

不扩散核武器条约缔约国 2005 年审议大会

25 May 2005
Chinese
Original: English

2005 年 5 月 2 日至 5 月 27 日，纽约

第一主要委员会的报告

成立和职权范围

1. 根据其议事规则第 34 条，不扩散核武器条约缔约国 2005 年审议大会成立了第一主要委员会，作为其三个主要委员会之一，并决定将下列项目发交其审议（见 NPT/CONF.2005/DEC.1）：

项目 16. 审查条约的运作：

(a) 条约关于不扩散核武器、裁军及国际和平与安全的条款的执行情况：

- (一) 第一条和第二条及序言部分第 1 段至第 3 段；
- (二) 第六条及序言部分第 8 段至第 12 段；
- (三) 第七条，特别关于本委员会审议的主要问题；

(b) 安全保证：

- (一) 安全理事会第 255（1968）和第 984（1995）号决议；
- (二) 保证不对无核武器国使用或威胁使用核武器的有效国际安排。

项目 17. 在加强国际和平与安全方面，条约在促进不扩散核武器与核裁军方面的作用，以及旨在加强条约的执行及实现其普及的措施。此外，裁军和不扩散教育问题也在项目 17 下处理。

委员会干事

2. 大会选出苏查德南·帕尔诺哈迪宁拉特大使（印度尼西亚）为委员会主席，约瑟夫·维特克（捷克共和国）和 Lew Kwang-chul（大韩民国）为委员会副主席。



设立第 1 附属机构

3. 2005 年 5 月 18 日，大会在其第十九次全体会议上，决定在 2005 年审议大会期间在第一主要委员会下设立一个附属机构，重点审议核裁军和安全保证（见 NPT/CONF.2005/DEC.2）。此外，大会决定此附属机构将不限成员人数，其会议将不公开举行，其工作成果将载于第一主要委员会提交大会的报告。此附属机构由蒂姆·考伊大使（新西兰）主持。

4. 因此，第 1 附属机构在 2005 年 5 月 19 日至 24 日之间举行了两次不公开会议和一些非正式会议。其工作成果已载于下面第 9 段。

委员会收到的文件

5. 就分配给委员会的项目向大会提出下列文件：

NPT/CONF.2005/3	《不扩散核武器条约》第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4 段(c)分段的执行情况：瑞士提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/4	第六条的执行情况：伊朗伊斯兰共和国提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/7	《不扩散核武器条约》的执行情况：加拿大提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/8	第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4 段(c)的执行情况：乌克兰提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/9	《不扩散核武器条约》的实施情况：奥地利提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/10	按照 2000 年审议大会最后文件，特别是所提到的十三个实际步骤执行《不扩散核武器条约》第六条的情况：阿根廷提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/11*	《不扩散核武器条约》第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4 段(c)分段的执行情况：西班牙提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/13	《不扩散核武器条约》第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：澳大利亚提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/14	《不扩散核武器条约》和 1995 年关于中东的决议的执行情况：摩洛哥提交的报告
NPT/CONF.2005/16	不扩散核武器条约执行情况：波兰提交的报告

NPT/CONF. 2005/21	古巴执行《不扩散核武器条约》第六条的国家报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/22	第六条和 1995 年关于“不扩散核武器和裁军问题的原则与目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：大韩民国提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/23	《不扩散核武器条约》的执行情况：立陶宛提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/24	《不扩散核武器条约》的执行情况：中华人民共和国提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/26	根据 2000 年审议大会最后文件的结论和 1995 年“关于核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段执行不扩散核武器条约第六条的情况：荷兰提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/27	第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散和裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：土耳其提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/28	不扩散核武器条约和 1995 年关于“核不扩散与裁军的原则和目标”的决定第 4 段(c)段的执行情况：拉脱维亚提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/29	俄罗斯联邦提交的关于《不扩散核武器条约》执行情况的国家报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/33	《不扩散核武器条约》第六条和 1995 年通过的关于核不扩散与核裁军原则和目标的第 4(c)段的执行情况：墨西哥提交的国家报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/34	墨西哥执行措施实行联合国在裁军和防扩散教育问题方面的研究的国家报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/36	《不扩散核武器条约》第六条和 1995 年关于“不扩散核武器和裁军问题的原则与目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：挪威提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/37	危地马拉根据《不扩散核武器条约》执行情况 2000 年审查的要求，考虑到 1995 年缔约方审议和延期大会通过的決定及决议，特别就条约第六条和 1995 年通过的关于核不扩散与核裁军的原则和目标的第 3 段及第 4(c)段提出的国家报告：危地马拉提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/38	不扩散核武器条约：新西兰政府提交的报告

