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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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HUNGARY

[Original: English]

[11 October 1989]

1. The **Gover nent** of the Hungarian People's Republic welcomes the opportunity to express its **views** on the question of "**Scientific and** technological developments **and** their impact on international security" introduced in General Assembly resolution **43/77 A** of 7 December **1988**.

2. The qualitative aspect **of** the arms race, having a direct bearing on international security, **has** yet to **be** addressed by the international community. Quality, unlike quantity, is difficult to grasp and to assess and this is particularly true in defining and attempting to compare qualitative characteristics **of** specific weapons or weapons systems. Yet, the task **has** to be done, since the pace **of** scientific and technological developments, especially *in* the military sphere, tends to undermine disarmament efforts and to erode the existing security environment by distorting **security** perceptions, which appears to be the catalyst **of** the arms race. Hungary has, on numerous **occasions**, stressed the significance of the indivisibility **of** security, implying that security cannot be sought individually, at the expense **of** others. New scientific and technological developments applied to the military sphere have the **effect** of widening the gap between participants **of** the international **arena** and this also contributes to the undermining of the international security situation.

3. The sophistication of armaments may also result in diminishing the role of the "human **factor**" *in* security related decision-making and can thus be counter productive to **the** intents of those possessing these weapons. **In t~~he~~** emerging new international era where the political means of ensuring national **and** international security is gaining importance **over** military factors, such a development is **inadmissible**.

4. **Monitoring** future scientific and technological developments **having** military applications and evaluating **their** impact on international security has therefore become imperative today. This requires the widest-co-operation of States, especially of those that take the lead in scientific and technological research and development. **Openness** is also needed to assure the correct interpretation of intentions as research and development take place and to maintain and enhance predictability, a prerequisite **of** strategic stability.

5. The position **of** the Government **of** Hungary coincides with the view contained in General Assembly resolution **43/77 A**, which stressed the importance of "ensuring that scientific and technological developmerts are not exploited for military purposes but harnessed for the common benefit of mankind". This, **of** course, cannot in any way impede research and development for peaceful purposes.

6. **Access** to sophisticated technology is often limited by barriers erected because of the danger **of** diverting modern technology to military purposes, **Hungary** is aware that such a danger exists, but at the same time **believes** that appropriate

measures agreed upon by the **users of sophisticated technology** can preclude diversion to **military objectives**. **We, for our part, are** ready to co-operate in working out methods to prevent diversion and are prepared to accept controls in this field,

7. In the **view of the Government of Hungary, a group of qualified experts** could start work on **establishing** guidelines for defining technologies that can be used solely **for military purposes, as a first step**. The **experts could also work** out agreed guidelines for dual-use technology, including measures that would preclude **their** use for military purposes. Such distinguishing could facilitate access to technology and this could, in turn, be complemented by gradually eliminating transfer **limitations for know-how and technology related** to so-called life-sciences, infrastructure, environment protection and equipment used in controlling **efficient** production.
