APPENDICES
## APPENDIX-I

### CHRONOLOGY OF SCO SUMMITS AND ANTI-TERRORISM DECLARATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
<th>DELEGATIONS</th>
<th>MAJOR DECLARATIONS/AGREEMENTS/REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 26, 1996</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>Presidents of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan</td>
<td>* Deepening Military Trust in the border region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 24, 1997</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Heads of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Agreement on Mutual Reduction of military forces in border regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3, 1998</td>
<td>Alma-Ata</td>
<td>Heads of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Matter of Security and Regional Cooperation was signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 24-26, 1999</td>
<td>Bishkek</td>
<td>Heads of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Opinion Exchanged on Regional Security, Cooperation and international situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* &quot;Bishkek Declaration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Security matters discussed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* First &quot;Bishkek Group&quot; Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1999</td>
<td>Bishkek</td>
<td>Heads of Law-Enforcement bodies of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Adopted Joint Communiqué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Regional Situations and Mutual Military Contacts were discussed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2000</td>
<td>Astana</td>
<td>Defense Ministers of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* First Meeting of Foreign Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Official Start of the Mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 4, 2000</td>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>Foreign Ministers of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Uzbekistan as an Observer</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Exchanged of opinion on Multilateral Cooperation, Regional and International Problems discussed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Declaration was Signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5, 2000</td>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>Heads of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Exchange of Opinions on Shanghai Summit to be held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Joint Communiqué and Statements Released for Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 28, 2001</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Foreign Ministers of &quot;Shanghai Five&quot;</td>
<td>* Declaration on Establishment of SCO</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Convention on Fighting Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Joint Statement on Joining Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Temporary provisions signed by Foreign Affairs Ministers on the order of activity of the Council</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of National Coordinators of SCO member states</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Ministers of Defense published the joint Communiqué</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Matters Discussed Such as Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation. SCO development issues</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Signed a MOU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 13-14, 2001</td>
<td>Alma-Ata</td>
<td>Heads of SCO Member States</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 10-11, 2001</td>
<td>Bishkek</td>
<td>Members of SCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 7, 2002</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Meetings of Foreign Affairs Ministers of SCO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 11-12, 2002</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Culture Ministers Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26, 2002</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Foreign Ministers Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29-30, 2002</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>Heads of SCO members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2002</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>Defense Ministers Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 23, 2002</td>
<td>Astana</td>
<td>Heads of Law-Enforcement bodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Published an Information Report on results of the first meetings of Heads of SCO member states
- Statement for condemning 9/11 incident
- Afghanistan situation was discussed
- Joint statement against “three evils”
- Exchanged opinion on Afghanistan, against “three evils”, increasing role of SCO and mutual understandings
- Signed Joint Statement
- Ratified Principles of Mechanism of operative reaction of SCO
- Joint Statement was signed
- Preparation for St. Petersburg Summit
- Exchange of opinions on regional and international situations
- Strengthening SCO construction and cooperation under its framework
- Information report and Press release
- Expansion of Multilateral cooperation in the sphere of liquidation of consequences of elemental acts and positions on matter of providing emergency humanitarian aid
- Approved the Russian side initiative on necessity of signing the agreement on providing the mutual aid during extreme situations
- Instructed experts to develop the draft of such agreement in the shortest possible time
- Agreed upon carrying out the regular consultations at a level of persons in charge and experts of corresponding departments of SCO member states.
- Discussed matters strengthening cooperation of six states in military spheres
- Agreed to support and improve the mechanism of regular meetings of Defense Ministers and representatives of Joint Staffs of Six states.
- Decision on draft agreement among SCO member states of Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) was signed.
- The draft was adopted and it was recommended to accelerate on its basis elaboration of other corresponding order to launch the antiterrorist structure in maximum compact time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 28-29, 2002</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>First Meeting of Ministers of Economy and Trade of SCO Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* profound exchange of opinions on matters of regional economic cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Establishment of the mechanism of meetings of Ministers of Economy and Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* On meeting's results the protocol to the Memorandum among governments of SCO participant states on the basic goals and directions of regional economic cooperation and launching process of creating favorable conditions in the sphere of trade and investments and joint statement was signed the first meeting of the Ministers. responsible for external economic and foreign trade activity was published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7, 2002</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>11th meeting-Heads of SCO Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Parties signed the Charter of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Agreement on Regional antiterrorist structure and the Declaration of Heads of SCO member-states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 11, 2002</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Ministers Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Statement was published regarding the current situation in the sphere of struggle against terrorism and their active approach to struggle against &quot;three evils&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 2002</td>
<td>Chinese-Kirghiz</td>
<td>Military Experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* within the framework of SCO, China and border Kyrgyzstan held joint anti-terrorist excurse in the region of Chinese-Kirghiz border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23, 2002</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Ministers of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Recommendation of the Council of National Coordinators for further institutionalization of works of the organization was approved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Provisional scheme of mutual relations between SCO and other international organizations and states was signed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 30, 2002</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>Meeting of General Public Prosecutors of SCO members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Parties discussed effective ways of further expansion and deepening of cooperation of six states in the sphere of security and exchanged opinions on matters of cooperation in legal sphere, representing mutual interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 20, 2002</td>
<td>Bishkek</td>
<td>Meeting of Transport Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* discussed cooperation in the field of transportation, defined main directions of interstate cooperation in the interests of removing obstacles in transportation, establishing and perfecting international transport corridor, all-round development of transboundary transportation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Decisions on official launching the mechanism of regular meetings of Ministers of Transport of SCO members. Joint statement was released.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20-23, 2003</td>
<td>Astana</td>
<td>Meeting of the Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Matters discussed like SCO institutional constructions, the budget of organization and assessable contributions of member states, plans of the official high level measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>February 28- March 3 2003</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Meeting of the Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 26-28, 2003</td>
<td>Cholpon-Ota Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Meeting of the Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26-28, 2003</td>
<td>Alma-Ata</td>
<td>Meeting of the Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 29, 2003 construction</td>
<td>Alma-Ata</td>
<td>Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26-27, 2003</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 28-29, 2003</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>IIIrd Meeting of Heads of SCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event/Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25-27, 2003</td>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29-31, 2003</td>
<td>Alma-Ata</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8-12, 2003</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>Five SCO members</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| September 1-2, 2003 | Lisbon     | 1st OSCE Meeting                                                                    | * meeting on prevention of and struggle against acts of terrorism  
* Representatives of eight international organizations and ten states took place  
* Ambassador of China in Portugal Ma Enhan speaking on behalf of SCO and matters of struggle against terrorism |
| September 3-4, 2003 | Tashkent   | Council of National Coordinators                                                    | * major goals were to prepare and hold a meeting of Heads of the Governments and an extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of six states, as well as discussing matters related to the start of SCO permanent bodies. |
| September 3-4, 2003 | Bishkek    | General Public Prosecutors                                                          | * Matters of mutual legal aid among SCO members states in the field of struggle of SCO members member states in the field of struggle against “three evils", illegal circulation of weapons and drugs and other dangerous crimes, creation of the mechanism of direct contacts and exchanges of the information in the sphere of struggle against transnational criminality and establishment of preparatory and probation centers for inspectors and workers of the offices of Public Prosecutors were discussed. The agreement on holding the next meeting of general public prosecutor of SCO member states in 2004 in Alma-Ata was reached. |