NPT/CONF. 2005/39	《不扩散核武器条约》执行情况：匈牙利提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/42	《不扩散核武器条约》的执行情况：克罗地亚提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/43	《不扩散核武器条约》执行情况：巴西提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/44	不扩散核武器条约第六条和 1995 年关于“核不扩散和裁军原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：尼日利亚提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/45	《不扩散核武器条约》的执行情况：印度尼西亚提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/46	不扩散核武器条约第六条和 1995 年关于“不扩散和裁军原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：瑞典的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/48	不扩散核武器条约第六条和 1995 年关于“不扩散和裁军原则和目标”的决定第 4(c)段的执行情况：意大利提交的报告
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 1	核裁军核查：关于核弹头及其部件核查问题的有关研究的最后报告：大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 2*	核裁军和减少核战争威胁：中国提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 7*	安全保证：中国提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 8	不扩散核武器条约不结盟运动成员缔约国集团提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 9	第五条、第六条和序言部分第 8 至 12 段[全面禁止核试验条约]：澳大利亚、奥地利、加拿大、丹麦、匈牙利、爱尔兰、荷兰、新西兰、挪威和瑞典向第一主要委员会和第三主要委员会提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 17	不扩散核武器条约缔约国 2005 年审议大会产生实际和圆满的结果的程序安排及其他安排：不扩散核武器条约不结盟缔约国集团成员提交的工作文件
NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 18	2005 年不扩散核武器条约缔约国审议大会第一主要委员会将审议的实质性问题：不扩散核武器条约不结盟缔约国集团成员提交的工作文件

- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 21* 加强《不扩散核武器条约》的进一步措施（“21 世纪的 21 项措施”）：日本提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 22* 日本的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 23 挪威提交的工作文件：不扩散条约——促进国际安全的有力文书和根本保证
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 24 透明度、核查和不可逆转性：核裁军过程中必不可少的原则：古巴共和国提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 26 防扩散安全倡议：从国际法角度来看该倡议的法律后果：古巴共和国提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 27 提交第一主要委员会的核裁军工作文件：新西兰代表新议程联盟成员国巴西、埃及、爱尔兰、墨西哥、南非和瑞典提出的建议
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 30 关于裁军和不扩散教育问题的的工作文件：由埃及、匈牙利、日本、墨西哥、新西兰、秘鲁、波兰和瑞典提交
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 31 日本在裁军和不扩散教育方面的努力：日本提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 34* 加强《不扩散核武器条约》的进一步措施(第一主要委员会的问题)：日本和澳大利亚提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 35 比利时、立陶宛、荷兰、挪威、西班牙、波兰和土耳其提交不扩散核武器条约缔约国 2005 年审议大会审议的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 37 欧洲联盟的共同意见，合作减少威胁全球伙伴关系倡议：卢森堡以欧洲联盟的名义提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 38 核裁军：加拿大提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 39 实现永久问责制：加拿大提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 41 国际法院关于以核武器进行威胁或使用核武器的合法性的咨询意见的后续行动：建立和维持无核武器世界所需法律、技术和政治要素：马来西亚、哥斯达黎加、玻利维亚、东帝汶民主共和国、尼加拉瓜和也门提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 42 关于 2005 年审议大会实质性问题的意见：大韩民国提交的工作文件

- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 43 以欧洲联盟向第一主要委员会提交的声明作为基础的工作文件：卢森堡代表欧洲联盟、加入国保加利亚和罗马尼亚、候选国克罗地亚和土耳其、参与稳定与结盟进程的可能的候选国波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国、塞尔维亚和黑山以及欧洲经济区成员挪威提交
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 47 伊朗伊斯兰共和国向第一主要委员会提出的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 49 伊朗伊斯兰共和国提交的关于消极安全保证的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 52 2005年5月20日德国常驻联合国代表团给裁军事务部的普通照会
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 57 加强执行《不扩散核武器条约》第四条：美国提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 58 加强执行《不扩散核武器条约》第三条：美国提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 59 加强执行《不扩散核武器条约》第十条：美国提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/WP. 60 加强执行《不扩散核武器条约》第一条和第二条：美国提交的工作文件

