

## **General Assembly**

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Forty-fifth session Agenda item 58

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/45/780)]

## 45/60. <u>Scientific and technological developments and their impact</u> on international security

## The General Assembly,

<u>Recalling</u> that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

<u>Recognizing</u> that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

<u>Stressing</u> the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution  $43/77 \lambda$  of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai,

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Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990, 1/ and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. <u>Takes note</u> of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"; <u>2</u>/

2. Fully agrees that:

(a) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(b) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas for this purpose;

3. <u>Requests</u> the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, <u>inter alia</u>, by the criteria suggested in his report;

4. <u>Decides</u> to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

> 54th plenary meeting 4 December 1990

<u>2</u>/ A/45/568.

<sup>&</sup>lt;u>1</u>/ See λ/45/568.