departments of SCO member states. Regulations on the SCO Secretariat, Regulation of Executive committee of the SCO Regional Antiterrorist structure and Regulations on permanent representatives of SCO member-states at the SCO Secretariat, ratified the nominee of the Executive secretary (ambassador Zhang Deguan) and SCO symbols.
* The Declaration of Heads of SCO member states was also signed and published.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Meeting Type</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 5, 2003</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
<td>Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers</td>
<td>* discussed questions of SCO institutional constructions, preparations for forthcoming meeting of Heads of the governments of six states of SCO, as well as the international and regional problems. They signed Protocols on modification of SCO Charter, the Shanghai convention on struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism, the Agreement on SCO Regional antiterrorist structure, and published the Joint communiqué.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 5-6, 2003</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Ministers of Economy and Trade</td>
<td>* Thorough Exchange of opinions on matters of promoting regional economic cooperation, adopted the programme of multilateral trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 10, 2003</td>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>Ministers of Transport</td>
<td>* concluding multilateral agreement on auto transport, SCO member states to the European highway transport agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 23, 2003</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Heads of Governments (Prime Ministers)</td>
<td>* discussed matters of deepening regional economic cooperation and accelerating the construction of SCO permanent bodies signed the Memorandum on technical start of SCO permanent bodies, ratified the Program of multilateral trade and economic cooperation of SCO member states, SCO budget for 2004 and the Regulations on the monetary maintenance, guarantees and indemnifications for staff members of SCO permanent bodies, adopted the decision on structure and list of staff of the Executive committee of SCO Regional antiterrorist structure, signed and published the Joint communiqué. * At the meeting Heads of Governments were received by Hu Jintao, Chairman of the People’s Republic of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 27-29, 2003</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
<td>* Meeting order of SCO Secretariat an SCO RATS Executive committee were determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31, 2003</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
<td>SCO RATS Council</td>
<td>* Elected representative of Uzbekistan as the first Chairman of SCO RATS Council * exchange of opinions on matters of strengthening the antiterrorist structures, developing cooperation and adopting the Plan of measures in this sphere for 2004-2005 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Organizer</td>
<td>Highlights</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 9-10, 2003</td>
<td>Dushanbe</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
<td>* Participants ratified the typical contract with the staff member of SCO permanent body and personnel assignments in the SCO Secretariat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 12-13, 2004</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
<td>* study of documents took place with regard to external relations of SCO, legal, financial matters and regional struggle against terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 15, 2004</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Ministers</td>
<td>* Ministers of six states signed the decision on approval of nominees to the posts of SCO Deputy Executive Secretaries and on submitting the nominee of director of SCO RATS Executive Committee to the approval by the Council of Heads of SCO states, published press-communiqué.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 16-17, 2004</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
<td>* The protocol meeting of ministers of six states with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia took place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 16-17, 2004</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators of SCO</td>
<td>* Official inauguration ceremony of the SCO Secretariat took place. The ceremony was attended by member of PRC State Council Tan Ziasuayan, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and National Coordinators of six member states, representatives of the United Nations, EU, OSCE, CIS and other international organizations, members of a diplomatic missions in Beijing, heads of Chinese services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 21-22, 2004</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Council of National Coordinators</td>
<td>* Executive secretary Zhang Deguan delivered a report, in which he informed participants on Secretariat activities and expressed views regarding this year’s Organization performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23, 2004</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Foreign Affairs Ministers</td>
<td>* matters, related to holding the Tashkent summit were discussed, Convention on privileges and immunities of SCO, proposal of the SCO Secretariat on establishment of the SCO Day and other documents were adopted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* exchanged views on international and regional situation. The press-communiqué was signed and published.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
June 17, 2004  Tashkent  Heads of SCO Members

* The heads of six states signed and adopted Regulations on the observer status.

* Agreement among member-states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on combating the trafficking of illegal narcotics and psychotropic substances

* Establishing June 15 as “SCO day” and also a political document of the summit

* Besides the heads of six member-states, the president of a transitional government of Afghanistan H. Karzai and Mongolian External Relations Minister Luvsangin Erdenechuluun (as a special envoy of Mongolian president) participated in the summit.

September 23, 2004  Bishkek  Heads of Government (Prime Ministers)

* SCO Secretary-General Zhang Deguan took part in this meeting.

* Issues were considered on further developing and deepening cooperation within the SCO frameworks in trade-economy, investment, transport, environment, humanitarian and other spheres, in light of realization of agreements

Sources: China Daily, News From China. SCO Website: www.sectso.org etc.
APPENDIX-II

China's Position Paper against International Terrorism (02/10/01)
(Released on September 25, 2001)

I. Terrorism, which endangers innocent lives, causes losses of social wealth and jeopardizes security of States, constitutes a serious challenge to human civilization and a serious threat to international peace and security.

II. The Chinese Government opposes and condemns all forms of terrorism and is against using terrorism as a means of achieving political objectives.

III. The fight against terrorism calls for protracted and concerted efforts of the international community. It is imperative to strengthen international cooperation at all levels and establish an international anti-terrorism mechanism under the auspices of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, relevant Security Council resolutions, all conventions against international terrorism as well as documents adopted by the UN General Assembly in this regard.

IV. China supports all efforts aimed at strengthening anti-terrorism conventions within the framework of the United Nations, including the early completion of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. China encourages all States to become parties to the existing international anti-terrorism conventions as soon as possible and to effectively implement such conventions.

V. In their cooperation to fight international terrorism, all States should faithfully fulfill their responsibilities and obligations, including:

-- condemning all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as criminal and unjustifiable;
-- taking necessary measures, in accordance with their national laws and international obligations, to cut off any financial, material and military support to terrorists;
-- desisting from engaging in activities of organizing, abetting, assisting, financing or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other countries, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their own borders that facilitate acts of terrorism in other countries, or sheltering, harboring or conniving at international terrorists, or supporting or tolerating for whatever reason or in whatever form and by whatever means, perpetrators of terrorist acts;
-- taking appropriate measures to ensure that their territories are not used as terrorist training camps or to prepare or organize acts of terrorist activities against other countries or their nationals;
-- arresting, prosecuting and extraditing perpetrators of terrorist acts in conformity with their domestic laws and provisions of relevant international treaties;
-- making efforts to conduct international cooperation through bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements and arrangements, particularly by promoting all forms of information exchange helpful to the fight against terrorism, providing legal assistance in terms of investigation, evidence-collection, arrest and prosecution procedures involving acts of terrorism, and extraditing or handing over by other means criminals to relevant authorities of countries concerned, in accordance with domestic laws as well as obligations provided for in international treaties. Developed countries should provide to other Member States upon request necessary anti-terrorism technologies, financial assistance and training and help the latter to strengthen their anti-terrorism capacity building.

VI. The United Nations and its Security Council should play a leading role in the fight against terrorism. It is recommended that the Security Council should establish an anti-terrorism mechanism to explore and formulate and conduct concrete programs for the fight against terrorism.

VII. It is recommended that UN Secretariat strengthen its capacity of information-collection and analysis in the field of counter-terrorism and report to the Security Council periodically.

VIII. The fight against terrorism should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other established norms of international law. There should be a comprehensive approach, involving political, diplomatic, economic and other means, to address both the problem of terrorism and its underlying causes, in an effort to eliminate the root causes of terrorism.

APPENDIX-III

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Statement by H. E. Mr. Wang Yingfan
Ambassador and Permanent Representative Of the People's Republic of China To the
United Nations At the 56th Session of the General Assembly Of United Nations
On Item 166: Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism
3 October 2001

Mr. President,
The Chinese Delegation was deeply shocked by and strongly condemns the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Washington and Pennsylvania. The item of Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism has been deliberated at the General Assembly for quite some years. But this year, the item has become more special and urgent than ever before. Terrorism, which endangers innocent lives, causes losses of social wealth and jeopardizes state security, constitutes a serious challenge to human civilization and dignity as well as a serious threat to international peace and security. The international community, therefore, must pool wisdom together and strengthen international cooperation against terrorism.

Mr. President,
The United Nations, which is the important forum for States to cooperate with each other in combating terrorism, should play a leading role in the international effort to this end. The main organs and other relevant agencies of the United Nations should step up their coordination and cooperation in preventing and combating international terrorism. The Security Council should play its due part and establish an international anti-terrorism mechanism. Since the adoption in 1994 by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, commendable progress has been made in strengthening measures to combat international terrorism, as represented by the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing and the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism as well as the on-going formulation of an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. States should be encouraged to become parties as soon as possible to the existing international anti-terrorism conventions and implement them faithfully. More positive and constructive efforts should be made in order to finalize the above-mentioned two draft anti-terrorism conventions that are still under negotiation. States should take necessary measures, in accordance with their national laws and international obligations, to cut off any financial, material, military and all other sorts of support to terrorists, be determined in bringing perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice and refrain from supporting or tolerating them for whatever reason or in whatever manner. Resolution 1373 adopted by the Security Council on September 28th should be faithfully implemented.

