

Conference Highlights Significance of Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 防核扩散条约审议会议强调禁核条约的重要性

By Ramesh Jaura

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VIENNA (IDN) - "The urgent importance of bringing the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) into force, as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime," was a highlight of the first session of the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the 2020 NPT Review Conference from May 2-12 in the capital of Austria.

维也纳 (IDN) — “作为国际核裁军和防止核扩散制度的核心，推行全面禁止核试验条约 (CTBT) 这一议题是今年2020反核武器扩散条约参考大会筹委会第一次全体大会的重点。”本次会议于今年5月2日至12日在奥地利首都维也纳举行。

The PrepCom's Chair Henk Cor van der Kwast noted in his factual summary: "The intrinsic link between the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the goals and objectives of the Treaty was stressed." 111 States parties to NPT, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons participated in the work of the Committee at its first session. [P 04]

大会筹委会主席Henk Cor van der kwast在他的事实概要中提到：“本次会议重点强调了全面禁止核试验条约与其目标愿景之间的内在联系。”111个核不扩散条约 (NPT) 缔约国派代表团参加了本次会议。

CTBT – negotiated in Geneva between 1994 and 1996 – is almost universal but has yet to become law. 183 countries have signed the Treaty, of which 164 have also ratified it, including three of the nuclear weapon States: France, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom.

1994年，日内瓦裁军谈判会议正式开始谈判《全面禁止核试验条约》(CTBT)。谈判于1996年结束。此条约虽然是一项具有普遍约束力的国际条约，但其并不具有强制性法律效力。已经有183个国家签署了该条约。此外，包括法国，俄罗斯，英国等拥核国家在内的164个国家已批约。

But 44 specific nuclear technology holder countries must sign and ratify before the CTBT, which has been in limbo for 20 years, can enter into force. Of these, eight are still missing: China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan and the USA. India, North Korea and Pakistan have yet to sign the CTBT.

然而，《全面禁止核试验条约》已经处于未决状态20余年。若想要其在国际上产生强制性法律效力，所有44个拥有制核科技能力的国家必须全部尽快签署和批准该条约。但目前包括中国，埃及，印度，伊朗，以色列，北朝鲜，巴基斯坦和美国在内的8个国家还未批准该条约。其中，印度，北朝鲜，和巴基斯坦甚至还未签署此条约。

The PrepCom participants agreed with Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), that the Treaty will provide the global community with a permanent, non-discriminatory, verifiable and legally binding commitment to end any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear

explosion, as a means to constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, which limits both horizontal and vertical nuclear proliferation.

筹委会参会各国与联合国全面禁止核试验条约组织筹委会主席泽博·莱斯纳（Lassina Zerbo）达成共识。各方认为，对于国际社会而言《全面禁止核试验条约》将是一项可验证的，且具有永久法律约束力的非歧视条约。此条约有助于限制核武的开发应用及数量增长从而达到在横向及纵向上限制核扩散的目的。

The participants stressed that positive decisions on that Treaty by the nuclear-weapon States would have a beneficial impact towards the ratification of that Treaty. Those States were called upon not to wait for other States to ratify that Treaty first.

与会各国同时强调拥核国家的积极态度会对该条约的批准生效产生有益的影响。国际社会呼吁这些拥核国家积极响应号召，而不应该采取保守观望他国的态度，迟迟不肯行动。

"The special responsibility of the nuclear-weapon States to encourage countries listed in Annex 2 of that Treaty to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty was reaffirmed, and the nuclear-weapons States were called upon to take initiative in this regard," PrepCom Chair's draft summary said.

“我们重申，拥核各国在无核化进程中肩负着特殊的责任。他们的态度会对条约附件2中所列各国签署并批准该条约产生积极影响。我们号召拥核各国在这一方面积极发挥主动性”。大会筹委会主席在会议摘要总结中说道。

While States parties welcomed the existing de facto moratorium on nuclear test explosions, many expressed the view that this was not a substitute for a permanent and legally binding commitment to end nuclear weapon testing and all other nuclear explosions, which can be achieved only by the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. It was emphasized that the importance of refraining from any activities that would defeat the object and purpose of the CTBT.

虽然各缔约国都能接受现行的核试爆暂停审批禁令，但这并不意味着现行的制度能够替代一个能终止核试验且具有永久法律强制约束力的文书。想要达成这一目标就必须使《全面禁止核试验条约》早日生效。尽可能避免任何有损于禁核条约（CBTB）目标及愿景的活动是至关重要的。

A working paper submitted by the members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) reaffirmed the members' strong commitment to strengthening the nuclear test ban regime, including the entry into force of the CTBT "at the earliest possible date, as well as to advancing global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament."

