国不得利用信息通信技术散播虚假信息，干涉别国内政，实施"和平演变"，鼓动"颜色革命"，危害别国国家安全和社会稳定。

坚决维护网络空间和平安全。和平利用网络空间符合人类共同利益，维护网络空间安全是世界各国的共同责任，网络空间不应成为地缘冲突的新战场。中国反对从实力地位出发"主宰网络空间"，对全球实施大规模、系统性、无差别网络攻击和窃密；反对个别国家肆意将别国关键基础设施作为网络攻击目标，将全球关键基础设施置于巨大风险之中；反对以"网络安全合作"为名，将意识形态对抗和军事同盟引入网络空间，在亚太国家和地区部署网络军事力量，扩散网络武器和系统，增加局势误判和升级风险。

促进网络安全国际合作。2017年3月，中国发布首份《网络空间国际合作战略》，倡导网络空间和平发展、合作共赢。开展双边网络事务对话交流与合作，同俄罗斯、法国、德国及欧盟、东盟等建立网络事务对话机制，拓展与中亚、非洲、拉美和加勒比等地区国家网络和数字领域务实合作。推动上海合作组织成员国就信息安全问题共同发表元首声明，建立信息安全专家组，达成《上海合作组织成员国保障国际信息安全政府间合作协定》并制定合作计划。推动达成《金砖国家网络安全务实合作路线图》及其进展报告，确定政策交流、应急响应、执法合作等合作方向。

引领网络安全国际治理体系建设。中国支持在联合国框架下建立各方普遍参与的网络安全进程，推动制定和落实各国普遍接受的网络空间国际规则。2011年9月，中国联合俄罗斯等向联合国大会提交"信息安全国际行为准则"，并推动上海合作组织成员国于2015年向联合国大会提交准则更新案文，这是国际上首份全面系统阐述网络空间行为规范的文件。2021年12月，中国向联合国提交立场文件，全面阐述中国关于网络空间国际规则的政策主张。

中国积极参与联合国信息安全政府专家组和开放式工作组，推动在"信息安全国际行为准则"基础上达成"网

tion and implementation of the framework, and calls for developing new global rules on cyber and digital security in light of evolving circumstances and technological advancement. It maintains a prudent approach towards the application of the law of armed conflict to cyberspace issues, and encourages the formulation of new international legal instruments through inclusive discussions among all parties when condition permits.

Providing its solutions to global governance of data security. In September 2020, China launched the Global Initiative on Data Security, which proposes constructive solutions to major issues such as critical infrastructure and personal information protection, enterprises' overseas data storage and access, and supply chain security, providing a blueprint for developing relevant global rules. To pool strength for data security governance and shape a global data security governance system, in March 2021 and June 2022 China respectively released the China-League of Arab States Cooperation Initiative on Data Security with the League of Arab States and the China + Central Asia Data Security Cooperation Initiative with the five Central Asian countries. In November 2024, it proposed the Global Cross-Border Data Flow Cooperation Initiative to facilitate global cooperation on cross-border data flows and establish an efficient, convenient and secure mechanism for international data transfer.

Building up capacity to safeguard its cyber sovereignty and security. China has long been subjected to foreign cyber infiltration, espionage, and attacks, which pose complex and severe threats to its cyber sovereignty and critical infrastructure. China advances its cyberspace capabilities by strengthening cybersecurity defense, situation awareness, emergency response, disaster backup, and attribution and evidence collection. These measures enable timely detection of and defense against cyber intrusions, containment of cyber crises, deterrence against cyber conflicts, and greater cyber counterbalance ability, thereby solidifying national cyber borders. China will adopt all necessary measures to address cyberattacks against its critical infrastructure and steadfastly defend its cyber sovereignty and security.

3. Military Applications of AI

The rapid development and widespread application of AI technology has profoundly altered the way people work and live, brought new geopolitical uncertainties, and catalyzed a new wave of military transformation. Recent regional conflicts have demonstrated significant changes in warfare formats and approaches with the emergence of UAV swarms, intelligent weapon platforms, and AI-assisted systems, raising concerns in the international community. China champions the vision of a community with a shared future for humanity in AI development and places equal emphasis on development and security to ensure safe, reliable and controllable military applications of AI.