The fight against international terrorism, which will be a protracted as well as complicated task, should be guided by the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other well-established norms of international law. An integrated approach involving political, diplomatic, economic, legal and other means should be adopted in this regard. We are strongly against linking terrorism to a certain religion or ethnicity. In order to eliminate international terrorism, efforts must be made to address both the symptom and its underlying causes. In the international fight against terrorism, the diversity of civilization should be respected and the issue of development be addressed vigorously so as to enable people of all levels in all countries to benefit from globalization. The international community should strengthen its efforts to solve regional conflicts in a more positive manner and seek just and reasonable solutions on the basis of the Purposes and Principles of the UN Charter.
Mr. President,
The Government of China firmly opposes and condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. It is China's basic policy to prevent and combat all terrorist activities. China has already been party to nine out of the twelve international conventions against terrorism and active preparations are under way for it to join the two recently adopted conventions, i.e. the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing and the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. The Chinese Government has dedicated itself to the promotion of regional and bilateral cooperation against terrorism and has, within the framework of the Shanghai Organization on Cooperation, concluded with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism. The Chinese Government is determined to fight resolutely, together with all other States, against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Thank you, Mr. President.

(Source: Permanent Representative Of the People's Republic of China To the United Nations: http://www.china-un.ch)
APPENDIX-IV
SCO Declaration of 15 June 2001

The heads of state of the six countries -- Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan -- issued here today a declaration of the founding of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization." Its full text reads as follow:

Declaration of the founding of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization"
The heads of state of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Federation of Russia, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan

Speak highly of the positive role that the "Shanghai Five" has played with respect to promoting and deepening good neighborliness, mutual trust, and friendly relations; and to consolidating regional security and stability and promoting common development between member countries ever since its establishment five years ago;

Unanimously maintain that the establishment and development of the "Shanghai Five" are in line with the historical trend that, after the Cold War, the human race wants peace and development; and they have demonstrated the enormous potential for countries with different civilization backgrounds and traditional cultures to achieve coexistence in harmony and cooperation in unity through mutual respect and mutual trust;

Specially point out that the two agreements, which the heads of state of the five countries -- Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Federation of Russia, and the Republic of Tajikistan -- signed in Shanghai and Moscow respectively in 1996 and 1997 on enhancing trust in the military sphere in border areas and on mutually reducing military forces in border areas, as well as the final documents they signed during their meetings in Alma-Ata (1998), Bishkek (1999), and Dushanbe (2000) have contributed significantly to safeguarding peace, security and stability of this region and the world, significantly enhanced their diplomatic and regional cooperation of this age, and created widespread and positive impacts in the international community;

Firmly believe that, against the background of the rapid development of political polarization and economic and information globalization in the 21st century, elevating the "Shanghai Five" mechanism to an even higher level of cooperation will help all member countries take advantage of the opportunities and deal with the new challenges and threats together more effectively:

Now solemnly declare:
1. That the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Federation of Russia, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan will form the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization."
2. That the objectives of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" are:
   Strengthening mutual trust and good neighborly friendship between member countries; promoting effective cooperation between member countries in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and educational spheres and in energy, communications, environmental protection, and other areas; working together to preserve and safeguard regional peace, security and stability; and building a democratic, just, and rational international political and economic new order.
3. That the heads of state of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" members countries will officially meet once a year and the heads of government of the member countries will meet at regular intervals in member countries on a rotational basis. To broaden and strengthen cooperation in all spheres, other new meeting mechanisms than the established ones governing meetings of leaders of corresponding departments may be established according to situations, and permanent and provisional working groups of experts may be established to study plans and suggestions for carrying out cooperation.
4. The "Shanghai Spirit," whose basic contents are "mutual trust, reciprocity, equality, consultations, respect for diverse civilizations, and quest for common development," created during the formation process of the "Shanghai Five" is a precious wealth that countries in this region have accumulated over the years during the course of their cooperation. This spirit should be amplified so that it will become the guiding principle for the mutual relationships between member countries of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization."

5. Member countries of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" will strictly abide by the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They will respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They will not interfere in each other's internal affairs. They will not use threat or force against each other. They will benefit each other on an equal footing. They will resolve all issues through consultations. They will not seek to achieve unilateral military superiority in contiguous areas.

6. The "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" is created on the basis of the two agreements signed in Shanghai and Moscow in 1996 and 1997 respectively on enhancing mutual trust in military sphere in border areas and on mutually reducing military forces in border areas. The scope of cooperation has been extended to political, economic, cultural, scientific-technological, and other areas. The principles embodied in the above agreements are the basis of the mutual relationships between member countries of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization."

7. The "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" upholds the principle of nonalignment, not targeting at any third country or region, and being open to the outside. It wants all forms of dialogue, exchange and cooperation with other countries and international and regional organizations. It will, on the basis of achieving consensus through consultations, admit other countries as new members into the organization -- countries that identify themselves with the objectives and missions of cooperation within the framework of the organization and the principles and other provisions expounded in article six of this declaration; and countries whose admission can help ensure cooperation.

8. The "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" attaches special importance to safeguarding regional security and will make all the necessary efforts to do so. All the member countries will work closely in implementing the "Shanghai Convention on Rebuffing Terrorism, Separatism, and Radicalism," which includes the establishment of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization Antiterrorist Center" in Bishkek. In addition, the organization will draw up other multilateral cooperation documents for deterring illegal trading of weapons and narcotics, illegal immigration, and other forms of crime.

9. Taking advantage of its member countries' enormous potentials and opportunities for mutually cooperation in the economic and trade sphere, the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" will work hard to promote the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and the diversification of cooperation between its member countries. To this end, the organization will, within its framework, activate the process of talks for facilitating trade and investment, draw up outlines for long-term multilateral economic and trade cooperation, and sign the relevant documents.

10. Member countries of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" will strengthen consultations and coordination while handling regional and international affairs, support one another and cooperating closely with one another on handling important international and regional issues, and work together in promoting and consolidating peace and stability in this region and the world. Under the current international situation, maintaining a global strategic balance and stability has especially important significance.

11. For the purpose of coordinating the cooperation and organizing the coordination of competent departments of the member countries of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization, " a council of national coordinators of the organization's member countries will be established, and the council's activities will be regulated by provisional rules to be approved by the foreign ministers of the member countries.
The council of national coordinators will be instructed to begin drawing up the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Charter on the basis of this declaration and the documents that the heads of state of the "Shanghai Five" have signed. This charter -- which shall specifically provide the goal, objectives and missions of the organization's future cooperation, the principles and procedures of admitting new members, the legal effects of its decisions, and the ways of cooperating with other international organizations -- will be signed when the heads of state of the member countries meet in 2002.

Reviewing the past and looking ahead, the heads of state of the member countries are convinced that the establishment of the "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" is a landmark indicating that the process of the cooperation between the member countries has started to step onto a brand new stage of development; and that this is in line with the trend of this age and the real situation of this region, and is also in the fundamental interests of the peoples of all the member countries.

[Signed by Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Jiang Zemin, president of the People's Republic of China; Askar Akayev, president of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan; Vladimir Putin, president of the Federation of Russia; Emomali Rakhmonov, president of the Republic of Tajikistan; Islam Karimov, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan]

MINISTERIAL-LEVEL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING CALLS FOR URGENT ACTION TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS ALL SUPPORT FOR TERRORISM

Declaration in Resolution 1456 (2003) Adopted Unanimously; Highlights Counter-Terrorism Committee’s Role in Implementation

The Security Council this morning, meeting at the ministerial level, adopted a declaration reaffirming the severity of the global terrorist threat and calling on all States to take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism.

With 13 of the Council’s 15 members represented by their Foreign Ministers, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1456 (2003), containing the declaration. In doing so, the Council also called on its Counter-Terrorism Committee to intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001).

Adopted following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, resolution 1373 called on Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, refrain from providing any support to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, and deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support and commit such acts.

