

中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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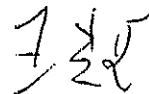
TEL.: (212) 655-6100

4 December 2007

Excellency,

With reference to Your Excellency's letter dated 17 October 2007 (S/AC.44/2007/ODA.OC.13), I have the honour to provide additional information on China's implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and revised information to be presented in the matrix of China. I also would like to inform you that China prefers that the Committee treats its matrix as a close-hold document and make it available on a case-by-case and password protected basis.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Wang Guangya

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

His Excellency
Mr. Peter Burian
Chairman
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004)
United Nations
New York

Translated from Chinese

Annex to the letter dated 4 December 2007 from the representative of China to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Additional information on China's implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

China supports an appropriate role for the United Nations in the field of non-proliferation, and welcomes the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1540 (2004). The Government of China places great importance on the implementation of the resolution, and was among the first countries to submit its national report on implementation of the resolution, along with additional information, to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). Moreover, the Government of China is continually improving its export-control regulatory regime on the basis of substantive developments and the practical needs of export controls, and is actively developing international cooperation in relevant areas. The following additional information is provided in that context:

1. *Improving the regulatory regime for export controls*

(a) In January 2001, China promulgated the Measures for Administration on Import and Export Licensing of Dual-use Items and Technologies (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Measures"), accompanied by an Import & Export Licensing Catalogue of Dual-use Items and Technologies. Article 6 of the Administrative Measures requires application for a dual-use item or technology import or export licence for any import, export, transit, transfer or trans-shipment of dual-use items or technologies included in the Licensing Catalogue.

The Licensing Catalogue has been drafted on the basis of related lists contained in the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Nuclear Export, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Nuclear Goods and Related Technologies, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Missiles and Missile-related Items and Technologies, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Biological Agents and Related Equipment and Technologies, the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of the Controlled Chemicals, the Regulations for Administration of Precursors and Chemicals used in Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and the Measures on Export Control of Certain Chemicals and Related Equipment and Technologies.

The Administrative Measures have improved China's export control regime with regard to the import and export of dual-use items and technologies, and the Chinese Government will make corresponding adjustments to its matrix on that basis. The full text of the Administrative Measures and Licensing Catalogue can be found on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (<http://www.mfa.gov.cn>).

(b) In line with the obligations incurred upon joining the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Chinese Government revised the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Control of Nuclear Export and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Nuclear Goods and Related Technologies in November 2006 and January 2007 respectively.

(c) With reference to the relevant regulations of the Australia Group, the Chinese Government revised the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-Use Biological Agents and Related Equipment and Technologies in July 2006.

2. *Actively promoting related international cooperation*

(a) China strongly supports efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004) at the regional level.

In July 2006, China, the United Nations, and the European Union held a joint Asia-Pacific seminar in Beijing on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This was the first seminar on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) to be held in the Asia-Pacific region.

China also actively participated in the seminars on implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) held in Almaty and San Francisco in October 2006 and February 2007 respectively, and presented its views on problems related to implementing the resolution.

(b) China places great importance on and fully discharges the obligations it has assumed in international cooperation for non-proliferation, as well as its duties under related international treaties.

China supports and takes an active part in the technical cooperation activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). As of the end of 2006, China had contributed approximately US\$ 18 million in technical cooperation financing to the IAEA, sent experts to other member States 1,288 person-times, received foreign technical personnel for training and scientific visits 297 person-times, and provided specialized training to other member States through the training programmes of responsible organs 1,440 person-times. China supports the promotion under IAEA safeguards of international cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and has signed inter-Governmental agreements on the peaceful use of nuclear energy with 23 countries.

As of November 2007, China had undergone 146 inspections by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

(c) China continues to conduct dialogues and exchanges on a frequent basis with the relevant multinational export control regimes.

China conducted three annual rounds of consultation with the Australia Group (AG) in March 2003, March 2005 and June 2006.

China held its second and third dialogues with the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) in May 2005 and June 2006. The two sides will hold a fourth dialogue in December 2007.

Moreover, China continues to maintain exchanges with the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

(d) China has promoted highly successful cooperation with the European Union and the United States in the area of export controls.

Since the signing by the European Union and China of the Joint Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Arms Control in 2004, the two sides have undertaken a series of exchanges and cooperative activities in the area of export controls. They held seminars in Suzhou, China on export controls for customs officers in November 2006; in Chengdu, China on export control licences and enterprise education in January 2007; and in London, England on export controls in August 2007.

China and the United States held a training course in Suzhou, China in February 2006 on distinguishing nuclear goods subject to export controls; and in October 2007, they held a training course in Dalian, China on distinguishing weapons of mass destruction goods subject to export controls. In December 2007, the two sides will conduct a seminar in Beijing on searching for radioactive materials.