

**中国代表团在UNGASS筹备
特别会议一般性辩论下的发言
(3月9日)**

1. 主席先生，中方祝贺您和其他麻委会主席团成员当选。中方也祝贺特别联大筹委会的成立，感谢筹委会埃及大使沙马阁下在特别联大筹备工作方面所发挥的卓越领导作用，相信筹委会将继续积极协助本届及下届麻委会继续深入开展筹备工作，确保麻委会在特别联大筹备进程中能够充分发挥其应有的引导作用。中方也支持麻委会与联大主席加强沟通以获取其协助和指导，并通过合适方式充分听取其他相关方的意见，为成功举办特别联大打好基础。

1. Mr. President, China would like to congratulate you on your election and the other members of the CND Bureau for their election. China would also like to congratulate the UNGASS Board on its establishment. China expresses its gratitude to the distinguished Ambassador of Egypt Mr. Shamaa for his outstanding leadership in the preparatory work for UNGASS. China believes that the UNGASS Board will continue to actively assist the current and the next session of CND to carry out further preparations in order to ensure that CND will continue to fully play its due role in guiding the preparatory process for UNGASS. China also supports CND in strengthening its communication with the president of the General Assembly with a view to seeking his assistance and guidance and in listening attentively in a proper manner to the views and opinions of all the other relevant parties so as to lay a good foundation for the success of UNGASS.

2. 正如INCB上周刚出版的年度报告所揭示的，世界毒品形势依然严峻复杂。2016年毒品问题特别联大将是国际禁毒政策发展历程上的又一个重要里程碑。中方期待这一会议及其筹备进程能够按照相关联大决议关于召开此次会议的授权，致力于全面客观评估落实《2009年政治宣言和行动计划》的情况，就相关的成就、经验、困难、挑战以及未来的努力目标和重点任务等深入交换意见，最终达到增强共识和促进国际合作的目的，并进一步加强现有的国际禁毒体制，使其有着更为广泛和坚实的国际共识基础、在应对当代各种毒品问题的挑战方面更具活力和更具韧性。

2. As was revealed in the INCB annual report just published last week, the world drug situation remains severe and complicated. The 2016

UNGASS will be another important milestone in the history of international anti-drug policy development. China hopes that this Special Session and its preparatory process will take place in accordance with the mandate provided by the relevant General Assembly resolutions for the convening of the Special Session and will be committed to making a comprehensive and objective assessment of the implementation of the "2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action", conducting an in-depth exchange of views on the relevant achievements, experiences, difficulties, challenges and the future targets of efforts as well as priority tasks and in order to achieve the final goals of strengthening consensus and promoting international cooperation and further enhancing the existing international drug control system so as to build it on the basis of a more extensive and solid international consensus, making it more dynamic and resilient in its responses to various challenges posed by the contemporary drug problem.

3. 在我们通向2016年特别联大的筹备讨论中，无疑会涉及来自不同地区的多方面、多角度的问题和挑战等议题。中方认为，无论是讨论传统的毒品问题，还是讨论一些新的情况和挑战，都应该坚持以三项国际毒品管制公约和《2009年政治宣言和行动计划》为根本的指导，特别是在充分尊重三项公约宗旨的基础上进一步发挥这些公约的潜力，进一步落实《2009年宣言及行动计划》规定的“共同和分担的责任”和“全面、综合和平衡的方式”，寻求最大程度的国际共识。

3. In our preparatory discussions leading up to the 2016 UNGASS, we will no doubt touch upon topics concerning multi-dimensional issues and challenges from various perspectives. China believes that regardless what we discuss, be it the traditional drug problems or be it certain new situations and emerging challenges, we should all adhere to the three international drug control conventions and the "2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action" as the fundamental guidelines, giving full play in particular to the potentials of these conventions in full respect for the purposes of them, further implement the "common and shared responsibility" and "the comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach" as provided for in the "2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action" in order to seek the maximum degree of international consensus .