Speaking at the outset of today’s meeting, Secretary-General Kofi Annan said that since the attacks of 11 September, the world had focused an unprecedented attention on terrorism and on the means of countering it. The tragic loss of life in terrorist acts, such as those recently in Moscow, Bali and Mombasa, was a dramatic reminder that success in countering that threat remained elusive. Despite enhanced attention and more concerted action, the problem required sustained long-term action. He stressed the increasing “indispensable” legal and institutional role the United Nations must play in the anti-terrorism campaign.

He also urged action to solve the political disputes and long-standing conflicts, which underpinned, fuelled and generated support for terrorism. While there was an urgent and compelling need to prevent acts of terror, there was a no less compelling need to pursue the goals enshrined in the Charter. To the extent that the Organization succeeded in fighting poverty and injustice, suffering and war, it was also likely help end the conditions that served as justification for those who would commit acts of terror.

Briefing the Council on the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, its Chairman, Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom), said that in 15 months the Committee had received over 280 reports from 178 Member States, which showed that the vast majority of governments throughout the world had begun to respond to the challenge laid down in resolution 1373 to prevent and suppress terrorism. “But there is still much more to do before terrorists find that the bar against terrorism has been raised everywhere”, he said.
All States, he added, must work to implement resolution 1373. Thirteen States had not yet submitted a report to the Committee and two States had not yet "even picked up the telephone". The declaration to be adopted today set a final date for submission of 31 March, after which it must be clear that any non-reporting State would be held to be non-compliant with resolution 1373.

During the discussion, Council members reiterated that terrorism affected all countries and peoples and, therefore, international cooperation was crucial to fight it. Much had already been done with the adoption of resolution 1373, the sanctions against Al Qaeda and the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee. At the same time, it was imperative to do more.

Terrorism was "far from being crushed", said Russian Foreign Minister Igor S. Ivanov. The new wave of terrorist acts that shook the world at the end of last year had reaffirmed, with alarming clarity, that the world continued to face a strong and ruthless enemy, which threatened international security and the foundations of the modern world order.

Others stressed the need to strengthen international cooperation, conclude negotiations on texts related to terrorism and assist countries, particularly those of the South, to better implement counter-terrorism measures. With regard to the latter, French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin proposed setting up a cooperation and assistance fund at the United Nations, which would have its own resources and work closely with international financial institutions.

The time had come, noted several speakers, to take action regarding the link between terrorism and other illegal activities, such as the spread of weapons of mass destruction, arms trafficking and illegal financing. Weapons of mass destruction in the hands of terrorists was a mortal danger to all, stated United States Secretary of State Colin Powell. In that connection, the Council would meet in the very near future to determine what to do in the case of Iraq, and when it did, Council members must not be "shocked into impotence" because they were afraid of the difficult choices ahead.

It was also stressed that in the fight against terrorism, national and international law, human rights, and the Charter must be respected. Human rights, in particular, said German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, should not be suspended under the pretext of combating terrorism. After all, that fight was not only about defending security, but also about fundamental values, namely, freedom, democracy and human rights.

Also addressing the Council this morning were: the Minister of State for External Relations of Cameroon, François-Xavier Ngoubeyou; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, Jack Straw; the Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, Solomon Passy; the Minister of External Relations of Angola, João Bernardo de Miranda; the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri; the Foreign Minister of Mexico, Luis Ernesto Derbez; the Foreign Minister of Spain, Ana Palacio; the Foreign Minister of China, Tang Jiaxuan; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Guinea, François Lonseny Fall.

### Background

The Security Council met this morning, at the ministerial level, to discuss combating terrorism and, in particular, to examine the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001). Council members were expected to assess the actions that have been taken and consider formulating new guidelines to improve the effectiveness of combating terrorism. Two weeks after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the Council adopted resolution 1373, which called on Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, refrain from providing any support to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, and deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support and commit such acts. The Council also established the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor the resolution's implementation through, among other things, reports from States on actions they had taken to that end. Briefing the Council last year, the Committee's Chairman, Jeremy Greenstock (United Kingdom), said the Committee would respond to each State's report, asking for more
information, or outlining areas in which that State's capacity against terrorism could be upgraded and identifying possible resources of expertise or assistance. He also suggested establishing a trust fund to finance the Committee's work.

Draft Resolution
Following up is the full text of the draft resolution (document S/2003/60), containing its anti-terrorism declaration in an annex, before the Council:

"The Security Council,
"Decides to adopt the attached declaration on the issue of combating terrorism.

Annex
"The Security Council,
"Meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 20 January 2003 reaffirms that:
-- terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to peace and security;
-- any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation, whenever and by whomsoever committed and are to be unequivocally condemned, especially when they indiscriminately target or injure civilians;
-- there is a serious and growing danger of terrorist access to and use of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and therefore a need to strengthen controls on these materials;
-- it has become easier, in an increasingly globalized world, for terrorists to exploit sophisticated technology, communications and resources for their criminal objectives;
-- measures to detect and stem the flow of finance and funds for terrorist purposes must be urgently strengthened;
-- terrorists must also be prevented from making use of other criminal activities such as transnational organized crime, illicit drugs and drug trafficking, money-laundering and illicit arms trafficking,
-- since terrorists and their supporters exploit instability and intolerance to justify their criminal acts, the Security Council is determined to counter this by contributing to peaceful resolution of disputes and by working to create a climate of mutual tolerance and respect;
-- terrorism can only be defeated, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by a sustained comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, international and regional organizations, and by redoubled efforts at the national level.

"The Security Council therefore calls for the following steps to be taken:
"1. All States must take urgent action to prevent and suppress all active and passive support to terrorism, and in particular comply fully with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 1373 (2001), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003);
"2. The Security Council calls upon States to:
(a) become a party, as a matter of urgency, to all relevant international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular the 1999 international convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism and to support all international initiatives taken to that aim, and to make full use of the sources of assistance and guidance which are now becoming available;
(b) assist each other, to the maximum extent possible, in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism, wherever they occur;
(c) cooperate closely to implement fully the sanctions against terrorists and their associates, in particular Al Qaeda and the Taliban and their associates, as reflected in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1390 (2002) and 1455 (2003), to take urgent actions to deny
them access to the financial resources they need to carry out their actions, and to cooperate fully with the Monitoring Group established pursuant to resolution 1363 (2001);

3. States must bring to justice those who finance, plan, support or commit terrorist acts or provide safe havens, in accordance with international law, in particular on the basis of the principle to extradite or prosecute;

4. The Counter-Terrorism Committee must intensify its efforts to promote the implementation by Member States of all aspects of resolution 1373 (2001), in particular through reviewing States' reports and facilitating international assistance and cooperation, and through continuing to operate in a transparent and effective manner, and in that regard the Council:

   (i) strengthens the obligation on States to report to the CTC, according to the timetable set by the CTC, calls on the 13 States who have not yet submitted a first report and on the 56 States who are late in submitting further reports to do so by 31 March, and requests the CTC to report regularly on progress;

   (ii) calls on States to respond promptly and fully to the CTC's requests for information, comments and questions in full and on time, and instructs the CTC to inform the Council of progress, including any difficulties it encounters;

   (iii) requests the CTC in monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) to bear in mind all international best practices, codes and standards which are relevant to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and underlines its support for the CTC's approach in constructing a dialogue with each State on further action required to fully implement resolution 1373 (2001);

5. States should assist each other to improve their capacity to prevent and fight terrorism, and notes that such cooperation will help facilitate the full and timely implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), and invites the CTC to step up its efforts to facilitate the provision of technical and other assistance by developing targets and priorities for global action;

6. States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, and should adopt such measures in accordance with international law, in particular international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law;

7. International organizations should evaluate ways in which they can enhance the effectiveness of their action against terrorism, including by establishing dialogue and exchanges of information with each other and with other relevant international actors, and directs this appeal in particular to those technical agencies and organizations whose activities relate to the control of the use of or access to nuclear, chemical, biological and other deadly materials, in this context the importance of fully complying with existing legal obligations in the field of disarmament, arms limitation and non-proliferation and, where necessary, strengthening international instruments in this field should be underlined;

8. Regional and subregional organizations should work with the CTC and other international organizations to facilitate sharing of best practice in the fight against terrorism, and to assist their members in fulfilling their obligation to combat terrorism;

9. Those participating in the Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international regional and sub-regional organizations on 7 March 2003 should use that opportunity to make urgent progress on the matters referred to in this declaration which involve the work of such organizations;

10. Emphasizes that continuing international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden the understanding among civilizations, in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures, to further strengthen the campaign against terrorism, and to address unresolved regional conflicts and the full range of global issues, including
development issues, will contribute to international cooperation and collaboration, which by
themselves are necessary to sustain the broadest possible fight against terrorism;

“11. reaffirms its strong determination to intensify its fight against
terrorism in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, and
takes note of the contributions made during its meeting on 20 January 2003 with a view to
enhancing the role of the United Nations in this regard, and invites Member States to make
further contributions to this end;

“12. invites the Secretary General to present a report within 28 days
summarizing any proposals made during its ministerial meeting and any commentary or response
to these proposals by any Security Council member;

“13. encourages Members States of the United Nations to cooperate in
resolving all outstanding issues with a view to the adoption, by consensus, of the draft
comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for
the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism;

“14. decides to review actions taken towards the realization of this declaration at further
meetings of the Security Council.”