Upholding a people-centered approach and the principle of AI for good. China believes that military applications of AI should never undermine humanity's wellbeing; instead, they should facilitate trust among countries, help maintain global strategic stability, and prevent arms races. Human primacy must be upheld and human beings rather than weapons should be the decisive element for the outcome of a war. It is essential to ensure that human beings take the ultimate responsibility and that all relevant weapons systems are under human control to prevent unauthorized actions. The application of AI in the military domain must be conducted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law and other applicable international laws.

Calling for an international governance framework for the military applications of AI. China has launched the Global AI Governance Initiative and released the Position Paper of the People's Republic of China on Regulating Military Applications of AI, proposing that all countries, especially major countries, should take a prudent and responsible approach to developing and using AI technology in the military domain. China plays a constructive role in relevant discussions under the UN framework and advocates multilateralism, openness and inclusiveness. It supports the establishment of a universally inclusive international mechanism and a governance framework based on broad consensus. It opposes drawing

络空间负责任国家行为框架”，明确联合国宪章适用于网络空间，成为全球新兴技术治理领域唯一的国家行为规范。中国主张应全面遵守和履行框架，并根据形势和技术发展制定完善全球性网络和数字安全新规则，审慎对待武装冲突法适用于网络空间问题，条件成熟时经各方普遍参与讨论制定新的国际法律文书。

提供全球数据安全治理中国方案。2020年9月，中国提出《全球数据安全倡议》，聚焦关键基础设施和个人信息保护、企业境外数据存储和调取、供应链安全等重大问题提出建设性解决思路，为制定相关全球规则提供了蓝本。2021年3月和2022年6月，中国分别与阿拉伯国家联盟和中亚五国发表《中阿数据安全合作倡议》及《“中国+中亚五国”数据安全合作倡议》，携手数据安全治理，塑造全球数据安全治理体系。2024年11月提出《全球数据跨境流动合作倡议》，推动全球数据跨境流动合作，构建高效便利安全的数据跨境流动机制。

建设保卫网络主权与安全的坚强力量。中国长期受到境外网络渗透刺探和攻击破坏，网络主权与关键基础设施面临复杂严峻威胁。中国推进网络空间力量建设，发展网络安全防御手段，建设态势感知、应急响应、容灾备份、溯源取证等能力，及时发现和抵御网络入侵，遏控网络危机，慑止网络冲突，增强网络制衡，筑牢网络边防，将采取一切必要措施应对针对中国关键基础设施的网络攻击，坚决捍卫国家网络主权和安全。

（三）人工智能军事应用

人工智能技术快速发展并广泛应用，深刻影响人类生产生活，增加地缘政治变量，催生新一轮军事革命。近几场局部战争表明，无人作战集群、智能武器平台、智能辅助系统等，正在催生作战样式和作战手段的重大变化，引发国际社会关切。中国倡导在人工智能领域践行人类命运共同体理念，坚持发展与安全并重原则，确保人工智能军事应用安全、可靠、可控。

倡导以人为本、智能向善发展理念。中国始终认为，人工智能军事应用不应损害全人类共同福祉，应当增进国家间互信、维护全球战略稳定、防止军备竞赛。应坚持由人主导，决定战争胜负的是人而不是武器，人是最终责任主体，确保有关武器系统始终处在人类控制之下，防止非授权行动。应确保人工智能军事应用符合国际人道法和其他适用的国际法。

倡导建立人工智能军事应用国际治理框架。中国提出《全球人工智能治理倡议》，发布《中国关于规范人工智能军事应用的立场文件》，主张各国尤其是大国应本着慎重负责的态度在军事领域研发和使用人工智能技术。中国建设性参与联合国框架下相关讨论，主张坚持多边主义、开放包容的原则，建立普遍参与的国际机

ideological lines and overextending the concept of national security. It is dedicated to eliminating deliberately created sci-tech barriers to ensure that all countries have the right to develop and use technologies for peaceful purposes. It also thoroughly engages in the work of the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons System under the framework of the CCW and contributes to the formulation of relevant guiding principles.

