

32. Profound concern has been expressed over the dangers posed to peace and security and to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region of Africa by the acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability by South Africa. Member States, especially those with the greatest responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, are urged to take all necessary steps to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and particularly to take steps to prevent the frustration of this objective.

33. There has been general and strong support for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, and Member States directly concerned should continue their efforts to bring this zone into effect. The question of the acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability by Israel stands in the way of the realization of this objective.

34. Recognizing the importance of the early achievement of a comprehensive effectively verifiable and universal convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, transfer and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, the General Assembly urges the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its efforts to conclude successfully the negotiations on such a treaty. States should contribute to the early conclusion of the convention by providing information relevant to a future chemical weapons convention. After conclusion of the negotiations all States should ensure the entry into the force of the convention through early signature and ratification.

35. All States are called upon to observe strictly the provisions of the 1925 Geneva Protocol. All States that have not become parties to it are urged to accede to and ratify this Protocol. All States are urged to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the dangerous spread of chemical weapons.

36. The Secretary-General is requested, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions, to carry out without delay investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules or customary international law. The importance of developing further technical guidelines and procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports is stressed.

37. The Conference on Disarmament is urged to continue its work on the negotiation of a convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. It is noted that the prohibition of military attacks against nuclear facilities is considered in this context.

38. In view of the concern expressed on the clandestine and hostile dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes, Member States are urged to take appropriate steps to check such practices.