Statements

TANG JIA XUAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, said that it was incumbent on
the international community to formulate a common strategy to fight terrorism. The central task
in fighting terrorism was to ensure the peace and the security of mankind. Solving hotspot issues
such as the Middle East, Iraq and Afghanistan would impact positively on international
cooperation to fight terrorism. All ways and means employed must be conducive to the easing of
such tensions.

Also, it was necessary to proceed with the counter-terrorism campaign with the goal of
promoting universal development and prosperity, he said. Only when the gap between rich and
poor was narrowed could the soil of terrorism be eradicated. The early realization of all
development goals set forth in the Millennium Declaration would be significant in mobilizing
international cooperation. Further, the struggle against terrorism should provide an opportunity
for nations to learn from one another. All countries should strive to promote understanding and
tolerance.

The success of the international campaign against terrorism required common
cooperation and coordination, he said. Success also depended on the leading role played by the
United Nations. He hoped that the Counter-Terrorism Committee would adopt more forceful
measures to allow developing countries to fully implement measures to fight terrorism. His
country had attached great importance to counter-terrorism. It had signed and ratified almost all
the United Nations Conventions on counter-terrorism. China had been a victim of terrorism. The
“East Turkistan” terrorist organization had perpetrated numerous terrorist attacks in China’s
Xinjiang province and neighbouring areas. In September, the Security Council had put that group
on the list of terrorist groups.
The "September 11" incident showed that terrorism had become a grave threat to international peace and security. In 2002, international terrorist forces continued to create terrorist incidents in Bali Island of Indonesia, Moscow of Russia and other places. The East Turkistan terrorist forces launched a terrorist attack directed at Chinese diplomats in the Kyrgyz Republic. All those show that the anti-terrorism situation facing the world and China today is still grave.

China is consistently opposed and condemns all forms of terrorism, and no matter it occurs at what time, in which place, and is directed at whom, it should be combated resolutely. China maintains that combating terrorism should have conclusive evidence and clear objectives and that all anti-terrorism actions should conform to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the generally recognized principles of international law, and should be conducive to the maintenance of regional and world peace and stability. The United Nations should play a leading role in the fight against terrorism in the world. Terrorism belongs to a handful of extreme evil forces and should not be linked up with any specific race or region. The anti-terrorism fight is a contest between peace and violence and not a conflict between races, religions or civilizations. The diversity of civilizations should be recognized and respected and different social systems and civilizations should seek common ground while reserving differences and seek long-term co-existence. Terrorism should be combated by looking into both its symptoms and root cause. Political, economic and diplomatic measures should be adopted in a comprehensive way to completely get rid of the root of terrorism. To solve the problem of development and eliminate poverty is of vital importance to the suppression of terrorism. The international community should attach importance to the question of development with a sense of more urgency.

"The East Turkistan Islamic Movement" is a part of the international terrorist forces. It created a great number of incidents of terrorist violence inside and outside China, posing a grave threat to the regional security and stability. China appreciates the entering of the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement" by the UN Security Council into the list of terrorist organizations and individuals that it has announced earlier, and will continue to cooperate with the international community for a joint fight against terrorist activities in all forms including the "East Turkistan Islamic Movement".

In 2002, China took many measures in the field of fighting against terrorism. First of all, it took an active part in international cooperation in the fight against terrorism. At the multi-lateral plane, China supported anti-terrorism resolutions adopted by UN agencies including the Security Council and conscientiously implemented the relevant resolutions. On January 28-February 1, 2002, the 6th session of the Special Committee against Terrorism of the General Assembly met. At the meeting, China continued to adopt a serious and constructive attitude to participate actively in the work of drafting a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. China hoped that the parties concerned would go further to take a cooperative and pragmatic stand and complete the drafting at an early date. Within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Chinese President Jiang Zemin and the heads of state of other members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization signed on June 7, 2002, the Agreement of the State Parties to the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on Regional Anti-Terrorism Agency at the Summit Conference in Petersburg of Russia. The Regional Anti-Terrorism Agency of the Shanghai
Cooperation Organization to be established soon in accordance with the Agreement will play a positive role in the international anti-terrorism fight. On December 28, 2002, the 31st Session of the Standing Committee of the 9th National People's Congress made a decision to approve the Agreement. In the bilateral field, China has established anti-terrorism consultation mechanism with the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, India and Pakistan and made use of all international occasions to publicize its own anti-terrorism stand. Secondly, domestic anti-terrorism measures had been strengthened. The relevant Chinese departments had further adopted practical measures in the fields of finance, law, civil aviation security and entry and exit administration to combat and prevent terrorism and achieved good results.

China's stand of being firm, just, cooperative and good at suiting its actions to its words in the fight against terrorism has won universal praise from the international community.
Since the 58th Session of the UN General Assembly, the international situation has continued to undergo profound and complicated changes. Peace and development remain the themes of the times. Maintaining world peace and promoting common development is the shared aspiration of peoples across the world. In the meantime, however, there are increasing uncertainties affecting peace and development. Ethnic and religious problems and local conflicts sparked by boundary and territorial disputes crop up from time to time. The North-South gap is still widening. Raging terrorism, rampant transnational crimes, the spread of disease, environmental pollution and other non-traditional security factors are threatening human development in a wide range of areas. In this context, the authority and role of the UN need to be secured and enhanced.

Against this backdrop, the 59th Session of the UN General Assembly is of great significance. This Session is, in the main, aimed at strengthening the role of the UN, building consensus on multilateralism, promoting democratization and the rule of law in international relations, and further implementing the Millennium Declaration.

China hopes that at this Session, UN member states will have in-depth discussions on major and pressing issues that bear on world peace and development, so as to reach broad consensus and take coordinated actions.

I. The United Nations

1. Multilateralism and Role of the UN

Multilateralism is an effective way to meet mankind's common challenges, an important means to settle international disputes, a strong guarantee for sound globalization, and the best avenue to push for democracy and the rule of law in international relations. To put multilateralism on a more effective footing, it is essential to cultivate a global partnership based on equality, mutual trust and cooperation under the guidance of a new security and development concept. Being the most universal, representative and authoritative intergovernmental organization and the best platform for the practice of multilateralism, the UN has an indispensable role to play in this regard. It is the appeal of the world at large that the UN should be given a stronger role, its authority safeguarded and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter adhered to. China, as always, unswervingly supports the UN's central role in international affairs.

2. UN Reforms

China supports the UN to keep abreast of the times and have necessary and reasonable reforms. The purpose of the UN reforms is to enhance the role of the UN and its capacity to meet new threats and challenges. The principle of the reforms should follow the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. And the approach of the reforms is to build broad consensus on the basis of full consultations in a democratic and transparent manner.

Peace and development are mutually reinforcing. The key to the UN reforms is to achieve progress on development issues. In the reforms, the reasonable concerns and legitimate rights and interests of the developing countries should be fully accommodated, the developing countries should be given a bigger say on UN matters, and more input should be made by the UN in development.

