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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the attached report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the implementation of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991).

Annex

Letter dated 30 September 1992 from the Director General of
the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the
Secretary-General

In paragraph 8 of its resolution 715 (1991), of 11 October 1991, the Security Council requested the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit to the Council reports on the implementation of the Agency's plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991). These reports are to be submitted when requested by the Council and, in any event, at least every six months after the adoption of resolution 715 (1991). The first such report was submitted to you on 11 April 1992 and distributed to the Security Council in document S/23813 of 15 April 1992.

Accordingly, I am requesting you to kindly transmit the enclosed second six-month report on the implementation of the plan and remain available for any consultation you or the Council may wish to have.

(Signed) Hans BLIX

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Enclosure

SECOND REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENCY'S
PLAN FOR FUTURE ONGOING MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF
IRAQ'S COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12 OF RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

1. On 11 October 1991, the Security Council adopted resolution 715 (1991) approving, inter alia, the plan submitted in document S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1 by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of part C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and with the requirements of paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 707 (1991). In paragraph 8 of resolution 715 (1991), the Security Council requested the Director General of IAEA to submit to it reports on the implementation of the plan when requested by the Security Council and, in any event, at least every six months after the adoption of resolution 715 (1991). The first six-month report submitted by the Director General was circulated on 15 April 1992 as document S/23813.
2. The Director General hereby submits the second six-month report on implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification related to Iraq's nuclear capabilities.
3. As reported in S/23813, the Iraqi authorities had submitted to IAEA information declared to be that required pursuant to paragraph 22 of the plan. The scope of the submissions did not conform with the provisions related to information requirements, set forth in annex 2 of the plan, in so far as the Iraqis included only those items belonging to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, rather than all relevant items located in Iraq as required in paragraph 1 of annex 2, and the information provided did not reflect the situation as of 1 January 1989. In addition, the form of the submissions made it difficult to assess the comprehensiveness and completeness of the information.
4. In the course of the eleventh IAEA inspection (7-15 April 1992), the Iraqi authorities agreed to provide revised and updated inventories. The Iraqis also requested clarification of the list of items to be reported to the Agency as identified in annex 3 of the plan.
5. During the eleventh inspection, the Iraqis were also requested to provide information concerning the suppliers of maraging steel, carbon fibre centrifuge rotors and enrichment-related technology. The Iraqi reply suggested that the information could be forthcoming by the next inspection.
6. During the twelfth IAEA inspection (26 May-4 June 1992) the Iraqi authorities provided a revised declaration of their nuclear programme, referred to by Iraq as the "full, final and complete" report required by Security Council resolution 707 (1991). The first such declaration, considered as a draft, had been handed over to the Director General in the course of the March 1992 Security Council discussions on Iraq. However, they

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refused to provide the information concerning the suppliers of the enrichment equipment and technology as requested in the previous inspection. This remains an open question, with no indication from the Iraqi authorities that such information will be forthcoming. Moreover, stiffening resistance to certain inspection activities was experienced.

7. As to the updated and revised inventories, the Iraqi authorities were reminded of their obligation to submit semi-annual reports, the next one falling due on 15 July 1992, and were provided with clarifications with regard to items listed in annex 3 of the plan.

8. Following consultations with the Special Commission and notification to the Security Council, Iraq was provided with a revision of annex 3 of the plan, as contemplated in paragraph 41 of the plan. Additional clarifications were requested by and discussed with the Iraqi authorities during the thirteenth and fourteenth IAEA inspections (14-21 July and 31 August-7 September 1992), and it is now expected that updated inventories will be submitted by Iraq.

9. On 11 December 1991, IAEA received from Iraq a request that the import of certain radioisotopes for use in nuclear medicine applications be exempted from the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. The request was referred to the Secretary-General. On 28 January 1992, IAEA was advised that the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) agreed to the Iraqi request, subject to procedures for each shipment of such material, specifically:

(a) The Iraqi Government must first secure technical clearance from IAEA;

(b) The exporting country must request the Committee's approval, attaching to that request a copy of IAEA's technical approval;

(c) In order to facilitate its own decisions, the Committee invited IAEA to transmit to it copies of all Iraqi requests for approval for the import of radioactive isotopes, and of the Agency's response thereto.

10. The Iraqi authorities were notified accordingly and on 14 January 1992 submitted to IAEA a letter containing information required pursuant to paragraph 25 of the plan concerning the proposed import by Iraq of radioactive isotopes intended for diagnosis and medical treatment. IAEA concluded that the request complied as a technical matter with the requirements of Security Council resolution 707 (1991), paragraph 3 (vi), and with the provisions of the plan, and notified the Security Council Committee and the Iraqi authorities.

11. On 26 March 1992, the Iraqi authorities submitted to IAEA a list of research projects involving the use of a number of specified radioisotopes. Following the receipt of certain clarifications and additional information required pursuant to paragraphs 22 and 25 and annex 2 of the plan, IAEA advised Iraq by letter of 7 July 1992 of IAEA's technical approval of 42 of

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the 44 projects. The two remaining projects, in the opinion of IAEA, could be linked to research and development in the reprocessing area and to site qualification of nuclear power plants, activities proscribed under resolutions 687 (1991) and/or 707 (1991), and therefore could not be approved by IAEA.

12. On 25 September 1992, the thirty-sixth General Conference of IAEA adopted a resolution (GC(XXXVI)/1043) demanding, inter alia, that Iraq "fully and immediately comply with all of its obligations under its safeguards agreement with the Agency and under relevant Security Council resolutions, including the requirement under Security Council resolution 707 (1991) that it submit a full, final and complete declaration of Iraq's nuclear programme which includes all information called for by Security Council resolution 687 (1991)". The resolution further requested the Director General to "take, as soon as possible, the necessary measures for the implementation of the long-term monitoring plan, in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991)".

13. In conclusion, the full implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of resolution 687 (1991) will be possible only once the Iraqi authorities have fully complied with the information requirements laid down in document S/22872/Rev.1 and Corr.1, including the revised annex 3, as indicated in paragraphs 4, 7 and 8 of the present report. There are indications that this information is in the process of being compiled by the Iraqis. In the meantime, the Agency has already started to implement those components of the plan which do not depend on the availability of additional information from the Iraqi authorities, including the following:

- Periodic checks of Agency seals applied to nuclear and other materials, equipment and machine tools;
- Visits to sites where facilities and equipment which had been identified as related to Iraq's nuclear weapons programme during previous inspections, to verify that no nuclear activity is resumed;
- Analysis of high and low altitude imagery of any known nuclear sites in Iraq to identify the purpose of new buildings or to detect other activities which might require further on-site inspection;
- Initiation of a project aimed at periodic radiometric surveys of the main water bodies in Iraq to permit the detection of the presence, or resurgence, of major nuclear activities.
