

《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

11 December 2012

Chinese only

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2012 年会议

2012 年 12 月 10 日至 14 日，日内瓦

临时议程项目 6

常设议程项目：

合作和援助，特别着重于加强第十条下的合作和援助

## 关于国际合作的工作文件

### 中国代表团提交\*

1. 国际合作是《禁止生物武器公约》重要支柱之一，对公约的全面有效实施具有深远意义。切实执行公约第十条，有助于促进缔约国和平利用生物技术，提高缔约国履约能力，并吸引更多国家入约。
2. 中方一贯重视国际合作，多年来，与许多国家开展了传染病应对、生物安全、医疗卫生等方面的合作，积极向相关国家提供力所能及的支持和援助，共同推动缔约国在上述领域取得新进展。2011 年七审会，中方曾提交国际合作立场文件，介绍近年来中方开展的多双边国际合作活动。以下是中方在 2012 年开展的部分主要活动：

#### (a) 疾病防治领域

- (i) 2012 年，卫生部继续与世界卫生组织及相关国家就实施《国际卫生条例（2005）》和新型冠状病毒疫情防控进行交流与合作。
- (ii) 2012 年 3 月，中国科技部与新加坡科技研究局举行第一届中新癌症科学联合研讨会，继续推进双方在肿瘤研究方面的合作。
- (iii) 2012 年 5 月和 7 月，科技部分别在沈阳和重庆举办数字化医学影像设备国际培训班和超声波肿瘤治疗技术国际培训班，分享中国在相关领域的技术进步。

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\* An English unofficial translation is included after the Chinese text,

(iv) 2012 年 11 月，科技部在北京举办东南亚及非洲地区重大疾病防治与诊疗技术培训班。

(b) **动物疫情防护领域。**2012 年 3 月，中国农业部派专家赴中东国家协助控制家禽疫情。

(c) **植物保护领域。**2012 年，中国举办了水稻病虫害监测技术培训班，并向越南等国赠送了病虫监测专用设备。

(d) **生物安全领域。**2012 年，科技部继续与东盟合作构建重大外来有害生物预警与防控平台，共同阻止、减缓外来有害生物的入侵、减少对本地区农林生产及生态环境的威胁。

(e) **科学家培训项目。**2004 年以来，中国科学院和发展中国家科学院联合举办的 CAS-TWAS 项目，一直培养发展中国家生物科学领域的学者。每年都有 10 名左右的学者在中科院生物所接受培训。

3. 多年来，公约缔约国在国际合作方面付出不少努力，取得一定成就，但与广大发展中国家的期待和实际需求尚有差距。中方认为，可以在以下三个领域加强国际合作与交流：

(a) **加强信息交流与合作。**缔约国应加强生物科技发展领域的信息交流，分享生物科技发展成就，互相通报可能造成潜在威胁的生物科技发展，及时加强筛查和监管。完善现有疫情通报机制，加强生物反恐及其他生物安全领域信息共享。

(b) **加强技术交流与合作。**通过联合研发、技术转让等形式，推动缔约国间生物科技的交流与合作，特别是向发展中国家转让有助于提高传染病应对能力、生物安全能力和医疗卫生水平等领域的技术和设备，取消违反国际合作宗旨的出口限制。

(c) **加强人员交流与合作。**通过培训、考察、举办研讨会、吸收留学生等方式，加强缔约国在公约履约、生物科技、生物安全管理等领域的交流与合作，培养履约人员，分享科技发展成果及在生物安全管理方面的经验做法。

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[Unofficial translation]

## **International Cooperation**

### **Submitted by China**

1. International Cooperation is one of the main pillars of the Biological Weapons Convention and is of far-reaching significance to the comprehensive and effective implementation of the Convention. Implementation of Article X can contribute to the peaceful use of bioscience and technology, enhancing capacity of the States Parties for their implementation efforts, and attracting more states to accede to the Convention.

2. China, as always, attaches great importance to International Cooperation. For many years, China has cooperated with many countries in the fields of response to infectious diseases, biosafety management, health care etc, and within its grasp provided supports and assistances to others, and along with other States Parties, spared no efforts to promote new progress in this regard. During the Seventh Review Conference, China submitted a working paper on international cooperation, introducing its endeavours both multilaterally and bilaterally. Several main activities conducted by China in 2012 are as follows:

(a) **Prevention of human diseases**

(i) In 2012, China's Ministry of Health continues to communicate and cooperate with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other countries on implementation of The International Health Regulation 2005 as well as the prevention and control over novel coronavirus.

(ii) In March, China's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Bureau of Science and Technology of Singapore held the first China-Singapore joint scientific workshop on cancer, so as to promote cooperation on tumour research.

(iii) In May and July, MOST hosted two international workshops on digital medical image equipment and Ultrasonic treatment of tumour respectively in Shenyang and Chongqing, sharing the progress made by China in these areas.

(iv) In November, MOST held a training course in Beijing on prevention and diagnosis of severe diseases of Southeast Asia and Africa regions.

(b) **Prevention of animal epidemics.** In March, China's Ministry of Agriculture dispatched an expert team to Middle East to assist the regional countries to control poultry outbreaks.

(c) **Plant protection.** In 2012, China held several technical training courses on surveillance of rice pest and diseases, and donated relevant equipments to Vietnam and other countries.

(d) **Biosafety.** In 2012, MOST, together with ASEAN, continue to build the alarm, prevention and control platform against invasion of alien species, so as to prevent and slow down its process and mitigate its threats to local agriculture and forestry and ecological environment.

(e) **Training Program for Scientists.** Since 2004, the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) and the Academy of Sciences for Developing World (TWAS) have co-hosted the CAS-TWAS program, and consistently train scholars of bioscience from developing countries. Every year, more than 10 scholars receive training in CAS's Institute of Biophysics.

3. Over the years, the States Parties have made a lot of efforts and certain achievements for international cooperation. However, gaps exist between what have been done and the expectation and actual needs of the vast developing countries. China holds that, the States Parties could strengthen international cooperation and exchange in the following three aspects:

(a) **Information exchange and cooperation.** States Parties should strengthen information exchange related to advancement of bioscience and technology, sharing the new achievements in this regard, notifying each other about the development which might pose potential threats, and enhancing screening and monitoring relatively. It is also important to improve existing notification mechanism on disease outbreaks and strengthen the information sharing in counter-bioterrorism and other biosafety issues.

(b) **Technology exchange and cooperation.** States Parties should promote biotechnology exchange and cooperation, through joint research, technology transfer and other forms, especially by transferring technology and equipments to developing countries to enhance their capacity on response to disease outbreaks, biosafety and health care, and by removing the export restrictions against the objectives of international cooperation.

(c) **Personnel exchange and cooperation.** States Parties should strengthen exchange and cooperation by hosting training programs, making study tour, holding workshops and exchanging students in areas such as national implementation, bioscience and technology and biosafety management, training personnel for implementation of the Convention, and sharing views and experience in research, biosafety management and so on.

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