



中国履行 《禁止化学武器公约》

报告 (2016)

国家履行《禁止化学武器公约》工作办公室 / 编



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序 言

前 言

2016年4月29日是禁止化学武器组织确定的首个禁止化学武器组织日。禁止化学武器组织日的设立，彰显了各缔约国全面禁止、彻底销毁化学武器的决心，体现了国际社会为禁止化学武器而努力的共识。为纪念第一个禁止化学武器组织日，禁止化学武器组织举办了题为“技术革新世界中的化学安全与安保”研讨会，并通过开通纪念网站、举办展览等多种宣传形式，使国际社会进一步认识到禁止化学武器等大规模杀伤性武器的重要性，进一步认识到《禁止化学武器公约》等国际多边军控和裁军体系对维护世界和平、安全与稳定的重要意义。

经过国际社会的共同努力，全球履行《禁止化学武器公约》工作取得举世瞩目的成就。缔约国数量达192个，覆盖世界98%的人口和全球99%的化学工业；全球96%的库存化学武器已销毁；防扩散及国际援助与合作不断加强，禁止化学武器组织对缔约国防护和化学工业设施进行了3000余次现场视察，确保不出现新的化学武器，并增进了缔约国的互信。

2016年，叙利亚化武销毁全部完成，成为国际社会以和平手段化解战争危机的成功尝试。82个缔约国共宣布5220个工业设施。禁止化学武器组织全年开展305次现场视察，其中241次在工业设施进行，64次针对化武销毁相关设施。为更好应对国际履约形势的新变化，禁止化学武器组织成立了未来发展问题工作组，专题研讨禁止化学武器组织未

来发展方向和工作重点；成立了教育与外联咨询委员会，进一步加强对社会公众宣传，广泛凝聚国际社会共识。

中国一贯支持《禁止化学武器公约》的宗旨和目标，认真履行各项义务，2016年顺利完成年度宣布、接受视察、日遗化武销毁、监控化学品监管、宣传培训、国际合作等各项履约任务。

——严格履行《公约》义务，强化监控化学品监管。按时向禁止化学武器组织提交2次年度宣布，宣布设施数量1347个，占全球宣布设施总数的26%。接受禁止化学武器组织各类视察38次，其中工业视察28次，日遗化武视察10次。加强进出口管理，完善海关税则编码；开展监控化学品专项监督检查，构建常态化监督检查工作机制。

——继续推动、协助和监督日本政府开展日遗化武处理工作。2016年共安全销毁日遗化武6384枚（件），回收2500枚（件）；中央军委副主席范长龙亲临哈尔巴岭日遗化武挖掘回收和销毁作业现场，检查安全管理工作，慰问正在实施作业的中方人员，强调要进一步敦促日方加大投入、加快销毁作业进度，早日还中国人民一片净土。

——加强全国履约工作组织协调和宣传培训。召开全国履约工作座谈会，总结工作成就，分析面临形势，提出工作要求；组织开展禁止化学武器组织日主题宣传活动，宣传履约政策法规，进一步提高监控化学品企业履约守法意识，展现中国履约工作措施和成就；在新疆进行禁化武国际视察演练，提高地方主管部门和企业接受国际视察的水平和能力；举办全国履约综合培训班，不断提高省级主管部门履约和监管能力。

——积极参与履约国际事务。与禁止化学武器组织在华联合举办化学品贸易和出口控制研讨会；我国两个禁止化学武器组织指定实验室通过严格测试，获得“生物医学样品分析指定实验室”资格；派员参加科学咨询委员会、教育与外联咨询委员会，积极参与履约国际会议和履约政策问题多边磋商，发挥建设性作用。

“携手共创一个无化武的世界”是禁止化学武器组织的奋斗目标，也是全世界爱好和平人民的共同愿景。库存化学武器全部销毁完毕的时钟定在2023年，让我们更加切近地看到了无化武世界的曙光。但叙利亚境内不断发生的化武袭击事件再一次警示我们，通往世界和平的征途并不平坦，化学武器依然有可能死灰复燃。中国作为负责任的发展中大国和化工大国，防止化武再现、推动化学成就完全用于造福人类责无旁贷。我们要始终坚持走和平发展道路，不忘初心，牢记使命，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，努力做好新形势下禁化武履约各项工作，在新的长征路上继续奋勇前进，续写新的历史篇章。

Preamble

Miao Wei

The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) designated April 29, 2016, the first “OPCW Day” . This designation demonstrates the resolution of all States Parties to comprehensively prohibit and completely eliminate chemical weapons, reflecting the international consensus to work towards this goal. To celebrate the first OPCW Day, OPCW organized a conference on the “Chemical Safety and Security in a Technologically Evolving World” and leveraged various education approaches such as anniversary website and exhibitions to raise the awareness of the international society on the importance of eliminating chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and on the paramount role played by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and other multilateral arms control and disarmament regimes in safeguarding world peace, safety and stability.

