



# General Assembly

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**Eightieth session**  
**First Committee**

Agenda item 98

**Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament**

**Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Croatia, Cuba, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Malta, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution**

**Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament**

*The General Assembly,*

*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,

*Underlining* the keen interest of the international community to keep abreast of the latest developments in science and technology of relevance to international security and disarmament and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

*Mindful* of the need to regulate the transfer of technologies for peaceful uses, in accordance with relevant international obligations, to address the risk of proliferation by States or non-State actors,

*Acknowledging* the need to continue the exchange of technologies for peaceful uses, including in accordance with relevant international obligations,

*Mindful* of the rights of States, reflected in relevant international agreements, regarding the development, production, transfer and use of technologies for peaceful purposes, in accordance with relevant international obligations, as well as the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

*Cognizant* of the discussions on developments in science and technology at the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the decision of the Ninth Review Conference of the States



Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction to develop with a view to establishing a mechanism to review and assess scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention<sup>1</sup> and to provide States Parties with relevant advice,<sup>2</sup>

*Cognizant also of* the discussions in the Conference on Disarmament in 2025,

*Mindful of* the discussions in other forums, such as the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the long-term sustainability of outer space activities and on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in the United Nations disarmament machinery,

*Noting* the discussions on various dimensions of emerging technologies under the framework of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,<sup>3</sup> and recalling the discussions and progress made by the Group of Governmental Experts on lethal autonomous weapons systems during its sessions,

*Noting also* the discussions within the United Nations and the specialized agencies on developments in the field of information and communications technologies, including in the context of international security,

*Acknowledging* that the accelerating pace of technological change necessitates a system-wide assessment of the potential impact of developments in science and technology on international security and disarmament, with due regard to avoiding duplication and complementing efforts already under way in United Nations entities and in the framework of the relevant international conventions,

*Noting* the discussions on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts in the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,

1. *Invites* Member States to continue efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament-related purposes, including the verification of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation instruments, and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to remain vigilant in understanding new and emerging developments in science and technology that could imperil international security, and underlines the importance of Member States' engaging with experts from industry, the research community and civil society in addressing this challenge;

3. *Takes note* of the updated report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;<sup>4</sup>

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session an updated report on the matter;

5. *Encourages* the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters to continue its discussions on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1015, No. 14860.

<sup>2</sup> [BWC/CONF.IX/9](#), sect. II.E.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1342, No. 22495.

<sup>4</sup> [A/80/237](#).

6. *Encourages* Member States to organize events such as conferences, seminars, workshops and exhibitions, at the national, regional and international levels, on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, in order to facilitate multilateral dialogue, as well as dialogue among relevant stakeholders, on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;
  7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session the item entitled “Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament”.
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