Reinforcing risk prevention and control in the military applications of AI. China does not and will not engage in any AI arms race with other countries; rather it advances its military intelligence and builds its modern military forces with Chinese characteristics in accordance with global military revolution trends, national security requirements, the practical needs of national defense, and the realities of its military development. Remaining prepared to worst-case scenarios and potential threats, China highlights the necessity to establish a quality control system and risk response mechanism, takes necessary measures to mitigate proliferation risks, and strengthens AI-related military ethics and security education.

V. Strengthening International Cooperation on Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses of Science and Technology

The international nonproliferation regime plays an important role in preventing and deferring the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery and in safeguarding international and regional peace and security. At present, the risks and challenges of the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and their means of delivery persist. Scientific and technological progress has led to a more multifaceted risk of non-State actors acquiring WMD. Unilateralism and double standards are on the rise. Developing countries are still faced with restrictions on peaceful uses of science and technology. The international community is calling for a more equitable and rational international nonproliferation regime. China continues to build its domestic nonproliferation capacity, actively participating in the international nonproliferation process, promoting international cooperation on peaceful uses of science and technology, and facilitating the improvement of global nonproliferation governance.

1. China's Nonproliferation Policy and Practice

China has always firmly opposed the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery, and strictly implemented the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. China fully fulfills its obligations within the framework of the NPT, the BWC, the CWC and international organizations such as the IAEA and the OPCW, submits timely national reports or declarations of confidence-building measures, and plays a leading role in facilitating international nonproliferation cooperation.

Strengthening export control system. China has stepped up efforts to improve its export control system and has established a system of laws and regulations based on the Export Control Law of the People's Republic of China, covering nuclear, biological, chemical, missile and other dual-use items, military products and nuclear materials, etc. This has placed export control under law-based and standardized governance. In December 2024, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Export Control of Dual-Use Items and the Export Control List of Dual-Use Items of the People's Republic of China went into force, further strengthening governance effectiveness in the export control of dual-use items.

Improving nonproliferation and export control regulatory capacity. China continuously improves its export control enforcement mechanisms. It has established a coordinated and robust enforcement system, strengthening export control regulation in all areas including production, research and development, exports and financing. In accordance with common international practice and national development needs, China has taken measures such as inter-departmental information exchange, the formation of expert support teams and the strengthening of law enforcement forces, to promptly investigate and deal with violations. Such measures serve to ensure targeted and effective nonproliferation and export

制，形成具有广泛共识的治理框架；反对以意识形态划线、泛化国家安全概念，主张消除人为制造的科技壁垒，确保各国充分享有技术发展与和平利用的权利。中国深入参与《特定常规武器公约》框架下"致命性自主武器系统"政府专家组工作，推动达成相关指导原则。

加强人工智能军事应用风险预防和管控。中国不与其他国家开展人工智能军备竞赛，按照世界军事革命趋势、国家安全客观需要和国防军队建设实际，推进军事智能化发展，构建中国特色现代军事力量体系。中国坚持底线思维和风险意识，重视建立质量管控体系和风险应对机制，采取必要措施降低扩散风险，加强人工智能军事伦理和安全教育。

五、加强防扩散与和平利用科技国际合作

国际防扩散体系在防止和延缓大规模杀伤性武器及其运载工具扩散、维护世界和地区和平与安全方面发挥了重要作用。当前，核、生物、化学等大规模杀伤性武器及其运载工具扩散的风险和挑战依然存在，科技进步导致非国家行为体获取大规模杀伤性武器的风险更加多元，单边主义和双重标准进一步抬头，广大发展中国家和平利用科技受到诸多限制，国际社会加强防扩散体系公平性、合理性的呼声高涨。中国持续加强防扩散能力建设，积极参与国际防扩散进程，促进和平利用科技国际合作，推动完善防扩散全球治理。

（一）中国的防扩散政策与实践

中国一贯坚决反对大规模杀伤性武器及其运载工具扩散，严格执行联合国安理会相关决议，在《不扩散核武器条约》《禁止生物武器公约》《禁止化学武器公约》以及国际原子能机构、禁止化学武器组织等国际组织框架下，全面履行各项义务，按时提交国家报告或建立信任措施宣布材料，在国际防扩散合作中发挥引领推动作用。