6. 就分配给委员会的项目向委员会提交下列文件：

- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/WP. 1 欧洲联盟按照欧盟部长理事会通过的共同立场提出的基本要素（待插入不扩散条约2005年审议大会关于第一主要委员会的最后文件）
- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/WP. 2 由第一主要委员会审议的问题：尼日利亚提交的工作文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/WP. 3 乌干达提交的文件
- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/CRP. 1 加强不扩散制度：对全面遵守和执行情况进行评价：由墨西哥提交
- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/CRP. 2 第一主要委员会的报告草稿
- NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/CRP. 3 第一主要委员会主席的工作文件

7. 就分配给它的项目向第一主要委员会的第 1 附属机构提交下列文件：

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| NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 1 | 埃及提交的会议室文件 |
| NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 2 | 可实现和可执行的核裁军措施：南非提出的工作文件 |
| NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 3 | 第一主要委员会第 1 附属机构文件的措辞草案：中国代表团提交的核裁军文件 |
| NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 4 | 第 1 附属机构主席的工作文件 |

委员会的工作

8. 2005 年 5 月 19 日至 25 日期间，委员会举行了六次正式会议和几次非正式会议。公开会议的讨论情况载于有关简要记录（NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SR. 1-4）。在就所分配的议程项目进行了初步的一般性意见交换之后，委员会审议了上述第 5 至第 7 段所列文件中载列的提案。

9. 委员会未能就第一主要委员会主席的工作文件（NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/CRP. 3）和第 1 附属机构主席的工作文件（NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 4）的案文达成共识，因为它们不充分反映所有缔约国的意见。尽管如此，委员会同意将这些文件列为本报告的附件。

附件

New York, 2 – 27 May 2005

Chairman's Working Paper of Main Committee I*

1. The Conference reaffirms that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Treaty.
2. The Conference underscores that the Treaty rests on three pillars: nuclear non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and agrees that these pillars represent a set of interrelated and mutually reinforcing obligations and rights of States parties.
3. The Conference reaffirms that compliance and implementation of the Treaty need to be assessed comprehensively, taking into account all the pillars of the Treaty and the outcomes of the Review Conferences.
4. The Conference expresses its concern with cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the Treaty by States parties and reaffirms that the strict observance of the provisions of the Treaty remains central to achieving the shared objectives of preventing, under any circumstances, the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and preserving the Treaty's vital contribution to international peace and security. The Conference affirms the importance of strengthening compliance with and enforcement of the Treaty's obligations.

Articles I and II and preambular paragraph 1 to 3

1. The Conference welcomes the accession of Cuba, as well as of Timor-Leste as States Parties to the Treaty, which brings the Treaty closer into its universality.
2. The Conference urges three States that have not yet adhered to the Treaty — India, Israel and Pakistan — to accede promptly to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, without condition and without delay, and

* 以前作为 NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/CRP. 3 号文件印发。

to place all their nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards. The Conference calls upon States not party to the NPT to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty, and to take practical steps in support of the Treaty pending their accession to it as non-nuclear-weapon States.

3. The Conference emphasizes that the full and effective implementation of the Treaty is vital to international peace and security. The Conference reaffirms that each Article of the Treaty is binding on the respective States parties at all times and in all circumstances and that it is imperative that all States be held fully accountable with respect to the strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty.

4. The Conference recognizes that the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their commitment not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, and not in any way to assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices. The Conference calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to refrain from nuclear sharing for military purposes under any kind of security arrangements, among themselves, with non-nuclear-weapon States and with States not party to the Treaty.

5. The Conference recognizes that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their commitment not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The Conference also calls upon the non-nuclear-weapon States to refrain from any activities designed to develop nuclear weapons capability.

6. The Conference reaffirms the importance of transparency and making available an exchange of information, as appropriate, among States parties on measures related to the implementation and enforcement of their obligations under Articles I and II.

7. The Conference expresses grave concerns over the risk that non-State actors may acquire nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and stresses that the most effective way to address this concern is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In this connection, the Conference notes the adoption of Security Council resolution 1540 and the General Assembly resolution 59/80 as measures to prevent non-State actors from acquiring such weapons.

8. The Conference encourages States parties to consider a wide range of measures against proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery in conformity with national legislation, the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.

Item 17. Role of the Treaty in the promotion of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament in strengthening international peace and security and measures aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Treaty and achieving its universality

The Conference recognizes the threat to international peace and security posed by proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. In order to address such challenges, the Conference reaffirms its determination to preserve the integrity of and to implement fully the Treaty and to make efforts towards the achievement of the goal of universality of the Treaty.