China supports the Security Council to conduct necessary and reasonable reforms. First and foremost the reform needs to redress the current imbalanced composition of the Security Council by following the principle of equitable geographical distribution and increasing representation of the developing countries as a priority. China is in favor of taking further measures to improve the working methods of the Security Council, so as to make it more efficient and transparent.

China supports the work of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change initiated by Secretary General Kofi Annan. And China looks forward to strategic analyses and
recommendations from the Panel on how to tackle major world threats of the day, which will be discussed by all member states.

3. UN Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping operations are among the core means of the UN Security Council in fulfilling its duty of maintaining international peace and security. Intensified effort in this respect can help enhance the authority of the UN, give full play to the mechanism of collective security and push forward multilateralism.

China hopes that, with a view to maintaining regional and global peace and stability, all member states will provide political, funding, human and equipment support to the UN peacekeeping operations in a timely and sufficient manner, so as to create necessary conditions for the success of all peacekeeping missions.

In the new circumstances, the UN peacekeeping operations need further reforms and clearly defined and pragmatic strategies. It is important to give full play to the UN Security Council Working Group of the whole on Peacekeeping Operations, increase communication and coordination between and among the Security Council, the UN Secretariat and all the member states, and facilitate cooperation between the UN and regional organizations. The international community should also assist Africa in enhancing its peacekeeping capabilities.

4. UN Financial Issues

In the spirit of the UN Charter and under the principle of capacity to pay set by the General Assembly resolution, all member states should conscientiously fulfill their financial obligations by paying their assessed contributions for both regular budgets and peacekeeping on time, in full and without conditions, so as to ensure a solid and stable financial basis for the UN.

In utilizing UN resources, it is important to follow the principle of integrating resources with programs, and use resources more efficiently while fully considering and accommodating the reasonable concerns and requests of the developing countries.

Member states should step up coordination and communication, work more efficiently and give more guidance to the Secretariat in program coordination and fiscal budgeting.

II. The Development Issue

1. Economic Globalization

China believes that to move economic globalization forward in the right direction of balanced and stable development and secure a win-win result for all, the international community should make efforts in the following areas:

-- To carry out effective global management of economic globalization by reforming and improving the international financial system, increasing the openness and fairness of the multilateral trading system, and enhancing the UN's overall planning and coordinating capability in the field of development to ensure equal participation for all countries, the developing ones in particular, in the decision-making on world economic issues;

-- To further strengthen coordination and consultation and explore concrete measures and mechanisms to implement the Millennium Summit's consensus on development cooperation;

-- To urge the developed countries to discharge their due obligations and duties, further open their markets, remove trade barriers and earnestly fulfill their commitments of increasing financial aid and technical assistance debt relief, etc.;

2. Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The MDGs are the first set of comprehensive quantitative development goals the international community has ever put forward. Helping all countries, the developing ones in particular, meet these goals is an important mission of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. To that end, it is important for the international community to:

Take concrete actions to mobilize fund to promote sustained and steady growth in development aid and meet the goal that the developed countries' official development assistance accounts for 0.7% of their GNP;
Facilitate the sound development of international trade. The United Nations needs to help the new round of multilateral trade negotiations stay focused on development issues and make it a real "development round";

Step up international cooperation on sustainable development. The existing mechanisms should be fully utilized to implement the consensus and goals of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD);

Strengthen capacity-building in the developing countries. The international community should give substantive support to the developing countries in light of their respective needs in such fields as institutional building, personnel training and competitiveness development;

Establish a fair and rational framework to evaluate the progress made towards the MDGs that not only assesses respective domestic progress but also monitors and evaluates the fulfillment of development assistance commitments;

Establish a global partnership. Governments, international organizations, private sectors and civil society shall work in close cooperation to meet the MDGs. In this connection, the UN needs to play a leading and coordinating role.

III. Counte .. -te .... o .. ism

China supports the fight against all forms of terrorism. The UN Security Council should play a leading role in the international fight against terrorism. To serve the interests of regional as well as world peace and security in the long run, it should draw up a long-term and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy in line with the UN Charter and the norms of international law. China supports a bigger role of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the UN Security Council. Poverty, backwardness, social injustice, extremist thoughts, conflicts and wars are all breeding ground of terrorism. To combat terrorism, strenuous efforts must be made to wipe out its root causes. China welcomes dialogue between different civilizations and opposes the linkage of terrorism to a specific country, ethnic group or religion as well as the adoption of double standards on this issue.

China is also a victim of terrorism. The fight against the "Eastern Turkistan" terrorists is an important component of the world campaign against terrorism. The Chinese Government cherishes the life of each and every Chinese compatriot and will never tolerate any terrorist threat to the safety of its citizens.

China endorses and has taken an active part in the formulation of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and hopes that all parties concerned will continue consultations on the remaining questions of the two Conventions in a constructive and cooperative manner and adopt them as soon as possible.

IV. Regional Issues

1. Iraq

It is the position of China that the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq be safeguarded, the wish and choice of the Iraqi people respected, the restoration of Iraq's sovereignty and Iraqi people running Iraq truly realized, and a broadly representative Iraqi government established through fair and democratic elections. China believes the important role of the United Nations on the Iraqi issue should be brought into full play, the views of Iraq's neighbors and other Arab states should be noted and heeded, and extensive participation of the international community should be encouraged in an endeavor to help Iraq stabilize its situation and embark on the path towards peace, stability and development at an early date.

2. Middle East

China welcomes the recent peace-making efforts by the international community to break the impasse in the Israel-Palestine peace talks.

The relevant UN resolutions and the principle of "land for peace" are an important basis and guiding principles for a political settlement of the Middle East issue. Accepted by the parties
concerned and endorsed by the UN Security Council, the Middle East "roadmap" for peace is now a practical plan to resolve the Israel-Palestine conflicts and needs to be further promoted. The implementation of any solution plan on this issue must be based on adequate dialogue and consultation between the parties concerned. The efforts of the international community should show full respect for the cultural background, religious traditions and social customs of the Middle East region and conduce to maintaining and promoting peace and development in the region.

3. Afghanistan
The forthcoming general election in Afghanistan will be a key step towards peace and reconstruction of the country. The world community should continue to pay attention to the Afghan issue, help the country overcome such difficulties as instability in its security situation, facilitate a smooth general election, and deliver the promised aid as soon as possible to promote its economic development. China supports the United Nations' continued leading role on the Afghan issue.

4. African Conflicts
Conflicts and wars have seriously impeded economic development and social progress in Africa. It is the common responsibility and obligation of the international community to help African countries realize national reconciliation, resolve regional conflicts and embark on a road to rejuvenation.

The international community should pay more attention to African conflicts. The United Nations needs to play an even bigger role in assisting African states in preventing, mediating and settling conflicts, peacekeeping, providing humanitarian aid and post-war reconstruction.

The fundamental solution to African conflicts is development. It is imperative for the international community to step up its efforts in debt relief for Africa, and in helping the continent reduce poverty and control diseases in support of the economic and social development in African countries.

China supports the African Union and other regional organizations in their efforts to resolve conflicts and maintain peace and stability in Africa.

5. Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament
China stands for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) including nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and firmly opposes the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery.

China believes that to properly address non-proliferation issues at their roots would require concerted efforts of the international community. First and foremost, a sound international and regional security environment needs to be put in place so as to remove the root cause for the proliferation of WMDs. Second, international cooperation must be strengthened and political and diplomatic means should be pursued in dealing with non-proliferation issues. Third, all members of the international community should have a role to play so as to ensure that international efforts in this regard are impartial, rational and non-discriminatory. Fourth, the relationship between non-proliferation and international cooperation on the peaceful use of relevant high technologies should be properly handled so as to ensure the right of all countries to the peaceful use of these technologies.

China supports the due role of the UN in non-proliferation and hopes Security Council Resolution 1540 will be effectively implemented. China is active in international non-proliferation cooperation, accedes to all international treaties on non-proliferation and vigorously develops its relations with relevant multilateral export control mechanisms. Furthermore, it conscientiously honors relevant international obligations and commitments and continues to strengthen its non-proliferation legal system.