加强出口管制制度建设。中国加快完善出口管制体系，建立起以《中华人民共和国出口管制法》为统领，涵盖核、生、化、导等两用物项及军品、核等领域的法律法规体系，实现了出口管制的法制化、规范化管理。2024年12月，《中华人民共和国两用物项出口管制条例》及《中华人民共和国两用物项出口管制清单》正式施行，进一步提高了两用物项出口管制治理效能。

提高防扩散和出口管制监管能力。中国不断完善出口管制执法机制，构建协同有力的执法制度，依法加强对生产、研发、出口、融资等各环节的出口管制监管。根据国际通行做法及本国发展需要，通过跨部门信息交流、组建专家支持团队、强化执法队伍建设等措施，及

controls, and deter potential violations. The Chinese government has been actively conducting compliance training programs for enterprises, research institutions, higher education institutions and other entities, to raise public awareness.

2. Promotion of a Fair, Reasonable and Nondiscriminatory International Nonproliferation Order

Upholding and promoting international and regional peace and security is the fundamental goal of nonproliferation. China has always maintained that the right to representation and participation of all states, particularly developing ones, should be fully guaranteed and promoted in the formulation of nonproliferation-related rules and mechanisms. China advocates a holistic approach to development and security, and a balanced approach to nonproliferation and international cooperation on peaceful uses, to effectively safeguard the right of developing countries to development, and make the international nonproliferation system more fair, reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

Supporting the central role of the UN in the field of nonproliferation. China actively participates in the work of the Committee established pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), supports the effective implementation of Resolution 1540 at the national, regional and international levels, strengthens domestic management and export control over WMD and related materials and technologies, and prevents and combats the acquisition of sensitive items by non-State actors. China has co-hosted four training courses for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Points of Contact in the Asia-Pacific region, together with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the 1540 Committee.

Actively participating in the building of international nonproliferation and export control system. As a participant of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, China always maintains that strengthening the universality, authority and effectiveness of the NPT should be the goal of and criterion for the Group's work. China actively participates in discussions related to the revision and improvement of the Group's guidelines and control lists. China supports the reasonable proposition of the developing countries, represented by the Non-Aligned Movement, that nonproliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and nondiscriminatory agreements. Based on this position, China maintains contacts with mechanisms such as the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement, and encourages the relevant mechanisms to maintain their technical nature, fulfill their commitments to not interfering with peaceful uses and normal international trade in relevant fields, and play a constructive role in promoting common security and universal development.

3. Firm Commitment to Upholding the Legitimate Right to the Peaceful Uses of Science and Technology

China attaches importance to the security challenges and proliferation risks posed by emerging science and technology. At the same time, it advocates for maintaining the legitimate right of developing countries to peaceful uses of science and technology, opposes the use of export controls as a tool for decoupling, and stands against the abuse of export controls and unilateral sanctions under the pretext of international security and nonproliferation.

To uphold this stance, together with countries in similar positions, China submitted for the first time the draft resolution entitled "Promoting International Cooperation on Peaceful Uses in the Context of International Security", to the First Committee of the 76th session of the UN General Assembly in October 2021, which emphasizes the inalienable right of all states to participate in the fullest possible exchange of technology, equipment, and materials for peaceful purposes under international law and calls for the removal of undue restrictions on developing countries. The resolution received broad support. Subsequently, at its 77th and 79th sessions, the General Assembly again adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority. China welcomes further inclusive dialogues among all parties to promote effective implementation of the resolution.

时查处违法违规案件，确保防扩散和出口管制精准有效，形成有力震慑。积极面向企业、研究机构、高校等开展合规宣教，不断强化全社会合规意识。

（二）推动构建公正、合理、非歧视的国际防扩散秩序

维护和促进国际及地区和平安全是防扩散的根本目的。中国一贯主张防扩散相关规则制定、机制建设应充分保障和促进各国特别是发展中国家代表性和参与权。中国主张统筹发展和安全，平衡推进防扩散与和平利用国际合作，切实保障发展中国家的发展权利，增强国际防扩散体系的公正性、合理性与非歧视性。

支持联合国在防扩散领域发挥核心作用。中国积极参与联合国安理会1540委员会工作，支持在国家、地区和国际层面切实执行安理会第1540号决议，加强对大规模杀伤性武器及相关材料和技术的国内管理和出口管制，防范和打击非国家行为体获取敏感物项。中国已与联合国裁军事务办公室、1540委员会在华联合举办四期亚太地区国家联络点培训班。