4. 根据三项公约和《2009年宣言及行动计划》的精神，应对毒品问题既要加强打击涉毒犯罪的执法和司法措施，又要充分考虑健康和人权因素，两者均不可偏废，“全面、综合和平衡”的原则应得到坚

持和贯彻。同时，中方还要指出，三项公约明确肯定，在涉毒犯罪的刑罚问题上，各国有权根据罪刑相适应原则-这一基于法治和保护人权的原则-自行确定合适的刑罚。在筹备进程中的讨论中，这一主权权利应该得到充分尊重，任何试图对这一权利予以否定或削弱的提议都是不适合的，特别联大及其筹备进程也不是就这一问题重开辩论的合适场合。

4. In the spirit of the three conventions and the "2009 Political Declaration and the Plan of Action", the efforts to deal with the drug problems will require not only to strengthen law enforcement and judicial measures against drug-related crimes, but also to take into full account the health and human rights considerations, neither of both can be neglected and "a comprehensive, integrated and balanced " principle should be upheld and applied. Meanwhile, China would also like to point out that the three conventions have clearly provided that in terms of punishment for the drug-related crimes, states have the right to freely determine the appropriate punishment in line with the principle of proportionality, which is a principle based on the rule of law and protection of human rights. In the discussions during the preparatory process, this sovereign right should be fully respected and any proposals aimed at negating or weakening this right will not be deemed appropriate and neither UNGASS nor its preparatory process should be a proper venue for re-opening debate on this issue.

5. 中方支持特别联大及其筹备进程应体现开放和包容，欢迎民间社会和非政府组织在遵循联大议事规则及以往实践的基础上作出有益的贡献。

5. China supports UNGASS and its preparatory process to be open and inclusive and welcomes civil society and non-governmental organizations to make a valuable contribution in compliance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and the past practices.

6. 中方愿和各方共同努力，积极开展筹备相关工作，为2016年会议的成功召开做出贡献。

6. China is willing to make joint efforts with all parties to actively carry out related preparatory work and to contribute to the success of UNGASS to be held in 2016.

7. 主席先生，中方还愿借此机会指出，新精神活性物质的滥用及非法贩运是当前各地区共同面临的挑战，氯胺酮是其中的一个典型代

表。在今天上午尊敬的纳米比亚大使阁下代表非洲组，约旦大使阁下代表亚洲组所做的发言中，都强调了对氯胺酮滥用和非法制造、贩运的关注，并重申了对氯胺酮进行国际列管的必要性和紧迫性。中方对此完全赞同。正是基于各国多年来在委员会对氯胺酮表达的关注，中方根据 1971 年公约提出了对氯胺酮在列表四下进行管制的提议。中方认为公约所规定的平衡原则应得到充分贯彻，即一方面必须通过国际管制遏制氯胺酮的滥用和非法制造、贩运，同时通过列表四这一最低程度的管制措施确保氯胺酮正常的医疗用途不受到不正当的影响，从而确保其可获取性。

7. Mr. Chairman, the Chinese delegation would also like to take this opportunity to point out that NPS abuse and illicit trafficking is a challenge currently facing all regions and ketamine is a typical example. This morning his excellency the distinguished ambassador of Namibia and his excellency the distinguished ambassador of Jordan in their respective statements on behalf of the African group and Asian group highlighted their concerns about the abuse and illicit manufacture and trafficking of ketamine and reiterated the necessity and urgency of placing ketamine under international control. My delegation shares their views. It was precisely on the basis of the concerns expressed by various countries in CND over the years that China proposed listing ketamine under schedule IV of the 1971 convention. China considers it important to fully implement the principle of a balanced approach established in the convention, namely to curb the abuse, illicit manufacture and trafficking through international control on the one hand, and on the other hand ensure through the minimum control measures of schedule IV that ketamine use for licit medical purposes will not be unduly affected, thereby its availability.

8. 有建议认为，应通过国家管制而非国际列管来应对这一问题。事实是，近十年来，尽管中国和其他受影响的国家持续不断地采取了最大努力，氯胺酮滥用和非法制造、贩运风险仍在不断增长。正如 INCB 在去年所表明的，仅靠国别措施是远远不够的。只有将其纳入某种程度的国际管制，才能真正遏制其滥用、转移用途和非法贩运威胁的蔓延态势。

8. One view is that this issue should be addressed through national rather than international control. That fact is that despite continued efforts by China and other affected countries in the past ten years, the risk of ketamine abuse, illicit manufacture and trafficking has continued to grow. As INCB showed last year, national measures alone are far from sufficient. Only by

placing ketamine under certain degree of international control will it be possible to really curb the threat and spread of ketamine abuse, diversion and illicit trafficking.

9. 中方呼吁各国本着严肃认真的态度，牢记在应对毒品问题上的共同和应分担的责任，根据公约的平衡原则达成妥善的解决方案。

9.China calls on other countries to find in a serious manner an appropriate solution consistent with the principle of a balanced approach in the convention, bearing in mind their common and shared responsibility.