China has all along exercised a high degree of restraint in the development of nuclear weapons. It has never taken part in any arms race, nor will it do so in the future.
China has always endorsed the conclusion of international legal instruments on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and has maintained that all countries seriously implement nuclear weapon reduction treaties already reached in a verifiable and irreversible way. Security should be shared by all countries so as to create a positive and favorable international security environment for possible progress in nuclear disarmament. The Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) conduces to preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and to the nuclear disarmament process. It represents a crucial step towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China supports the CTBT and works vigorously to help it take effect at an early date.

China supports the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in its efforts to agree on a comprehensive and balanced program of work as soon as possible so that negotiations on the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) and substantive work on other agenda and items may start at an early date.

China believes that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is the cornerstone of the international nuclear non-proliferation mechanism and its role is irreplaceable. Under the current international non-proliferation situation, continued efforts should be made to safeguard and strengthen the universality and authority of the NPT, and the NPT review mechanism should be used to enable the treaty to play its role more effectively in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, promoting nuclear disarmament and facilitating the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

China supports the purposes and objectives of the Chemical Weapons Convention and has been fulfilling its obligations under the Convention in a serious and strict manner. China calls upon those countries that have not signed or ratified the Convention to do so as soon as possible. The States Parties that possess chemical weapons and those that abandoned such weapons on the territories of other State Parties shall make further efforts to speed up the destruction process.

China supports the purposes and objectives of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and has been implementing its obligations under the Convention in a comprehensive and strict manner. China is willing to continue to make positive contributions to strengthen the effectiveness of the Convention within the multilateral framework.

China maintains that the various questions related to missiles should be properly settled within the framework of the UN in an all-round, balanced, non-discriminatory, orderly and gradual manner, with the premise that security for all countries should not be compromised, the positions and concerns of various parties be fully reflected, and comprehensive consideration be given to global strategic stability and regional security situation.

China stands for peaceful use of the outer space and opposes arms race in or the introduction of weapons into the outer space. China appeals to the international community to attach great importance to the current developments of weaponization of the outer space, and to take vigorous and effective preventive measures including negotiating relevant international legal instruments to avoid possible trouble.

China will continue to support, participate in and promote progress in the work of Group of Governmental Experts of the State Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). After ratifying the Amendment Article I of the Convention, China is now making active preparations to ratify the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War.

China understands and attaches importance to the humanitarian concerns of the international community over indiscriminate injuries to innocent civilians caused by landmines. It has always supported and taken an active part in international efforts to solve the problem. As a State Party to the amended Landmine Protocol to the CCW, China has strictly honored its commitments and vigorously participated in international de-mining assistance.

China supports the UN's leading role in combating illicit trade in small arms. It attaches importance to and conscientiously implements the Program of Action adopted at the United Nations' Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held in 2001. China also supports negotiating and concluding an international instrument concerning
the identification and tracking of illicit small arms while taking a constructive approach to participate in relevant negotiations currently underway.

China attaches importance to the Firearms Protocol supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. Active preparation for the implementation of the Protocol is under way. China is ready to work with other countries to see an early entry into force of the Firearms Protocol.

China supports the UN's role on the question of information security and will actively participate in the work of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Information Safety. China maintains that the Group of Experts conduct in-depth study on issues of major and immediate significance in the field of information security to the shared interest of all countries so as to build consensus and come up with specific recommendations.

VI. Social Problems

1. Human Rights
Every country in the world has the obligation to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international human rights instruments in light of the country's actual conditions. The international community should respect the fact that human rights can not be separated from one another, redress the tendency of putting much emphasis on civil and political rights while making light of economic, social and cultural rights, and work towards a balanced development of both types of human rights while giving full attention to the right to development.

China calls for international cooperation on human rights. The international community should recognize different views about human rights that derive from the political, economic and cultural differences of each country. Countries should go for common development by increasing exchanges and mutual understanding and learning from each other on the basis of equality and mutual respect. China is opposed to double standards on human rights or making human rights a political issue.

China supports the UN in reforming the human rights mechanism in a prudent and proper way on the basis of heeding the views of various parties. Such reform should help reduce confrontation on human rights issues, promote relevant international cooperation and increase the efficiency of the human rights mechanism.

2. Women
It is the consensus of the international community to enhance women's status, safeguard their rights and interests and realize gender equality. The women issue is not an isolated one and should be incorporated into the global strategic framework for peace and development.

The Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 and the UN General Assembly special session on women in 2000 contributed significantly to the cause for women throughout the world. Countries should implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, the documents of the special session on women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) so as to move the global cause for women forward.

Development is a crucial means to achieve gender equality. The international community should enhance their cooperation on women issues. The developed countries, in particular, should help women in the developing ones to develop themselves more rapidly.

3. Persons with Disabilities
The rights and interests of the disabled should be protected, their value be respected and potentials be utilized. This is a major indicator of a civilized and progressing society. The disabled are entitled to equal rights and their rights should be realized through development.

China supports the UN in developing a convention on the rights of persons with disabilities at an early date and also takes an active part in the Ad Hoc Committee. China stands ready to have exchanges and cooperation with the rest of the international community for the early completion
and entry into force of such a convention so as to contribute to the cause for the disabled throughout the world.

China attaches great importance to the cause for the disabled. It has promulgated the Law on the Protection of Disabled Persons in addition to other related laws and regulations and has integrated the development program for disabled persons into its overall national development plan.

4. Public Health Security

The transnational nature and potential harm of public health security issue, which could pose a non-traditional security threat, are becoming more pronounced in the context of rapid economic globalization.

The international community should increase their cooperation in response to public health threats on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. Countries, the developing ones in particular, need to enhance their capacity building in public health and establish a sound global public health security response mechanism. The developed countries have the obligation to provide the developing ones with technology and financial assistance so as to help them strengthen capacity building in this regard.

China maintains that the international community takes follow-up actions and implements the resolutions on public health capacity building adopted respectively at the 58th Session of the UN General Assembly and the 60th Session of UNESCAP.
from September 23 to November 7, 2002, the Sixth Committee of the 57th Session of the UN General Assembly met in the UN Headquarters in New York. The Sixth Committee deliberated 6 topics in total. Of them, the important ones were:

- Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session;
- Measures to eliminate international terrorism;
- Establishment of the International Criminal Court;
- Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property;
- Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of the United Nations and associated Personnel;
- Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the Role of the Organization;

The Chinese Delegation actively participated in the discussion of the above-mentioned topics. The main circumstances were as follows:

1) **Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fourth session**

This session discussed such special-item topics in the report on the work of the International Law Commission as "diplomatic protection", "reservations to treaties", "unilateral acts of States", "treaties for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law", "responsibility of international organizations" and "fragmentation of international law: difficulties arising from the diversification and expansion of international law".

With regard to the question of "diplomatic protection", the Chinese Government held that on the grounds of exclusion of exceptional circumstances, to take nationality connection as the condition for diplomatic protection was not only in conformity with the theory and practice of the customary international law, but also was an important restriction on preventing the abuse of diplomatic protection, and that in regard to the exceptional cases of the exhaustion of local means of remedies rule, the International Law Commission should act with caution to keep a proper balance between the exhaustion of local means of remedies and their exceptional cases: and the exceptional cases should meet definite requirements and their application should be relatively defined. The Chinese Government also hoped that the International Law Commission will take the question of diplomatic protection as a priority topic for discussion in the next session and achieve results as soon as possible.

With regard to "the liability for compensation for injuries caused by acts not prohibited by international law", the Chinese Government agreed to the line of thinking of the Commission in its deliberation to determine that the operator should assume the main liability and, through some mechanism or insurance system, the parties concerned should share the liability for the injuries. At the same time, the Chinese Government hoped that the Commission should seek a balance of rights and obligations among the operator, the beneficiary and the victim when formulating rules for compensation.
With regard to "the responsibility of international organizations", the Chinese Government held that the basic principles established by the Commission on the concept of responsibility, the concept of international organization and the relationships between the responsibility of international organizations and the responsibility of States were basically workable. The Chinese Government agreed with the International Law Commission to place "the fragmentation of international law" on the agenda as a special topic for study. It was of the view that the topic for study and the plan for study worked out by the Commission for the item of the agenda were workable and expressed the hope that a deep-going and useful study on the special topic would be conducted.

