

3. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament,³² as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has a primary role in the negotiation of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in all its aspects in outer space;

5. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

6. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals, including the consideration of the proposal referred to in the preambular part of the present resolution;

7. *Further requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish an *ad hoc* working group at the beginning of its session in 1984, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space;

8. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

*97th plenary meeting
15 December 1983*

38/71. Relationship between disarmament and development

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the conclusions contained in the study entitled *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*,³³

Recalling also its resolution 37/84 of 9 December 1982,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General³⁴ on measures taken within the United Nations system in implementation of resolution 37/84;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session based on appropriate measures taken by Member States and within the United Nations system in accordance with resolution 37/84.

*97th plenary meeting
15 December 1983*

³² From 7 February 1984, the date of commencement of its annual session, the Committee on Disarmament is to be known as the "Conference on Disarmament" (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/38/27)*, para. 21).

B

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned by the arms buildup and trends in military expenditures, the consequent waste of human and economic resources and the resulting risks for world peace and security,

Also concerned by the extent of the crisis affecting the world economy, particularly the developing countries,

Considering that the magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Also considering that a reduction of arms expenditures, especially by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, on a mutually agreed basis would be a measure that would curb the arms buildup and would make it possible to release additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions of the study entitled *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*,³³ as well as General Assembly resolutions 36/92 G of 9 December 1981 and 37/84 of 9 December 1982, in which the Assembly took note of those conclusions,

Noting that an investigation of the modalities of an international disarmament fund for development was undertaken in 1983 by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/84,

Recalling the recommendation of the General Assembly in that resolution that the question of the conversion of resources from military to civilian purposes and the reallocation to economic and social development of the resources released by disarmament measures should be included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly at intervals to be decided upon,

Convinced that the time has come to study measures that could be taken on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of existing studies or studies being prepared on the question,

Noting that the envisaged initiatives include, in particular, a proposal for a conference on the various implications of the relationship between disarmament and development and a proposal on the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development,

1. *Expresses its conviction* that increased solidarity in the field of development would serve the cause of international peace and security and that the resources released by the reduction of arms expenditures would contribute to the growth and stability of the world economy, and particularly the economies of developing countries;

2. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, by 1 April 1984, their views and proposals concerning the relationship between disarmament and development, in particular with regard to the following:

(a) The evaluation of the burden of armaments in the world;

(b) The impact of military expenditures on the world economic situation and development;

(c) The contribution that a reduction in arms and military expenditures, in particular by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, or a contribution by

³³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.1.

³⁴ A/38/436.

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

A

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.