

# ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЕ НАЦИИ

ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ  
АССАМБЛЕЯ



СОВЕТ  
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ



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ПОЛИТИКА АПАРТЕИДА, ПРОВОДИМАЯ  
ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВОМ ЮЖНОЙ АФРИКИ  
ВОПРОС О НАМИБИИ  
ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЕ РЕЗОЛЮЦИЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ  
ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ  
НАСТОЯТЕЛЬНАЯ НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ДОГОВОРА  
О ВСЕОБЪЕМЛЮЩЕМ ЗАПРЕЩЕНИИ ЯДЕРНЫХ  
ИСПЫТАНИЙ

СОВЕТ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ  
Сорок второй год

Письмо Постоянного представителя Ирака при Организации Объединенных  
Наций от 15 июля 1987 года на имя Генерального секретаря

По поручению моего правительства имею честь препроводить Вам прилагаемый текст статьи, опубликованной в английском еженедельнике "Обсервер" в номере за воскресенье, 17 мая 1987 года, и озаглавленной "Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb" ("Намибийский уран может послужить созданию Ираном атомной бомбы"), в которой утверждается, что иранский режим продолжает обеспечивать себя ураном, добываемым на руднике Россинг, расположенном на намибийской территории, оккупированной расистским южноафриканским режимом, 10 процентами акций которого владеет иранское правительство.

Буду признателен за распространение текста настоящего письма и приложения к нему в качестве документа Генеральной Ассамблеи по пунктам 33, 36, 47 и 51 первоначального перечня и Совета Безопасности.

Исмаил КИТТАНИ  
Постоянный представитель

\* A/42/50 и Corr.1.

ANNEX

Article from the 17 May 1987 edition of The Observer

# Namibia uranium may fuel Iran's A-bomb

by MARTIN BAILEY  
and SHYAM BHATIA

IRAN is secretly buying uranium from a British-operated mine in Namibia, despite Ayatollah Khomeini's strong opposition to South African occupation of the territory.

The Iranian Government also has a shareholding in the mine at Rossing, which is operated by London-based Rio Tinto-Zinc.

Nuclear experts are surprised that Iran has continued to buy uranium from Rossing for the past eight years, while the Shah's ambitious power programme has not come to

fruition. Some observers fear that Khomeini's Government may be trying to develop an atomic bomb.

Our inquiries have revealed that two Iranian officials, Ghafour Mohseni and Rahbari Kharazi, sit on the board of Rossing Uranium. The London office of RTZ, which is responsible for the mine's operation, would not comment on the role of the two men.

Iran's 10 per cent stake in Rossing gives the country about 1,000 tonnes of uranium a year. In 1979 a South African company offered to buy out the Iranian stake but a revolutionary committee, reporting to Khomeini, rejected the offer. Since then, Iran has had access to up to 8,000 tonnes of uranium yellowcake, worth about £200 million.

## British contract

Iranian purchases are handled by RTZ Mineral Services, a London-based company which is registered in the Swiss town of Zug. Because of political sensitivity, the contract has been treated as highly secret.

The UN Council for Namibia has banned the import of Namibian natural resources and

called for the cancellation of contracts for Rossing uranium. Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board had a controversial contract for Rossing uranium until 1984, but this was not renewed because of both falling demand and the political sensitivity of importing from Namibia.

Although Iran has signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Khomeini's Government is worried by Iraq, its main protagonist in the Middle East.

The Iraqis had an advanced programme of nuclear research at Towaithat, near Baghdad, which was bombed by the Israelis in 1981.

South African and Namibian uranium is covered by fewer restrictions than supplies from other countries, and is easier to divert for military purposes.

If Khomeini pursues the development of nuclear weapons, he may find uranium a useful commodity to exchange or sell for technology from other aspiring nuclear powers.