积极参与国际防扩散、出口管制体系建设。作为"核供应国集团"成员国，中国主张集团各项工作应以加强《不扩散核武器条约》普遍性、权威性和有效性为目标和准绳，积极参与修订和完善集团管制规则和管制清单相关讨论。中国支持以不结盟运动为代表的发展中国家合理主张，认同多边协商达成的普遍、全面、非歧视性协定是解决防扩散关切的最佳手段。基于上述立场，中国与"导弹及其技术控制制度""澳大利亚集团""瓦森纳安排"等机制保持接触，鼓励相关机制恪守技术属性，履行其不干扰相关领域和平利用和正常国际贸易等承诺，为促进共同安全和普遍发展发挥建设性作用。

（三）坚定维护和平利用科技合法权利

中国重视新兴科技带来的安全挑战和扩散风险，同时主张维护发展中国家和平利用科技的合法权利，反对将出口管制当作"脱钩断链"的工具，反对以维护国际安全、防扩散为借口滥施出口管制和单边制裁。

本着这一精神，2021年10月，中国与立场相近国家向第76届联大一委首次提交"在国际安全领域促进和平利用国际合作"决议草案，强调最大限度参与和平目的的科技、设备、材料交流与合作是国际法赋予各国不可剥夺的权利，要求取消对发展中国家的不合理限制。上述决议获得广泛支持。此后，第77、79届联大再次高票通过该决议。中国欢迎各方持续开展包容性对话，推动决议有效落实。

结束语

千百年来，人类一直期盼永久和平，但战争从未远

Conclusion

For thousands of years, humanity has yearned for enduring peace, yet war lingers unresolved as an ever-present shadow. Arms control, disarmament, and nonproliferation serve as an important barrier, preventing humanity from slipping into the abyss of war. Over the past eight decades, a multilateral arms control regime with the UN at its core has progressively taken shape and become mature, playing a pivotal role in mitigating conflict and maintaining peace.

At present, change on a scale unseen in a century is accelerating: The trends towards peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit remain unstoppable, while escalating risks of confrontation, conflict and war are exacerbating global instability and disorder, and the process of multilateral arms control has reached a low ebb. A dangerous prospect is emerging, in which international relations are falling back into the law of the jungle, and the weak are at the mercy of the strong.

No matter how the world changes, China stands firmly on the right side of history and on the side of human progress, and serves as a staunch force for upholding world peace and security. It will practice true multilateralism, take on its responsibility as a major country, and work tirelessly to promote international arms control, providing reliable stability in a turbulent world.

A noble cause is never a lonely pursuit, and collective efforts ensure sustained progress. Chinese modernization follows the path of peaceful development, and China's growth contributes to the growth of the world's peaceful forces. China stands ready to work with all peace-loving countries to build an equal and orderly multipolar world and promote universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. It will consolidate and develop the UN-centered international arms control regime, work with all parties to build a community with a shared future for humanity, and create a brighter future for all. ■

Annex I: List of Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation Treaties That China Has Joined

(As of November 2025)

I. In the Nuclear Field

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Convention on Nuclear Safety

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean

Protocols II and III to the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

Protocols I and II to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

Agreement Between the People's Republic of China and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in China

Additional Protocol to the Agreement Between China and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in China

II. In the Biological Field

Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

III. In the Chemical Field

Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stock-

离，战争阴霾始终挥之不去。军控、裁军与防扩散是阻止人类滑向战争深渊的重要屏障。80年来，以联合国为核心的多边军控体系逐步成型、趋于完善，为缓解冲突、维护和平发挥了关键作用。

当前，百年变局加速演进，和平、发展、合作、共赢的时代潮流不可阻挡，但对抗、冲突、战争风险也在上升，世界动荡失序特征日益凸显，多边军控进程陷入低潮，人类社会面临倒退回弱肉强食丛林法则的风险。

无论国际风云如何变幻，中国坚定站在历史正确一边、站在人类文明进步一边，是维护世界和平与安全的坚定力量。中国将践行真正的多边主义，力行大国责任担当，不懈推进国际军控进程，为动荡不安的世界注入可靠的稳定性。