在一份由核裁军与核不扩散倡议组织（NPDI）提交的一份工作报告中，各成员国重申了它们对禁核政策的强烈支持。其中包括了对“使《全面禁止核试验条约》尽早生效，推进全球防核扩散及核裁军进程”这一命题的坚定承诺。

The Initiative is a diverse cross-regional grouping of non-nuclear-weapon States comprising Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

这项倡议计划由包括：澳大利亚，加拿大，智利，德国，日本，墨西哥，荷兰，尼日利亚，菲律宾，波兰，土耳其以及阿联酋在内的多个无核国家发起。

Yet another highlight of the May deliberations was the participation of Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida whose hometown Hiroshima, along with Nagasaki, suffered atomic bombs in 1945. He urged cooperation between nuclear states and non-nuclear states to prevent the spread of nuclear arms.

然而，日本外务相岸田文雄的与会成为此次5月商议会议的另一个亮点。岸田文雄是广岛出身，日本的广岛和长崎两地在1945年遭受了原子弹的袭击。岸田文雄敦促拥核国家和无核国家之间加深合作从而防止核武器的扩散。

"North Korea has conducted two nuclear tests and launched more than 30 ballistic missiles since last year. Its nuclear and missile development has reached a new level and is posing a real threat to the region and beyond in the international community," Kishida told the PrepCom on May 2.

他在5月2日举行的筹委会上发言说：“去年以来，朝鲜已经进行了两次核试验并且发射了三十余枚弹道导弹。朝鲜的核武器与导弹开发已经达到了一个新的高度。这威胁到了东北亚地区甚至国际社会的安全与稳定。”

"The efforts toward a world without nuclear weapons should be "carried out in a realistic manner, while taking into account the security environment that is becoming increasingly severe, including that of North Korea," Kishida said.

岸田文雄同时指出：“应以切实可行的方式实现国际社会无核化这一目标。同时应考虑到朝鲜问题日趋严峻这一事实正对东北亚地区及国际安全环境构成威胁。”

Another Japanese national, Izumi Nakamitsu, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs United Nations (UNODA), said in a statement on May 8 – one week after assuming responsibilities – that a priority task for the Preparatory Committee should be "the formulation of recommendations to ensure the full implementation of past commitments." She said she was encouraged that all parties seemed to agree that the outcomes reached in 1995, 2000 and 2010 remain fully valid.

5月8日，日籍联合国裁军事务厅高级代表中满泉上任一周后就在一份声明中指出，筹委会现在的首要任务应该是“制定相关法规以确保全面落实各国过去所做的承诺。”她说各国似乎都认同1995年，2000年和2010年所达成的相关共识。这一点让她备受鼓舞。

"In this regard, measures to promote accountability, transparency and mutual trust could be essential and could build upon the accomplishments of the previous cycle. The Committee should also seek to identify as early as possible a new common vision for the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. This should include the early restart of inclusive dialogue among the States of the region."

“这样一来，推行促进问责制，增强各项程序透明度以及加深各国间的互信合作就显得十分必要。而之前协商会议达成的各项共识为达成这一目标奠定了基础。委员会应该尽早就1995年关于中东问题的决议案达成新的共识。应尽快使该区域内各国重启兼容并包的磋商与谈判。”中满泉说。

The significance of UNODA High Representative's remarks is underlined by the fact that, as in 2005, the 2015 Review Conference (from April 27 to May 22, 2015) in New York was unable to reach agreement on any substantive outcome documents. Three States parties – the U.S., Britain and Canada – crashed the conference because of objections of a non-state party, Israel. 然而，2015年（4月27日至5月2日）在纽约召开的审议大会上，各国并没有在任何实质性成果文件上达成共识。由于非缔约国以色列的反对，三个缔约国（美国，英国和加拿大）代表愤然离席。这与2005年审议大会的情况如出一辙。这样的现实更凸显了联合国裁军事务厅高级代表所谈问题的重要性。

The three states charged that Egypt had wrecked the conference with its demands that the Review Conference's final declaration reiterate the call for creation of a Middle East Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone.

三个缔约国指责埃及要求审议大会在最终声明中重申其关于建立中东无核区的主张。它们表示这一要求使得会议陷入了僵局。

Such a zone was, however, envisaged by the 2010 Review Conference, which produced conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions in the areas of nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the Middle East, particularly implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. [IDN-InDepthNews – 14 May 2017] 然而，建立中东无核区的设想在2010年的审议大会中就出现了。2010审议大会总结了核裁军，防核扩散，和平利用核能等领域的现状与问题，并给出了相应的后续解决方案和建议。特别是在中东问题上，大会就如何落实好1995年关于中东问题的决议这一议题进行了相关说明。 [IDN-InDepthNews - 14 May 2017]