

States to initiate the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Convention, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Convention.

*74th plenary meeting  
30 November 1992*

**47/43. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* 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,

*Recognizing* 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,

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

*Stressing* 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 A 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, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990,<sup>7</sup> 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. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security";<sup>8</sup>

2. *Takes note also* of the interim report of the Secretary-General<sup>9</sup> submitted in pursuance of resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990;

3. *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 to this purpose;

4. *Requests* 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-eighth session a framework for technology assessment guided, *inter alia*, by the criteria suggested in his report;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

*81st plenary meeting  
9 December 1992*

**47/44. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 45/61 of 4 December 1990 and 46/38 D of 6 December 1991,

*Taking note* of the report of the Disarmament Commission on its 1992 substantive session,<sup>10</sup> in particular on the work of Working Group IV on agenda item 7, entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields",<sup>11</sup>

*Taking note also* of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1992 substantive session,<sup>12</sup> in particular on the work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments",<sup>13</sup> which includes, in response to resolution 46/36 L of 9 December 1991, *inter alia*, the subject of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications,

*Recognizing* that progress in the application of science and technology contributes substantially to the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements, *inter alia*, in the fields of weapons disposal, military conversion and verification,

*Recognizing also* that norms or guidelines for the transfer of high technology with military applications should take into account legitimate requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, while ensuring that they do not deny access to high-technology products, services and know-how for peaceful purposes,

*Noting* the interest of the international community in cooperation in the fields of disarmament-related science and technology and the transfer of high technology with military applications,

1. *Calls upon* the Disarmament Commission to intensify its work on agenda item 7 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on this matter to the General Assembly;

2. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively in response to resolution 46/36 L its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which includes consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications;

3. *Invites* Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

4. *Also invites* Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable international norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields".

*81st plenary meeting  
9 December 1992*

**47/45. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988 and 45/65 of 4 December 1990,

*Noting* that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

*Stressing* that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

*Affirming* its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission,<sup>14</sup>

*Noting* that recent developments in international relations have underscored the continuing importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, which require careful and ongoing examination,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>15</sup> pursuant to the statement of 31 January 1992 adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government, containing his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

*Taking note also* of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted on 27 September 1991,<sup>16</sup> and the activities of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on verification,

*Welcoming* the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction,<sup>4</sup> which contains an unprecedented regime of verification,

*Recalling* that in resolution 45/65 it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report of the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification,<sup>17</sup>

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General<sup>18</sup> on actions to implement the recommendations in the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(a) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(b) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(c) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

*81st plenary meeting  
9 December 1992*

**47/46. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990 and 46/28 of 6 December 1991,

*Reiterating its conviction* that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest-priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

*Recalling* the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

*Conscious* of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

*Recalling* its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,<sup>19</sup> signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament<sup>20</sup> to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

*Recalling also* that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to con-