

those States, as appropriate, would make to development tasks;

(d) The ways and means that would enable this contribution to be made, in particular in the interests of the economic and social progress of the developing countries;

(e) The consideration of proposals relating to the convening of a conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States to the Disarmament Commission in good time;

4. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to include this item in the agenda of its session to be held in 1984, to consider the replies received and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

*97th plenary meeting
15 December 1983*

38/72. Immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned over the continuing nuclear-arms race and the growing danger of nuclear war,

Convinced that the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States would constitute a vital element for the success of efforts to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race and the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons, and to prevent the expansion of existing nuclear arsenals and the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries,

Convinced also that the elaboration of such a treaty is a task of the highest priority and should not be made dependent on the attainment of any other measure in the field of disarmament,

Deploring that the Committee on Disarmament has to date been unable to carry out negotiations with a view to reaching agreement on such a treaty,

Recalling its previous resolutions on this subject,

1. *Urges* all States to exert every effort for the speediest elaboration of a multilateral treaty on the prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all States;

2. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament³² to proceed promptly to negotiations with a view to elaborating such a treaty as a matter of the highest priority, taking into account all existing drafts and proposals and future initiatives, and for that purpose to assign to its subsidiary body a negotiating mandate under an appropriate item of its agenda;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/72 on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests".

*97th plenary meeting
15 December 1983*

38/73. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

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CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 37/100 D of 13 December 1982, in which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level and to submit a progress report on its deliberations on this item to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session,

Having considered the report of the Disarmament Commission on the work accomplished during its session in 1983 on the item "Elaboration of guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures and for the implementation of such measures on a global or regional level",³⁵

Expressing its concern about the deterioration of the international situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which both reflect and aggravate the unsatisfactory international political climate, tension and mistrust,

Desirous of strengthening international peace and security and, at the same time, creating and improving conditions conducive to further measures of disarmament,

Noting again the findings of the *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*³⁶ and in particular the important role that confidence-building measures can play with regard to regional and world-wide stability as well as to progress in disarmament,

Mindful of the fact that, while confidence-building measures cannot serve as a substitute for concrete disarmament measures, they play a very significant role in achieving disarmament, whether they are taken unilaterally, bilaterally or multilaterally,

Convinced of the usefulness of confidence-building measures freely arrived at by the States concerned and agreed upon, taking into account the particular conditions and requirements of the regions concerned,

Convinced of the need to reduce mistrust and fear among States through the realization of confidence-building measures, such as those recommended by consensus in the *Comprehensive Study on Confidence-building Measures*, including pertinent and timely information on military activities and other matters pertaining to mutual security, and measures concerning the peacetime military conduct of States, as well as through progress on concrete measures of disarmament.

Recalling that confidence reflects a set of interrelated factors of a military as well as of a non-military character and that a plurality of approaches is needed to overcome fear, apprehension and mistrust between States and to replace them by confidence,

Welcoming the convening at Stockholm on 17 January 1984 of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, of which the first stage will be devoted to the negotiation and adoption of a set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe as characterized in the Concluding Document of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the participating States of the Conference on

³⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/38/42), para. 26.

³⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1X.3.