大道不孤，众行致远。中国式现代化是走和平发展道路的现代化，中国的发展是世界和平力量的增长。中国愿同所有爱好和平的国家一道，倡导平等有序的世界多极化、普惠包容的经济全球化，巩固和发展以联合国为核心的国际军控体系，携手构建人类命运共同体，创造人类更加美好的未来！ ■

附录1：中国参加的军控、裁军和防扩散相关条约

（截至2025年11月）

一、核领域

《不扩散核武器条约》

《全面禁止核试验条约》

《核材料实物保护公约》

《核材料实物保护公约》修正案

《核安全公约》

《制止核恐怖主义行为国际公约》

《拉丁美洲和加勒比禁止核武器条约》第二附加议定书

《南太平洋无核区条约》第二、第三议定书

《非洲无核武器区条约》第一、第二议定书

《中亚无核武器区条约》议定书

《禁止在海床洋底及其底土安置核武器和其他大规模杀伤性武器条约》

《中华人民共和国和国际原子能机构关于在中国实施保障的协定》

《中华人民共和国和国际原子能机构关于在中国实施保障的协定的附加议定书》

二、生物领域

《禁止在战争中使用窒息性、毒性或其他气体和细菌作战方法的议定书》

《禁止细菌（生物）和毒素武器的发展、生产及储存以及销毁这类武器的公约》

三、化学领域

《关于禁止发展、生产、储存和使用化学武器及销毁此种武器

piling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
IV. In the Conventional Field
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Protocols I-III
Amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (Amended Protocol II)
Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV)
Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War Annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol V)
Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
Arms Trade Treaty
V. In Other Fields
The Antarctic Treaty
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space
Treaty on Principles Concerning the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies
Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques

Annex II: China's Laws and Regulations Related to Nonproliferation and Export Controls
(As of November 2025)
I. In the Nuclear Field
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Nuclear Materials
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Nuclear Export
Nuclear Export Control List
Regulations on the Safeguards and Supervision of Nuclear Imports and Exports and International Nuclear Cooperation
II. In the Chemical Field
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Controlled Chemicals
List of Controlled Chemicals
Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Controlled Chemicals
List of New Controlled Chemicals Under Category III
III. In the Arms Export Field
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Arms Export
Military Products Export Control List of the People's Republic of China
IV. In the Dual-Use Items Field
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Export Control of Dual-Use Items
V. Other Relevant Laws
Export Control Law of the People's Republic of China
Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China
Law of the People's Republic of China on the Administrative Punishments
Customs Law of the People's Republic of China
Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China and its amendments

(Source: *Xinhua News Agency*)

的公约》
四、常规领域
《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》及其所附第一、第二、第三号议定书
《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》所附的《禁止或限制使用地雷、诱杀装置和其他装置的修正议定书》（修正的第二号议定书）
《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》所附的《关于激光致盲武器的议定书》（第四号议定书）
《禁止或限制使用某些可被认为具有过分伤害力或滥杀滥伤作用的常规武器公约》所附的《战争遗留爆炸物议定书》（第五号议定书）
《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约》所附的《关于打击非法制造和贩运枪支及其零部件和弹药的补充议定书》
《武器贸易条约》
五、其他
《南极条约》
《关于登记射入外层空间物体的公约》
《关于各国探索和利用包括月球和其他天体在内外层空间活动的原则条约》
《禁止为军事或任何其他敌对目的使用改变环境的技术的公约》

附录2：中国防扩散出口管制相关法律法规
（截至2025年11月）
一、核领域
《中华人民共和国核材料管制条例》
《中华人民共和国核出口管制条例》
《核出口管制清单》
《核进出口及对外核合作保障监督管理规定》
二、化学领域
《中华人民共和国监控化学品管理条例》
《各类监控化学品名录》
《〈中华人民共和国监控化学品管理条例〉实施细则》
《列入第三类监控化学品的新增品种清单》
三、军品出口领域
《中华人民共和国军品出口管理条例》
《中华人民共和国军品出口管理清单》
四、两用物项
《中华人民共和国两用物项出口管制条例》
五、其他相关法律法规
《中华人民共和国出口管制法》
《中华人民共和国对外贸易法》
《中华人民共和国行政处罚法》
《中华人民共和国海关法》
《中华人民共和国刑法》及其修正案

（来源：新华社）