

# 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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## Security assurance

### Working paper submitted by China

1. It is in the interest of mankind to cast off the threat of nuclear weapons and nuclear war, and to ultimately realize the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Pending the ultimate realization of this goal, nuclear-weapon States should unequivocally undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstance, and unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones.
2. Nuclear-weapon States should conclude a multilateral treaty on mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons. China submitted the draft “treaty on mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons” to the other four nuclear-weapon States in January 1994, and has been active in promoting commitment to mutual no-first-use of nuclear weapons with them on a bilateral or multilateral basis.
3. Legally binding security assurances by nuclear-weapon States to non-nuclear-weapon States is conducive to strengthening the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. The Conference on Disarmament should start substantive work as soon as possible on concluding an international legal instrument on security assurance to non-nuclear-weapon States.
4. Nuclear-weapon States should diminish the role played by nuclear weapons in their national security policies, abandon the nuclear deterrence policy based on the first use of nuclear weapons and refrain from listing any country as a target of nuclear strike or targeting any other country with nuclear weapons under their control.
5. Nuclear-weapon States should support the efforts of non-nuclear-weapon States in establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones and fulfil corresponding obligations in a legally binding manner.