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

1. The Conference recognizes that disarmament and non-proliferation education can ensure the continuation of institutional knowledge of those working on disarmament and non-proliferation issues and contribute to create understanding on such issues by the general public.

2. The Conference encourages States parties to undertake concrete activities to implement, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Report of the UN Secretary-General on disarmament and non-proliferation education submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, and to voluntarily share information on efforts they have been undertaking in this area.

New York, 2 – 27 May 2005

Working Paper of the Chairman of Subsidiary Body 1*

Article VI and the eighth to twelfth preambular paragraphs of the Treaty

1. The Conference remains alarmed by the continued threat to humanity posed by the existence of nuclear weapons, reaffirms the need to make every effort to avert the danger to all mankind of nuclear war and nuclear terrorism and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples.
2. The Conference recalls the Principles, Objectives and Undertakings for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament including the principles of irreversibility, transparency, verifiability and undiminished security for all.
3. The Conference recalls the commitments to pursue effective measures and make systematic and progressive efforts to implement Article VI including the unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals, and other steps.
4. The Conference recognises the importance of the Moscow Treaty and seeks sustained efforts to implement it, and urges its Parties to undertake the reductions by 2012 to the lowest target number of nuclear warheads and by agreed timetables.
5. Building upon the decisions taken at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences, the Conference urges more intensified progress by the nuclear-weapon States in reducing or continuing to reduce their non-strategic and strategic nuclear arsenals.
6. The Conference affirms the value of full implementation of the Presidential Nuclear Initiative and of the extension of such a mechanism to all States possessing non-strategic nuclear weapons.
7. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Conference calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to resolve further to restrict the deployment of nuclear weapons, their operational readiness and their potential role as defined in national security doctrines.

* 以前作为 NPT/CONF. 2005/MC. I/SB/CRP. 4 号文件印发。

8. The Conference calls on the nuclear-weapon States to forego any efforts to research and develop new types of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

9. In looking forward to the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Conference welcomes efforts since 2000 against the testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including through maintenance of the existing moratoria, support for the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation, progress made in developing the International Monitoring System, and the increased membership of the Treaty.

10. The Conference pledges urgent efforts, especially in the Conference on Disarmament, to pursue and implement options for enhanced multilateral and other action on nuclear disarmament, including compliance aspects, and appeals to all members of the Conference on Disarmament to demonstrate the necessary flexibility to enable adoption of a programme of work that will advance crucial NPT-related tasks.

11. The Conference seeks affirmation by the nuclear-weapon States that they will place, as soon as practicable, fissile material designated as no longer required for weapons purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification, and, welcoming work already undertaken on the development of verification capabilities for nuclear disarmament, urges that such work be initiated by those nuclear-weapon States not already doing so.

12. Reaffirming the importance of reporting, the Conference welcomes the reports and information submitted to the Conference and agrees to provide reports on implementation of Article VI on an annual basis.

Negative Security Assurances

1. The Conference recognises that assuring non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons works toward the Treaty's principle of easing international tension and strengthening trust between States, thereby advancing the non-proliferation goals of the Treaty.

2. The Conference recalls the unilateral declarations by the nuclear-weapon States as recognized by United Nations Security Council Resolution 984 (1995) regarding the provision of security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty, and the expectations of the 1995 Review and

Extension Conference and the 2000 Review Conference that further steps should be recommended to assure non-nuclear weapon States parties to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

3 The Conference calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to respect fully their existing commitments with regard to security assurances pending the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated legally binding security assurances for all non-nuclear weapon States Party.

4. The Conference reaffirms that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is an effective measure towards strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime, acknowledges that States that engage in creating such zones enhance regional and international security while increasing levels of mutual trust.

5. The Conference welcomes the readiness of nuclear-weapon States to provide future security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States within the context of nuclear-weapon-free-zones, and encourages further steps to be taken to bring into effect the assurances provided by nuclear-weapons-free zone treaties and their protocols.

6. The Conference recognises that assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons are conditional and not applicable if any beneficiary is in material breach of its own non-proliferation and disarmament obligations under the Treaty.

7. The Conference agrees on the need for further work, in the context of the strengthened review process, to be undertaken during the next review period on how security assurances would be encapsulated in a legally binding instrument with a view to endorsing the outcome of these deliberations at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