With regard to the special topic of "reservations to treaties", the Chinese Government was of the view that a treaty-keeping body was the keeper of the text of a treaty which could only conduct a formal examination of the keeping and, when necessary, call the attention of the countries concerned. The treaty-keeping body was not an interpreter of the text of a treaty, nor a judge for the acceptability of a reservation on a substantial content. Whether a reservation was acceptable should be decided by the parties to the treaty themselves. With regards the question of the supervisory body of a treaty, the Chinese Government agreed to the decision of the International Law Commission on the approach of not submitting draft principles to the Drafting Committee. On the question of partial withdrawal of a reservation, the Chinese Government held that it was of positive significance for a special reporter to draft clauses for the principles independently on the question of partial withdrawal of a reservation, but pointed out that it should be handled with caution, so as to avoid the occurrence of effects which would be unfavourable to the effective application of the treaty, and even adverse effects.

With regard to the topic of "unilateral acts of States", the Chinese Government was of the view that it was necessary for the International Law Commission to compile this topic for discussion. To bring about much more progress on this complicated topic, it was necessary not only to try as extensively as possible to collect and study the practice in various countries in this respect, but also, simultaneously with discussing general rules, to start to study some acts (such as protest, acknowledgement, renunciation and promise) that were relatively easy to determine their nature and legal validity and formulate concrete rules.

(2) Measures to eliminate international terrorism
The Chinese Delegation pointed out that the Chinese Government was consistently opposed to all forms of terrorism, no matter it occurred at what time, in which place, was directed at whom and appeared in what form. All actions for fighting against terrorism should comply with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the generally recognized principles of international law and should be conducive to the preservation of peace and stability in the region and in the world. In fighting against terrorism, it was necessary to look into both the symptoms and the root cause. Political, economic, diplomatic, social and other measures should be taken in a comprehensive way to eliminate its root cause completely. Terrorism should not be linked up with any given ethnic group, religion or civilization. The diversification of civilizations should be recognized and respected. Different social systems and civilizations should be encouraged to seek common ground while reserving differences and embark on a road of common development.

The Chinese Delegation stated that the Chinese Government had been consistently active in participating in the international anti-terrorism cooperation and will continue to participate actively in the drafting of the Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, and hoped they would be adopted at an early date. The Chinese Government expressed its appreciation to the Security Council for including "the East Turkistan Islamic Movement" in its announced list of terrorist organizations and individuals.

(3) The establishment of International Criminal Court
The Chinese Delegation stated that the Chinese Government had all along understood and supported the establishment of an independent, impartial, effective and universal international
criminal court. The Chinese Government had actively participated in the entire process of establishment an international criminal court and was willing to see that the court would perform its anticipated part. Though China was not yet a party to the Agreement on the International Criminal Court, the Chinese Government would, by adopting a serious and responsible attitude, continue to follow the progress and operation of the International Criminal Court and was ready to make further contributions to the rule of law in the international community.

(4) The Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property
The Chinese Delegation pointed out that it had taken more than ten years for the United Nations to negotiation on the formulation of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and the main differences were concentrated on a number of questions such as the criteria for judging "State commercial acts", the relationship between a State and a State enterprises, and the compulsory measures against State property. Though some countries had formulated domestic legislations on jurisdictional immunities for foreign States and their property, if the international community could formulate a unified international convention, it would be of great significance to the regulation of States' acts and the clarification of States' jurisdiction and would produce positive influence on the safeguarding of the harmony and stability of international relationships. Therefore, the Chinese Delegation agreed to convene another meeting of the Special Committee in 2003 in anticipation of reaching consensus on formulating a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property.

The Chinese Delegation stated that the pressing matter of the moment was not the expansion of the scope of applying the Convention and the application of the scope of the protection of the Convention to all humanitarian organizations that appeared in the United Nations actions, but the enhancement of the universality of participating countries of the convention, especially the accession to the Convention by the host countries of UN actions. This was the key to the strengthening of the protective system of the Convention. In connection with the non-governmental organizations that carried out humanitarian actions but had no appropriate ties with the United Nations, the Chinese Government maintained that the existing international law did not provide any protection, and if a further protection was needed, it might be considered to realize it by formulating a separate international document.

The Chinese Government maintained that in connection with the assistance to the third countries affected for executing measures of sanctions, the proposal for establishing a special fund and a mechanism for permanent consultation was significant and merited deep-going study. In regard of the question of sanctions as an approach to deal with threat and sabotage of international peace, the Chinese Government maintained that any decision to take sanction measures should be taken with caution; imposing a sanction should have strict criteria, especially should be in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the basic norms of international law; and one of the preconditions for taking a sanction should be the exhaustion of all means of peaceful settlement of international disputes as prescribed in the Charter. The Chinese Government did not agree to regard sanction as a preventive measure and maintained that sanction should not be unlimited in terms of time. With regard to the present state and the future of the Trustee Council, the Chinese Government maintained that for the time being there was no necessity and urgency to cancel or change its functions. And because cancellation or change of its functions involved the revision of the Charter, it should be given an overall consideration within the general framework of strengthening the role of the United Nations and the reform of the United Nations, and due caution should be exercised in making acts.

The Chinese Government was of the view that the Commission should fully consider different levels of development and the status of legislation of various member states and continue to strengthen the technical assistance and the training of personnel for developing countries; in the course of taking charge of formulating a series of conventions and model laws, the Commission should solicit opinions from various quarters more extensively, take account of the actual situations and objective needs of different countries, and make it possible for more countries to approve and accept the relevant conventions and model laws, so as to continuously promote the coordination and unity of different scopes of law and push forward the cooperation and development of the international trade. Moreover, the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Law should be expanded as soon as possible to guarantee that the composition of the Commission would represent various legal traditions and economic systems, truly reflecting the principle of equitable territorial representation.
In the year of 2000, China continued to participate actively in the drafting of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes and its supplementary protocols. The UN Special Committee on the Drafting of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes held 5 sessions in Austria in 2000 (the 7th to 11th sessions) and held a high-level political signing conference for the convention in Italy. China sent delegations to the various sessions of the special committee.

Initially the negotiations on this convention were actively promoted by the western countries. The west once dominated the process of the negotiations. However, with the deepening of the negotiations, the developing countries coordinated their positions through mechanisms like "the Group of 77+China", gradually shaping a force that could contend with the west and have played an important role. Realizing that strengthening cooperation through the formulation of an international convention and combating transnational organized crimes conform to the needs and interests of the international society, the various countries all showed the political willingness to complete as soon as possible the drafting work; what is more after three years of negotiations, the positions of the various sides were all clear and definite. Therefore, the various sides demonstrated flexibility in the negotiations; thus the draft resolutions of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes and its two supplementary protocols (the Protocol on the Sale and Shipment of People and the Protocol on the Smuggling of Immigrants) were adopted successively at the 10th session (July 2000) and the 11th session (October 2000). In November 2000, the draft resolutions of the above-mentioned convention and its supplementary protocols were adopted at the 55th General Assembly.

The convention not only stipulates the various aspects of international cooperation against transnational organized crimes, but also emphasizes the basic principles of international relations such as sovereign equality and non interference in internal affairs. At the same time, it also stipulates articles like providing the developing countries with financial and technical assistance. A nice balance is kept between the rights and obligations of the state parties.

From December 12 to 15, 2000, the High-Level Political Signing Conference for the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes and its supplementary protocols was held in Palermo, Italy. Over 600 delegates from 151 countries, the UN relevant agencies and NGOs attended the meeting, during which 118 countries signed the convention. Among them 77 signed the Protocol against the Sale and Shipment of People, 74 signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Immigrants. Deputy Minister Wang Guangya of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China signed the convention on behalf of the Chinese Government on the very first day when the convention was open for signatures and spoke at the meeting, enunciating the Chinese Government's stand of actively participating in international cooperation and combating transnational organized crimes and its determination of striving as always to spur the international society to effectively prevent and combat all types of criminal activities.