As a result of the collective endeavor by the international society, remarkable results has been achieved on the implementation of the CWC. The number of States Parties has reached 192, representing 98% of world population and 99% of chemical industries worldwide; 96% of stockpiled chemical weapons (CWs) have been destroyed; non-proliferation assistance and international cooperation have been increasingly enhanced; 3,000 on-site inspections on protection and chemical industry facilities have been performed by OPCW to prevent the emerging of new chemical weapons and strengthen the

mutual trust among States Parties.

In 2016, the completely destruction of Syrian chemical weapons became a successful attempt by the international community to defuse the crisis of a war through peaceful means. 5,220 industrial facilities were declared by 82 States Parties. 305 field inspections were conducted by OPCW throughout the year, of which 241 were on industrial facilities and 64 were on CW destruction facilities. To better respond to changing situation in international CWC implementation, OPCW set up a working group on future development to discuss future directions and priorities; the Advisory Board on Education and Outreach was established to raise public awareness and strike international consensus.

China has always supported the purposes and objectives of the Convention and fulfilled its own obligations strictly. 2016, it is successfully completed in annual declaration, inspections acceptance, destruction Chemical Weapons Abandoned by Janpan (JACW), regulation on controlled chemicals campaigns and training, and international cooperation.

— Fulfilled CWC obligations strictly and strengthened regulation on controlled chemicals. China has submitted annual 2 declarations to OPCW on time, 1,347 facilities were declared, 26% of global total. 38 various inspections by the Organization were accepted, of which 28 were for industrial facilities and 10 for JACW. Import & export control were strengthened by improving HS coding scheme; Special supervision and examination of controlled chemicals were conducted and a routine mechanism was established.

— Continued to promote, assist and supervise the Japanese government in the JACW program. 2016, 6,384 items of JACW were safely destroyed and 2,500 items of were recovered; Mr. Fan Changlong, Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission, paid a visit to Harbaling - the site of-JACW excavation, recovery and destruction, where he examined safety

management, conveyed greetings to Chinese staff, and stressed the urgency for Japanese side to input more resources to accelerate destruction progress so as to clear the environment as soon as possible for the Chinese people.

— Enhanced nationwide organization and coordination for CWC implementation as well as awareness raising programs. National implementation workshops were conducted to wrap up progress made, analyze current situation and propose work requirements; efforts were made to organize awareness raising activities for the OPCW Day to educate the public on implementation rules and policies, raise business awareness on controlled chemical compliance and demonstrate China’s approaches as well as achievements; exercises were performed in Xinjiang regarding international inspection to empower local administrations and businesses with expertise in OPCW inspection; implementation trainings were organized for provincial administrations to be more capable in implementation and regulation.

— Actively engaged in international implementation. China worked with OPCW in organizing a seminar on chemical trade and export control; two OPCW Designated Laboratories passed stringent proficiency test and were certified as “Designated Laboratory for Analysis of Biomedical Samples”; delegations were sent to participate meetings of the Scientific Advisory Board and the Advisory Board on Education and Outreach, international implementation conferences and multilateral consultations on implementation policy issues and played a constructive role.

“Working Together to Create a World that is Free of Chemical Weapons” is the objective of OPCW and a common aspiration of peace-lovers around the world. The deadline to complete the destruction stockpiled chemical weapons is set at the year 2023, suggesting that we are closer to such CW-free world. However, the constant CW strikes in Syria warned us again that the challenge

to world peace is daunting and chemical weapons may possibly re-emerge. As a responsible developing country with a strong chemical industry, China is highly committed to its endeavor in preventing the use of chemical weapons and facilitating achievements in chemistry for the benefit of human beings. China will adhere to the track of peaceful development, remember its original aspirations and bear in mind its mission to be an enabler of world peace, contributor to global development and guard of international order. It will make the best possible efforts in implementation obligations under new situations to move forward on its new Long March toward greater historic achievements.

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