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大 会



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大会

第四十二届会议

暂定项目表 \* 项目 33、36、47

和 51

南非政府的种族隔离政策

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执行联合国的决议

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安全理事会

第四十二年

1987年7月15日

伊拉克常驻联合国代表给秘书长的信

奉我国政府指示，谨随函附上1987年5月17日星期日出版的一期英国《观察家》（周刊）的一篇文章，题为“纳米比亚的铀可能成为伊朗原子弹的燃料”其中断言，伊朗政权继续购买南非种族主义政权非法占领的纳米比亚领土内罗辛矿场开采的铀。 伊朗政府拥有这个矿场10%的股份。

请将本信及其附件全文作为大会暂定项目表项目33、36、47和51的文件和安全理事会的文件散发为荷。

常驻代表

伊斯马特·基塔尼（签名）

\* A/42/50。

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附件

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, Ghafor 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.