

25. Nuclear disarmament remains a priority objective and represents a central task of the international community. In this context, the prevention of nuclear war is of utmost concern. Specific efforts, bilateral, regional and multilateral, should be vigorously pursued, and measures should be further strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war.

26. The two major military Powers should be strongly encouraged to sustain and develop the momentum in their mutual relationship, to broaden their understanding in order to make progress on issues that have global implications, taking into account the interests of other nations. Their bilateral agreements to halt and reverse the arms race should facilitate multilateral action at the regional and global levels.

27. The early and significant reduction of nuclear armaments continues to be of critical importance. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which have the primary responsibility in this area, are strongly urged to conclude, at an early date and as agreed by them, an effective and verifiable treaty to reduce their strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent.

28. Reaffirming the importance attached by Member States to the cessation of nuclear testing within the framework of an effective disarmament process and noting all the views expressed by Member States on the subject during its third special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of item 1 on its agenda, entitled "Nuclear Test Ban". Noting the full-scale, stage-by-stage negotiations on nuclear testing, as agreed by the Soviet Union and the United States, the General Assembly invites them to take into account in those negotiations the above-mentioned views of Member States.

29. To achieve the objective of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, global and regional efforts are encouraged on the part of all States, including those efforts aimed at further strengthening the non-proliferation régime and other measures to halt and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. International co-operation for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, on a non-discriminatory basis and under appropriate international safeguards, should be ensured.

30. The early conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should be pursued.

31. Nuclear-weapon-free zones, established on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States concerned that take into account the characteristics of each zone, constitute an important measure within the field of arm limitation and disarmament and contribute to international peace and security.