



# REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations, 237 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10022  
Tex: (212) 888-5770 Fax: (212) 888-5213 E-mail: zambia@un.int

Please check against delivery

## STATEMENT

BY

**DR. MWABA P. KASESE-BOTA (MRS)**

**AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

ON

**AGENDA ITEM NO 95: THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE  
CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT**

**NEW YORK**

**27 OCTOBER 2014**

**Mr. Chairman,**

I have the honour to deliver a statement on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament. My delegation wishes to align itself with the statements made by the African group and the Non Aligned Movement.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Science and technology are increasingly being recognized as the major drivers of the global economy by augmenting the factors of production. Regrettably, science and technology also provides opportunities for some individuals to commit crimes such as the illegal use of the internet by criminals and terrorists who are increasingly using Information Communication Technologies to further their aims. In addition, technologies can be rapidly militarized and pose a potential threat to international security.

The above, notwithstanding, science and technology can play a role in international security and disarmament by developing technologies to monitor compliance by States, with their disarmament obligations.

In this regard, Zambia enacted the Information and Communications Technologies Act No. 15 of 2009. The overall objective of the ICT Act is to provide a conducive and enabling regulatory environment that will foster a competitive and efficient ICT sector in Zambia. The Act provides for regulating of internet cafes, crime detection, capacity building, raising awareness, and strengthening of reporting mechanisms and protecting the vulnerable.

Zambia further attaches great importance to the need to formulate high level network and information security policies within and among states; fostering collaboration between public/private sector

and other institutions in order to strengthen network and ensure effective coordination with concerned stakeholders.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Strengthened regional and international network on science and technology in the context of international security can assist in improving transparency, confidence building and promoting verification as well as deterring future conflicts. Further, international cooperation in the scientific and technological fields can also assist in the improvement of physical security of nuclear facilities and materials and help detect illegal nuclear enrichment activities. This can be in the form of research and nuclear arms control technologies.

There is, therefore need for all States to give impetus to mutual legal assistance and law enforcement in this sector. States should also reinforce cooperation between national institutions and the private sector including developing and strengthening sustainable long term capacities. Zambia therefore, wishes to call on all States to cooperate on this matter as cyber crime can only be successfully combated through international cooperation.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, although scientific and technological advancement has led to increased integration among the global community and promoted the economic and social development of countries, it can have negative implications on international security and disarmament as it can lead to the advancement in weapons, particularly Weapons of Mass Destruction. It is, therefore, important for the global community to cooperate in ensuring that scientific and technological advancements are tailored to benefit and not to destroy mankind.

I thank you.